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ANNALS

OF SOME OF THE

BRITISH NORMAN ISLES

CONSTITUTING THE

BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY.

J. Young del.

St Peter Port, from Delancy.

ANNALS

OF SOME OF THE

BRITISH NORMAN ISLES

CONSTITUTING THE

BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY,

AS COLLECTED

FROM PRIVATE MANUSCRIPTS, PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND FORMER HISTORIANS,

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, BART., ETC., ETC.,

BY JOHN JACOB, ESQ.

A NATIVE OF THE COUNTY OF KENT, AND A RESIDENT, FOR MORE THAN THIRTEEN YEARS,
IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

84324

PART I.

COMPRISING THE CASKET LIGHTHOUSES, ALDERNEY, SARK, HERM AND JETHOU,
WITH PART OF GUERNSEY,

"Annals are commonly understood to signify a collection of facts digested according to
to chronological order, rather serving for the materials of History than aspiring to the
name of History themselves. All that is required in a writer of such Annals is to be
faithful, distinct, and complete. *Blair's Lecture on Historical Writing*

PARIS

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1830.

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TO

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ, BART.

ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE SQUADRON OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET,

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH,

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SWEDISH ORDER OF THE SWORD,

VICE ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN,

AND L. L. D.

THE GENEROUS SUPPORTER OF EVERY LIBERAL INSTITUTION;

AND PATRON OF MOST OF THE SOCIETIES ESTABLISHED IN THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD;

As a small Testimonial of grateful respect for his brilliant Achievements, which have added so much lustre to the naval glory of Great Britain, and of esteem for his distinguished private Worth and Reputation,

THE FOLLOWING

ANNALS OF THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND SARK, &c.

ARE VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

By his most obedient and humble servant,

THE AUTHOR

Petite Marche, Guernsey.

INTRODUCTION.

When we reflect on the various changes that fleeting time has made in the affairs of life, and are desirous of bringing to remembrance the causes that produced them, we often wonder that we have forgotten many events which may even have passed before our eyes, but which, from not having been marked by very prominent features, have glided from our memory as a tale that is told. It surely then becomes a duty to transmit to posterity occurrences which, however apparently insignificant, may yet prove important, as forming links in the chain of history. The advantage of doing so is not confined to the present age, but will certainly add to the general stock of intelligence, and form authentic materials for future history.

The defective and indistinct manner in which events have sometimes been recorded, has caused the historian to lament the deficiency of materials which might have filled up the chasm in his history, and the antiquary to search in vain for information, which might have been easily obtained.

had the apparently insignificant fact been recorded at the period which gave it existence.

Impressed with this idea, the compiler of the following pages feels little hesitation in offering to the Public, and to the Inhabitants of the Channel Islands in particular, the following data of facts which may serve to prove to the present and future ages, that Guernsey is not a place serving merely as a medium for illicit commerce, as some persons in England have ignorantly imagined, but that it is, at this epoch, a well organized and most civilized island, abounding in religion and benevolence.

The writer flatters himself that the present work will be found to concentrate many substantial materials for the future historian. The erection and consecration of St. James's Church, the first built exclusively for the English service, with that of the Parish Church of St. Philip at Torteval; the arrival of the first English Bishop; the establishment of many religious and benevolent societies; the liberal encouragement afforded to science and literature, in the erection and enlarged system of Elizabeth College, cause the present to be a very important and memorable era in the history of Guernsey.

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LIST OF PLATES.

No.		Page.
1	View of St. Peter Port from St. Sampson's, to face Title page.	
2	Near View of the Caskets	3
3	Braye Harbour, from the South	11
4	Ditto, with Casket Rocks, etc.	13
5	Church and Government-house, Alderney	20
6	Coupée, or natural Bridge, Sark	80
7	Hâvre de Creux	84
8	Port du Moulin	91
9	Castle Cornet, Guernsey	115
10	View from Belmont Lodge	126
11	Implements of Husbandry	179
12	American Aloe	208
13	Druid's Temple, near l'Ancresse	477
14	View from Druid's Altar	478
15	L'Ancresse Bay	482
16	Chateau de Marais	483

VIGNETTES.

No.		Page.
1	The Petrel, or Shearwater	56
2	The Leaf-cutter Wild Bee Cell	57
3	The Town Church of St. Peter Port	130
4	St James's Church	138
5	Royal Court-house	142
6	Hospital Bread Machine	147
7	Ditto ditto Slicer	148
8	New Meat Market	157
9	College Ancient Gateway	343
10	Ancient Vase found at St. Saviour's	487
11	Ancient Niche in St. Peter Port Church	488

CONTENTS OF CHAPTERS.

ALDERNEY.

Page.

Introduction.

CHAPTER I.

Casket rock and Lighthouses. 3

CHAPTER II.

Alderney, approach to—Braye harbour—Ancient harbour—Town of St. Anne—Ancient Castle and Nunnery. 9

CHAPTER III.

Alderney—General Description—Church and Church-yard—Minister's and Government-house — School — Methodist Chapel—Court-house, etc . . . . . 1.

CHAPTER IV.

Alderney—Civil Jurisdiction—Governor's Lease—Military Government—Governor's Lease surrendered to the Crown—The Isle placed under the orders of the Governor or Lieut. Governor of Guernsey — Deputy appointed. . . . . 2.

CHAPTER V.

Agriculture—Cows—Cattle—Horticulture. 36

CHAPTER VI.

Advowson and Tithes—Poor—Fishery and Trade. 43

CHAPTER VII.

Account of the arrival and departure of the first Protestant Bishop. 50

CHAPTER VIII.

Manners of the Inhabitants of Alderney. 53

Page.

CHAPTER IX.

Conclusion — Remarks on subjects not before noted — Antiquities — Natural History, etc. 55

SARK.

Introduction — First Settlement of Sark. 65

CHAPTER I.

General Description and Mineralogy—Coupée or Natural Bridge —Anecdote. 73

CHAPTER II.

Civil Government — Present State — New Pier — Inhabitants. 81

CHAPTER III.

Agriculture—Cattle — Cows, etc. 88

CHAPTER IV.

Concluding Observations and Walk round Sark. 91

CHAPTER V.

Isles of Herm and Jethou described. 95

GUERNSEY.

Introduction. 103
Approach to, with a Table of Bearings and Distances. 105

CHAPTER I.

General Description—Pier—Castle Cornet—Anecdote of Lord Hatton and Family—New Guard-house—Hotels, etc. 107

CHAPTER II.

Perambulation round the Town of St. Peter Port—Old Town —New Town—Hauteville—Fort George—Colborne-road— Public Walks and Glatney. 11

Page.

CHAPTER III.

Description of all the Public Buildings—Town Church—Trinity Chapel—Bethel Chapel—St James's Church—Royal Court-house and Government-house. 130

CHAPTER IV.

Town Hospital—New Prison—Assembly Rooms—Theatre and Markets. 145

CHAPTER V.

Agriculture—Climate—Harvests—Cattle — Cows — Export of Cattle from Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney compared—Butter, modes of churning—Restrictive Laws on Cattle—Horses—Sheep—Pigs—Hops—Flax—Implements of Husbandry—Cultivation of Parsnips as food for Cattle, etc.—Manures—Vraic or Sea-weed—Tithes—Camparts and Deserts. 162

CHAPTER VI.

Horticulture and Floriculture—Dr. Macculloch on the fruits and naturalization of Plants—Quayle's Observations—The American Aloe—Brydone's Remarks — General Remarks, by Berry. 199

CHAPTER VII.

Orchards—Timber—Furze—Peat—Roads — Grass — Labour. 216

CHAPTER VIII.

Civil Government. 225

CHAPTER IX.

Ecclesiastical Government. 244

CHAPTER X.

Military Government. 259

CHAPTER XI.

Laws, Customs, and Privileges—Constitution of King John—Approbation of the Laws—Civil Causes and Decisions—Ap-

Page

peals and Doleance—Criminals; mode of Trial—Of Conveyancing—Registering Contracts at the Greffe—Terms of the Court—The Royal Commissioners' Report on Commis, Cession, Renunciation, Saisie, and Guarantee. 264

CHAPTER XII.

Arrest—Bail and Costs—Remarks on the foregoing Laws, by the Royal Court and Lords of the Council, etc. 290

CHAPTER XIII.

Laws of Descent—Retreat of Inheritance—Selling Estates by Décret of Court—Giving to Rent—Observations—Clameur de Ha-Ro—Anecdote of William the Conqueror—Recusation, or refusal of Judges interested—La Chevaucherie or Chevauchée—Inferior Courts of the Lords of the respective Fiefs—Concluding Remarks on Registering Acts and Orders in Council. 320

CHAPTER XIV.

Public Schools — Committee's Report on College School, May 7, 1824—List of Endowed and Sunday Schools of the Island—Masters, etc. to Oct. 1824, when the College School was placed on the new foundation. 343

CHAPTER XV.

Currency of Guernsey. 409

CHAPTER XVI.

Trade and Commerce. 422

CHAPTER XVII.

Manufactures. 465

CHAPTER XVIII.

Dissenters of the Island. 468

CHAPTER XIX.

Antiquities of the Island. 476

ALDERNEY

INTRODUCTION.

Before entering on the description of the Islands, it may be necessary, for the information of strangers, to state that Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, are situated between Cape La Hogue, and the Island of Bréhaut, the distance from this island to the Casket Lights, on the west side of Alderney, being nearly twenty leagues.

Deschamps[1] calls this the Gulph of Avranches, as the bay of that name is situated in the centre of the coast of Normandy; but, according to Major Martin, it may be more properly called the Bay, or Gulph of Coutances. In the History of Jersey, it is called St. Michael's Bay, as also by Dr. Macculloch, in his Geological Essay. In coming from England to Guernsey, if in the night, the first object which meets the eye is that of the Casket lights, which may be seen at sea, according to the state of the atmosphere, from six miles to nearly twenty, these revolving lights being about eighty feet from the level of the sea, at high water.

[1] Sailing Directions for Guernsey, Jersey, and all the British islands in this Gulph, by A. Deschamps.

If the approach to Guernsey be in the day-time, the island of Alderney may be seen, in clear weather, at the distance of nearly twenty miles. "Sometimes," says Deschamps, "mariners have been perplexed, because La Hogue has been seen, and not Alderney," though the isle is only about ten miles[1] from the Cape[2]. I shall begin with a short description of the Caskets, and take the Islands as they appear on the voyage.[3]

[1] Major Martin says ten miles and a half. Dr. Haylin calls it three leagues, or nine miles. Deschamps says that the Cape lies six miles, and by Mr. Nicholas Dobree's Chart, it is exactly seven miles, from point to point.

[2] The French call it *La Hague*, and it is marked so in the French charts; but in *Le Tableau Statistique des Quatre-vingt-six Departemens*, it is written *La Hogue*, as it is in all the English charts. The French map is corrected by Herrison, 1819, *dans le Nouveau Voyage. A Paris, chez les Libraires associes*, 1771, *tom.* 3, *p.* 367. It is also called *Le Cap de la Hogue*.

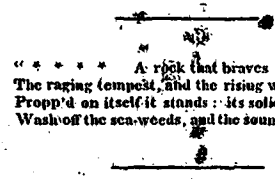
[3] The greatest part of the description of the Caskets was extracted from Sailing Directions, and from the Sarnian Monthly Magazine, the first number of which was published May 1, 1815, by T. de la Rue, Guernsey; two or three numbers only were printed.

Lith. rue St. Denis, N.39.

Near View of the Cashets.

Taken from an Original of Thos Carey Esq. by Eliz. Jacob.

CHAPTER I.



"* * * * A rock that braves
The raging tempest, and the rising waves;
Propp'd on itself it stands: its solid sides
Wash off the sea-weeds, and the sounding tides."

THE Casket rock and lighthouses, forming the extremity of a broken ledge, which extends in a westerly and northerly direction, all of which rocks are called, by Camden, the Caskets, and distant from Alderney about seven or eight miles. Deschamps says, "that the Casket rocks are about one mile in circumference, including the few detached to the westward. At the nearest, or most northerly point of Guernsey, they bear north and by east, distant about fifteen miles from its harbour, and are visible, in clear weather, from the most distant parts of the island." [1]

The rock on which the lighthouses are built, is of a whitish sand-stone, drawing to a rose-colour, and assumes a singular appearance, by taking a schistic form; two transversal and parallel fissures are particularly remarkable. The plate will shew this infinitely better than the most elaborate description. [2] It rises about thirty feet above the

[1] Sailing Directions, pages 24 and 25.

[2] The drawing was taken by Thomas Carey, Esq., of Rozel, Guernsey, to whom the writer is indebted for other drawings in this work.

level of the sea, and the tops of the towers, or lanterns, are about fifty feet: "the two southernmost towers are about fifty feet from each other, in an east and west direction; the high lighthouse, in the north of them, is, on the highest part of the rock, twenty feet more elevated, and one hundred and fifty feet distant. A triangular wall encloses the three lights, and forms a delightful parade, gravelled, and kept in high order." The area contains a plot of ground, where a few vegetables are grown, in soil brought from Alderney; a small house, for the accommodation of the agent of the Trinity House, when he has occasion to visit the establishment; a bakehouse and conveniences for the workmen, who may occasionally come to make the necessary repairs, such as a carpenter's shop, etc. The two lower lighthouses are capacious, and fit to contain all the stores and provisions brought here in a fair season, for in winter it would be dangerous to land. In each lantern is a reflector, round which a circle of Argand lamps revolves horizontally, by a single machine, not unlike that of a common culinary jack. The projection *en potence*, to the right of the further tower, as seen in the plate, shelters from the weather the pullies and weights which work its revolve, the town itself not being of sufficient height from the rock to afford play to the machinery, which is necessary, so as to enable it to have a simultaneous action with that of the other. The revolving of the lamps produces a twinkling effect, which, with their number, should sufficiently distinguish these lights from others.

The Governor of Alderney, in 1709, petitioned to have light-houses erected, to prevent shipwrecks, and in his Petition to the Queen and Council, he states several vessels to have been lost, in consequence of no lights.

M. le Patourel, of Alderney, told me, that they were erected in consequence of the loss of the Albion frigate on

these rocks: he also informed me, that he had in his possession a copy of the *first* lease of the lighthouses granted to his ancestor, which lease is dated October, 1724, the time they were erected. The lease was for the term of sixty-one years, which, expiring in 1785, the then Governor of Alderney became the lessee. The late Governor, John Le Mesurier, Esq., had a very neat house here, where visitors were treated with hospitality and kindness, according to a standing order to that effect, which was characteristic of the owner. The patent granted by the crown to the elders of the Trinity House, is dated at Westminster, June 8, 1723.[1] Through the kindness of Col. Kennedy, to whom I beg to express my best thanks, I am enabled to state, with certainty, the following particulars respecting the Casket lights, which he, with some difficulty, and after minute inquiry, obtained from one of the elders of the Trinity House. "The patent of the Casket lights was granted by King George I, June 8, 1723; they were finished early in 1725, when a coal light was exhibited, represented to be on an armourer's forge, kept in constant flame by the bellows. In October, 1779, oil lights, in a copper frame lantern, were exhibited. In 1790, an alteration was made by a number of Argand lamps, fixed on a ring, moving in circular revolution, which still continue." The interior economy of this place cannot fail to be interesting. In 1815, the inhabitants consisted of a man, his wife, and a grown-up daughter,[2] whose duty was pretty severe, in watching and trimming the lamps at night, particularly in winter, when the spray of the sea flies over, perhaps double the height of the towers, and even when the waves themselves

[1] Ex. inform. Mr. F. Williams, greffier of Alderney.

[2] In 1823, the population consisted of two males and four females. Ex? inform. Mr. F. Williams.

dash, so as to break the panes of glass of the lantern, although of an extraordinary thickness.

Their supplies of the necessaries of life from the Trinity House, consisting of salt meat, biscuit, flour, malt, etc., are very liberal, and of the first quality. They occasionally, when the weather permits, receive fresh provisions and vegetables from Alderney; to these is added their own poultry, with the produce of their gardens, the great abundance of fish which they catch from the rock in summer, and either consume fresh or cure for their winter use: their situation is, in that respect, most comfortable, and, indeed, the air of content, the personal cleanliness, and cheerfulness of these persons were remarkable. The daughter, who was just returned from a visit to her relations in Alderney, expressed herself quite disgusted with the world. Alderney was her world!

One mode of fishing at this place deserves mentioning for its ingenuity; a lobster-pot, properly loaded, to ensure its sinking, was placed on a float, and to each was attached a cord, held by the fisherman, who suffered this apparatus to be carried away by the current, until in a proper situation; when, by twitching away the float, the pot sunk, and was pulled in, after remaining a sufficient time. Rain water they save in cisterns, usually adequate to their wants, although, in dry seasons, it has been necessary to procure a supply from Alderney. A very small spring of water, perfectly good in quality, was said to be some time ago discovered by the pigeons; but if it were so, it is lost. It may be worthy of remark, that pigeons quickly degenerate here in size, probably from the want of green vegetable food. An eagle, which had taken up its abode on one of the neighbouring rocks, some years ago carried off many. In the nights of winter, it is not unusual for wild fowl, attracted by the lights, to dash themselves against the glass

and be taken up dead in the morning; and the glasses, though thick, are sometimes broken by the birds. [1]

There are two landing places for boats: the one to the S. W. is made by nature, in such a manner that a frigate might lie in the harbour as in a dock; here are steps cut in the rock, and convenient means to haul up the boats. The N. E. harbour is not so compact. When boats approach the Caskets, signals are made to tell at which harbour they are to land: a blue flag directs to the S. W. and a red one to the N. E. Should a boat attempt to land, contrary to this signal, it would be totally lost, and all hands perish. It ought to be mentioned, that these landing places are only practicable for boats, in calm weather; and on the subject of signals, it should not be forgotten, that they have a telegraph, with which they communicate with Alderney. This telegraph shews, on the right hand in the plate, as a frame. Off these rocks, on Oct. 5, 1744, the Victory, of one hundred and ten guns, Admiral Sir John Balchen, with eleven hundred sailors and marines, foundered, and all on board perished. "The Caskets are steep, and clean, with twenty-five to thirty fathoms all round; a line-of-battle ship may lie alongside of them. Between the rocks to the westward and the lights, is deep water, and ships may pass along them all. [2] The velocity of the tide causes the sea to ripple, and the mariner might be alarmed, but all is safe and clean." Captain Deschamps concludes his observations by asking "How many thousands of lives have been saved by these excellent lights." [3]

[1] Sailing Directions, p. 25, and Sarnian Monthly Magazine.

[2] Sailing Directions, page 25.

[3] It has been said, that in the year 1119, Henry, Duke of Normandy, son of Henry I, with many of the nobility, were overtaken by a dreadful storm, and lost near Alderney. There is, however, great doubt about this, as appears by Stow, and

other historians. The following is Stow's account:—"This happened in 1120. King Henry having tamed the Frenchmen, and pacified Normandy, returned to England, in which voyage, William, Duke of Normandy, and Richard, his sons, and Mary, his daughter, Richard, Earl of Chester, and his wife, with many noblemen, and to the number of one hundred and sixty persons, were miserably drowned, the sea being calm."—Chronicle, page 183. Coote, in his History of England, vol. II, page 134, says, "that they embarked at Barfleur, on Nov. 26, 1120. The king, with a train of barons, arrived in England on the following morning. The prince, who was detained after his father's departure, set sail, at the close of the day, with a numerous company of youthful nobles; the mariners of his ship having indulged themselves, before they sailed, in immoderate drinking, were too disordered to pay proper attention to the discharge of their duty: the ship had not proceeded far, when the carelessness of the crew drove her against a rock. The whole loss amounted to nearly two hundred and fifty individuals, eighteen of whom were ladies of rank, fifty were seamen, and the rest were either noblemen or knights, and their attendants." "A Russian man-of-war was, notwithstanding these lights, lost here some years ago. This vessel was observed in the night, steering for the Caskets and Alderney. On passing through a narrow interstice in the ledge, so as to be clear of all dangers, she was seen to tack, apparently for the purpose of getting to the westward of the rock, when she struck, and every soul perished. These unfortunate persons are supposed, on entering the British Channel, to have first made these lights, and that in such a direction, as to keep two in one, thus mistaking them for the Lizard lights, until they came abreast of the rock, when they opened the third, found their error, and by endeavouring to extricate themselves, were precipitated into that destruction which the spectators thought they had so miraculously escaped."—Sarn: Mag. page 2.

CHAPTER II.

"* * * * Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern and carry her to his ends must know
His tides, his currents; how to shift the sails:
What sands, what shelves, what rocks do threaten."

Johnson's Catiline

"GIVE me any thing but a calm," said Captain Simon, as we approached this island at midnight, enveloped in a fog, and becalmed. "I had rather," said he, "have a stiff breeze, and then we could stem the currents, and weather these dangerous rocks." In this instance the Captain was certainly right, for we now had been driven almost close to these dreadful objects of terror, by the rapid tide and currents that surround the island, and from which we were preserved on the 26th of April, 1823, by a light breeze springing up. The moon at the same time peeping through the dark clouds and fog, discovered to us our imminent danger, which, thank God, we had the good fortune to escape.[1]

[1] On Wednesday, November 11, 1825, about five o'clock in the morning, the Greek ship of war, Cimone, commanded by Captain Miaulis, was wrecked near Longy, on the eastern side of this island: all the crew and great part of the property were saved. The character of the Alderney having been opprobriously called in question, in the public prints of the day, it is but justice due to them to repel those atrocious observations, by authentic documents issued from the Royal Court of Guernsey, etc., which may be seen in the Appendix for Alderney. On

Alderney is the first of the islands seen coming from England, distant from the Caskets seven or eight miles, and about ten from the French coast, Cape La Hogue; twenty-one miles from the harbour of the Braye, to the pier of Guernsey, and is situated in north latitude 49′ 44°, and longitude, 2′ 25° west from Greenwich. The strait, or passage, on the east, which divides the island from Cape La Hogue, in Normandy, now in the *departement de la Manche*, is called by the French *Le Ras de Blanchard*, and by us the Race of Alderney. This, Deschamps tells us, is deep, and clear of danger, except for its violent tides in gales of wind; but I may add, it may be dangerous when

Thursday evening, the 2d of February, 1826, the Weymouth mail packet Hinchinbrook, Captain Quirk, was also wrecked near Longy. So sudden was the shock, that the crew and passengers, twenty-three in number, had scarcely time to save themselves, and the mail bags, before she went down. There was but one lady on board, who was the only fortunate person in saving her trunk, which floated from the vessel, and was then picked up. It having been reported, that the crew had not conducted themselves as they should have done, an inquiry was entered into by the Royal Court of Guernsey, when their conduct was declared to be free from blame. It should be here remarked, that this is the first government packet that was ever wrecked, although they have regularly passed to Guernsey and Jersey three or four times a week, for nearly forty years. Since this, the total loss of His Majesty's packet Francis Freeling, Captain White, occurred in the night of Sept. 6, 1826. This melancholy event, it is supposed, was occasioned by the packet being run down during a tempestuous gale, by a Swedish brig, which encountered a vessel of the size of the packet, off Portland, and did not see her in time to avoid running her down. The darkness of the night, and the violence of the storm, rendered the exertions of the Swedes, to preserve the sufferers on board, ineffectual; and it is conjectured that the packet suddenly foundered, for she was never heard of more. Sixteen persons, including nine of the crew, perished. Captain White was not on board. A liberal subscription was entered into at Weymouth and Guernsey, for the relief of the widows and orphans of some of the sufferers.

View of Braye Harbour Alderney from the South
With the signal station on the Foreauth

there is no wind, for the strong currents with which the whole island is beset, and the rocks of various dimensions, with which it is begirt in all directions, render the navigation around it very dangerous to those unacquainted with the coast. The passage on the north side of the island, called the Singe, or Swinge, which Deschamps calls the *Swin*, is a place no less dangerous to those ignorant of its violent currents and rocks, the currents running here at spring tides with the rapidity of six knots an hour. [1]

The Braye, or entrance harbour, is situated on the north of the island: the pier, constructed in 1736, which runs towards the east, is but a rude structure, with one projecting arm, to shelter vessels from the north; the Singe current may partly assist in doing so, as the swell of the sea is thereby lessened; yet still there is a periodical swell, according to the state of the tide, which makes it rather dangerous for small boats to go out of the harbour, till the swell has ceased. It has been more particularly remarked, that this swell varies; sometimes it is not more than three times before it subsides, at other times it has been more than three times three. The walk upon the pier has been improved by gravel, and makes now a pleasant promenade. [2]

[1] On the coast of Normandy, opposite these islands, in the Gulph, "the flow of the tide is about 60 feet perpendicular (according to Deschamps), and it has been known to rise to 64 feet: this causes the great velocity of the tides in the Race of Alderney." At Chepstow, in Monmouthshire, the tide also rises to 60 feet. This immense rise of tide is, it is said, peculiar to these spots.—Edit. "The highest tides in Europe are in the Gulph of St. Maloes, where the flood, driven back by the coast of England, rises to the height of seven or eight fathoms; but at Annapolis, in the Bay of Fundez, where the bore is also tremendous, the water sometimes rises above one hundred feet."—Notes to assist the Memory, 1825, p. 115.

[2] By Governor Le Mesurier's lease, dated 14th December, 1763, for ninety-nine years, the advowson of the church and chapel is given to him; also "full power and authority to levy or col-

The ancient harbour, at a short distance to the west, called Crabbie, or Craby, is no longer used, except for fishing boats, although it appears that it might be rendered a better harbour than the Braye, if a breakwater were made; as then a line-of-battle ship might, at all times of the tide, ride there in safety, from the depth of water, and the harbour would be well protected from the west and south-west winds. The southerly wind, which blows over the island into the Braye harbour, causes a great sea there and in the roads. The hills which surround the fine sand bay rise in a sloping direction, and are not near enough to shelter a great part of the present harbour. The sands in this bay are firm and beautiful for a promenade, but somewhat dangerous, from the hidden rocks in them. If a vessel be driven in, it may fortunately escape them; the hazard, however, is great, though signals are always made, and every assistance given from the shore.

There is also another boat harbour, situate on the S. E. part of the island, about one mile and a half from the town. Near this harbour are the barracks, built during the last war, large enough for several hundred men, but at present occupied by a few soldiers: they are called Longy Barracks, but *Longis, dans les ordres des Commissaires royaux.*[1]

lect in the port, or harbour, of the said Island of Alderney, and isles adjoining, upon all ships and vessels coming into the said island and islets adjacent, or any of them, with merchandise, etc. etc., all such and the like duties, sum and sums of money, and in the same manner and according to such proportions and rates, as the same were then paid in the Island of Guernsey; to be, from time to time, wholly laid out, employed, and applied towards the perfecting and maintaining the said harbour and port of Alderney." In 1771, there was also an Order in Council for the Governor to receive the harbour dues, he keeping the harbour in repair.

[1] On the 10th of July, 1651, Longis appears, as well as Crabbie, to have been a port, or harbour, then in use; for there

Thomas Carey, del.t

Litho. par Mauthelier et Turpin

The town, called St. Anne's, consisting of 255 houses, and containing 973 inhabitants,[1] is placed on a hill, about half a mile from the pier, and nearly midway between the east and west points of the island: in ascending the hill, you have to traverse a short way over deep sands; after that, the road to the town is very good. Near the pier are twenty-six houses, if those at Craby are reckoned, with store-houses besides: many of the latter seem now to be of no use, as there is scarcely any trade; and those store-houses, which, during the war, were occupied by the military, being shut up, are going fast to decay.

At the top of the hill at Longy is the site of an old castle, the remains of which are still to be discovered, though the traces of it are somewhat obscured, from the erection of a cottage within its purlieus, and from part of the area being converted into a neat farm-yard, or a folding place for cattle, for the use of the Governor's farm, which lies on the road leading from the town to Longy. It is said that this castle was never finished. Some persons have supposed that it was begun by the Earl of Essex, who was beheaded in 1601, in the reign of Elizabeth; but others have imagined that it was begun more than fifty years prior to that time, by the Duke of Somerset, uncle and protector to Edward VI. At such a distant period, it would, perhaps, be difficult to ascertain the truth, there being no public records at the Greffe Office earlier than 1610, and none to throw any light upon the subject.[2] There appears, however, more

is an order of the above date respecting the two; and in 1662, a fine of sixty sous tournois was ordered to be levied against any person, whether stranger or islander, for carrying away the stones, or destroying the pier at the harbour of Longis, the ruins of which are still visible, being below the barracks at Longis.

[1] See Appendix, No. I. On May 21st, 1823, the total population of the island was 1060.

[2] Ex. inform. F. Williams, the greffier, to whom the writer is

probability of its having been thus commenced by the Duke, for we are informed that a war had then broken out between France and England, and we learn from history, that an engagement did actually occur, off the Island of Jersey, in 1549, between the fleets of England and France, on which island the French attempted to make a descent, but were defeated by the English,[1] when the French are said to have lost a thousand men. It is, therefore, probable, that this castle might have been previously commenced, in order to prevent the island being taken by a *coup de main*, the site of it being directly opposite the French coast, and covering the boat harbour at Longy. The place called the Nunnery, now part of the barrack establishment at Longy, is at a short distance from the latter place: why it is so called is enveloped in mystery, for no description of it has ever been found in the island. Some persons imagine that this was erected by the Duke of Somerset, in or about 1550, and thus the mistake has arisen between this building and the Castle. As this antiquarian point is a mere matter of opinion, and not worth further inquiry, I shall proceed to state the present appearance of the island.

greatly indebted for various information respecting Alderney. The copy of the Acts of the Chief Pleas of an earlier date, viz. 25th of March, 1406, is stated to be extracted from the book of Chief Pleas; but the original is not seen among the Records of the greffe. The copy from which this is taken, is supposed to have been found among the papers at Government House. This being the first Act of Chief Pleas on record, will be transcribed *verbatim*, in the Appendix, No. III.

[1] Coote's England, vol. V, p. 138. Stow's Chron., 1041, says the action took place in the beginning of August, 1549.

CHAPTER III.

The Isle of Alderney shelves to the N. E., and is intersected by deep valleys, with a plain, or table land, to the S. and S. W. of the town. The Blaye contains, as it is supposed, about 500 English acres. In the account of the meeting of the States, 9th June, 1818, it is so spelt, and is stated to contain about seventeen hundred vergees. It is used as a common field for corn, but interspersed with slips of lucerne, potatoes, tares, and clover: these, with the immense number of narrow slips of different sorts of grain, sown by the various proprietors, in cross and different directions, give it a curious, but not unpleasant, appearance to the eye of the stranger, according with Hogarth's crooked line of beauty.

This common field, being the principal place where the cows and young cattle are staked out on their clovers, etc. adds a variety to the view, so destitute is it of all shrubs, hedges, or trees: indeed, there is but little to enliven the scene, except the two windmills, one of which is placed near the town, the other at some distance to the S. W., and both in the common field. The whole is private property, though the States have always made ordinances for the *Blaze*. [1] There are also other lands beyond this to

[1] Called so in the respondent's case, 1813, p. 8; but generally spelt *Blaye*. An appeal was made by the inhabitants to the Royal Court of Guernsey, respecting the *Blaye*, September, 1826, for which see Appendix.

the west, which are naked and unenclosed, and which have a very poor and barren appearance, not being such good land as in the above common field: the inhabitants have a right to cut turf here, and turn out their cattle and sheep. This spot is more irregular than the former, and with other common lands, constitutes one-half of the island.[1] There is nothing in this view to relieve the eye, but a signal tower towards the south, and a cone, or, as it is here called, a sugar loaf, towards the north, placed as marks for the navigation to the island. The two wind-mills before mentioned, with a water corn-mill, situate in the valley not far from the sea, on the north side, are the only mills now in use. Alderney is about four miles long, from east to west, and about one mile and a half broad. Major Martin informed me, that he had measured it with an ambulator, and that it is about twelve miles in circumference, and in no place of the width of two miles.[2]

[1] "The common, concerning which the permit was granted, constitutes one-half of the Island of Alderney, and might, at a very little expense, be converted into excellent arable land."—Respondent's Case.

[2] This very intelligent officer in the Royal Artillery corps, and present Deputy Governor and Commandant of Alderney, has surveyed and mapped the island. It is to be regretted that the talents and abilities of this gentleman have not had a more extensive sphere of action. I have to return him my best thanks for his kind information on subjects relative to Alderney.

The following was communicated to the author, by Mr. Williams, the greffier:—

The measurement of the Island of Alderney, made in the month of June, 1814, by the order of John Le Mesurier, Esq., the Governor, and extracted from the last page of the book called *Livre d'Ordonnances*, belonging to His Excellency

Breadth of the Island.

From the Tourgis rocks to the north point below . . 500 ft.
From the said rocks Tourgis, going towards the south 6575
7075 ft.

Alderney is bounded on the southern and western sides by cliffs of from one to two hundred feet or more in height, and on the northern and eastern extremities by lower cliffs, intersected by small bays.[1]

The rock scenery, particularly near the guard-house, or barracks, at the west end of the island, is very grand. One of the rocks, situate toward the S. E. part, contains a colony of rats, and is called Rat Island by the inhabitants: another, a small rocky island to the N. W., is called Burhow, inhabited chiefly by rabbits. A few years ago, the Governor erected a small hut in this island, for the laudable purpose of sheltering shipwrecked mariners. It is said, that there are several caves under the rocks, at different parts; but I was informed that they were scarcely worth the trouble of exploring.

There are four signal stations, beside the round tower, which give the signals when vessels are passing the *Race*, or coming down the *Singe*. Near the one on the north side of the town are the Artillery Barracks: a very few artillery

Length of the Island.

From the rock *Du Jiffoine* to *Roxie*	400 ft.
From Roxie *à la Hogue*	4635
From the Hogue to the house *du Rombat*	3018
From Rombat *à la beguine de Manner*	9612
From thence *aux Houineaux florrains*	2000
	19665 ft.

Mr. W. says that the width of Alderney is one mile one quarter, 138⅕ yards; the length three miles and a half, 295 yards. It appears, however, that in order to ascertain with accuracy the contents of such an irregular island, the above mode is not sufficient; but it is enough for the common purpose of a general knowledge of the island.—Edit.

[1] "The whole of the southern and western part, from *La Pendante* to *La Clanque*, is bounded by cliffs, from one hundred to two hundred feet in height, presenting various picturesque and striking scenes. The northern and eastern sides consist of low cliffs, alternating with small bays and flat shores."—Dr. Macculoch.

men at present reside here. At the back of these barracks is one of the best views of the town: the Government-house and garden, the late Governor's private house, the church, the methodist meeting-house, etc., are distinctly seen from this spot. There are no houses, but what are in the circuit of the town, except those before mentioned at Craby, or the Brave Harbour, and at Longy. There is only one parish in the island. The church, dedicated to St. Anne, is in the deanery of Guernsey, and diocese of Winchester. It is a neat plain building, and will contain about a thousand persons. It has a small tower,[1] high enough to contain the clock, with a small cone on it. It has the appearance of a country church in England; is very ancient, and like many of those also, the inside walls are covered with green, and the flooring of several of the pews much decayed. There is one small gallery at the western part.[2] The north cross aisle is called the chapel, which part was added to the church in 1761.

The late Governor, John Le Mesurier, Esq., a few years ago erected a handsome monument to the joint memories of his father, grandfather, and four preceding Governors, which occupies the whole space of the north aisle. The first four inscriptions are in gilt letters, upon blue garters, each encircling a shield of the arms; and the two latter are on small oval tablets, surmounted by escutcheons. On a long narrow board, reaching from one side of the arch to the other, is written as follows: "In memory of his father, grandfather, and others of his family, Governors of this island, John Le Mesurier, Esq., their successor in that trust, erected this monument, A.D. 1807." In the centre of the arch is a large shield of the family quarterings, with helmet, crest, and

[1] The tower for the clock was erected by the parishioners, in 1767.—F. W.

[2] The gallery was erected, by permission of the Ecclesiastical Court of Guernsey, in 1790.—F. W.

mantling carved in wood, and painted in proper colours. [1] It ought here to be remarked, that from the damp state of the church, many of the letters on John Le Mesurier's monument will soon be obliterated. It is a great pity that more attention is not paid to ventilating churches, especially when the trifling expense of having one or two small windows to open within, and a guard of wire without, to protect the church from receiving damage from ill-designed boys, would in a great measure remedy the evil. The church is placed nearly in the centre of a small church-yard; [2] it is certainly liable to dampness, for you are obliged to descend several steps on entering the church, though in approaching the church-yard, you ascend several at the different places of entrance. On the south side, there is a stone placed in the wall by the pathway; the inscription in French, to the memory of the Rev. M. Pierre Solier, a native of Micelot, in Languedoch, who was a worthy minister of this island forty-five years; he departed to the Lord the 20th December, 1808, aged eighty-three years and nine months; also for his wife, who departed on the 10th of May, 1814, aged eighty-seven years; and for his daughter, Marie Anne Gouvain, who died the 6th March, 1822, aged fifty-three years and six months; also for his son John, 1st December, 1796, aged twenty-four years and five months. There are upwards of thirty tomb-stones in this small church-yard, about half of

[1] These inscriptions may be seen in Berry's History of Guernsey, under Alderney. The one, as under, was not noticed by him. On a small tablet on the south side of the church is this inscription, being the only monument, except for the late Governors. "In memory of Lieut. William Roach, of the Royal Invalids, and son of Robert and Letitia Roach, of Granard, in the County of Longford, Ireland. He departed this life on the 23d of January, 1802, aged fifty-six years."

[2] The new burying ground for soldiers, strangers, etc., on the hill leading to Longy, was appropriated to that purpose in 1802.

which have French, the other English inscriptions. Among the latter, I copied the following as most worthy of record.

"To the memory of William Rogers, who departed this life 27th March, 1807, aged 66 years.

Tread gently, reader, near the dust,
Committed to this tombstone's trust;
For while 'twas flesh, it held a guest
With universal love possest.
A soul that stemm'd opinion's tide;
Did over sects in triumph ride;
Yet separate from the giddy crowd,
And paths tradition had allow'd.
Through good and ill report he past,
Oft censur'd, yet approv'd at last.
Would you his religion know?
In brief 'twas this. To all to do
Just as he would be done unto."

The Parsonage,[1] or, more properly *now* the Minister's house, is a neat modern edifice of stone, plastered over and whitened. It was rebuilt by the late Governor, in 1820, and a new enclosure given, for the use of the Minister, in lieu of an ancient piece of land, belonging to the church. The house has a very comfortable and respectable appearance. It adjoins the old church-yard, and fronts the square, in which is placed the Government-house, around which are to be seen elm-trees, with shrubs in its court, giving the whole an air of comfort very different from the rest of the island. Opposite to the Minister's house in the square is the Greffe Office.

The Government-house is both handsome and convenient; the billiard-room a very good one; the garden behind excellent, with a neat green-house. The late Governor's private house is situate in a narrow street, as you proceed to the left from Government-house Square, and is almost close

[1] When the Rev. Isaac Vallat was rector, in 1749, it was the Parsonage-house.—Edit.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

R. Keat Del^t Monthelier et Tirpenne Lithog Lith. de Bichebois aine, r. clery, 23

View of the Church of Alderney, Government house, and Parsonage.

to it; this house commands a fine view of the sea, and is conspicuously seen as you approach the island. The Market-house, erected by order of the States, August, 1799, is near the square, and close to the church-yard; but as this was opened only once, during my abode in the island, and then only for the purpose of killing or dressing a calf there, it may be safely said, that there is not much occasion for a meat market in the present state of Alderney.

Near the Market-house is the public school-room for boys, built in 1790, and endowed by Governor Le Mesurier with 400*l.* sterling, vested in the three per cents British funds, in the names of the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Minister, and Judge of Alderney. This, with the house and garden attached to the school, and three-pence per week, the utmost sum the master can charge for each boy born in the island, constitutes his salary. There are generally about fifty or sixty boys, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic in English, upon the old plan. I could not learn why Dr. Bell's system is not adopted in this school, as well as in that of the girls. The trustees are the visitors. The late Governor's lady very laudably established a girl's school upon Bell's system, which is kept at the Governor's private house: there are generally about sixty scholars. The governess is paid a salary, with the privilege of receiving six shillings per quarter for the children of those inhabitants who are able to pay for their education. The girls are here taught plain work, to knit, to read in English, to write, and cipher, and those who have voices for singing are instructed to sing plain psalm tunes and hymns; and they constitute, with other females, the English garrison church choir, in which they unite, with harmony and devotion.

In the back lane, leading from the square by the church on the right, is a large methodist chapel, erected in 1813, capable of holding between three and four hundred persons.

This is the only place of worship for the dissenters in the island. "In the beginning of the year 1787, the Rev. Adam Clarke, an itinerant preacher of the society of methodists, then stationed at Jersey and Guernsey, came to Alderney, which gave rise to the society here. A small chapel was built, and preachers were stationed at Alderney, by their annual conference. Mr. John Wesley, their rev. founder, visited this island, in passing from Southampton to Jersey and Guernsey, which he did in 1787, with Dr. Coke. In 1813, the methodists in this island increased so much, from the unaccountable conduct of the minister of the church of Alderney, that they were obliged to build a larger chapel."[1] The last and least of the public buildings in the town is the court-house, built by John Le Mesurier, Esq., the Governor, and by the public, according to the Act of Chief Pleas, dated 20th January, 1772. This is situated in St. Anne's, or entrance street; but it is hardly worthy the name of a court of justice, or a place where the States of the island hold their assemblies. A stranger, seeing the grass growing near a court of law, as was the case when I was in Alderney, might naturally conclude that the inhabitants were not litigious.[2]

To the west of the Court-house, a new street was commenced; but the war ceasing, and the trade decaying, there are only two or three houses at present in it. The principal, or high street, is of good width, and contains some neat looking houses. This is paved, as are several of the other streets; the gutters are in the middle, with a narrow cause-

[1] See Dr. Clarke's letter, dated March 16, 1787, to the Rev. J. Wesley, published in the Rev. William Toaze's Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Arrivé, of Guernsey.—Edit.

[2] Rousseau thought that the English were a humane people, from seeing the foot passengers provided with causeways along all the high roads which he travelled over, whilst in England: a trifle often shows the character.—Edit.

way of small flat stones, either on one, or on both sides. The by streets have a very mean appearance, and, excepting the footways, are not paved. The middle parts of some of them were filled with the long dung thrown out from the stables, which stand on both sides of the street, intermixed with the houses.

It is also curious to observe many of the stables, or cottages, in these streets or lanes, stuck over with cow dung, in small irregular patches, this being their mode of drying it for fuel. The old stone walls, round the enclosures near the town, do not add to its beauty.

Upon the whole, it may be observed, that the town has the appearance of some country towns in England: the streets are tolerable, with here and there a comfortable, good-looking house, belonging either to the Governor, the Judge, some of the Jurats, the Commandant, or to the Barrack-master, etc. There are two good houses as you enter from the harbour, which appear to be falling fast into decay. There are several shops, where grocery and haberdashery, and other goods, are sold, at a trifling advance on the Guernsey prices, the supply being chiefly from thence: there are also butchers, bakers, and one public brewer. The only manufactory of the town is tobacco, and only one of that. There is no lack of public houses; but there are none very elegant. The regulations for these in this island are most excellent, for which see Appendix, No. IV.

I ought not to omit mentioning, that I had comfortable lodgings, at a moderate rate, at Mrs. Wallace's, and received great attention from herself and family. The town is well supplied with water, and there is a public pump near the town. This island may boast of having what its sister isle of Sark has not, namely, a resident regular medical practitioner. [1]

[1] R. Kent, Esq., assistant surgeon of the Royal Navy, whose skill and abilities in his profession are highly esteemed by the

inhabitants. The public are indebted to his pencil for two of the views of the island; and the writer has to acknowledge his best thanks to him for these, as well as for his other friendly communications. A school for young ladies being very much required in Alderney, the daughter of this gentleman opened one, in the summer of 1827.—Edit. By an Order of Council, dated 15th December, 1828, an impost of one shilling per gallon on all spirituous liquors consumed in the isle, was granted for the benefit of the island, for five years, the produce of which is ordered to be laid out in public works.

CHAPTER IV.

ALDERNEY is called, according to Cellarius, in Latin, *Riduna*. Heylin says, p. 294, "an island called by Antoninè, *Arica*;" [1] by the French, and in our old records, known by the name of *Aurigni*, *Aurney*, or *Aurency*. *Dans les Ordres des Commissaires Royaux du* 30 *Septembre*, 1585, it is spelt *Origni*, [2] in the Governor's patent it is written Aureney. At last, for a long time past, it has acquired the present name of Alderney.

This island was formerly parcel of the dutchy of Normandy, and is under the same laws as those of Guernsey. The civil jurisdiction is here exercised by a Judge and six Jurats, the former being nominated by the Governor; the latter elected by the commonality of the island, holding their separate appointments for life, unless removed for misbehaviour, or malversation in office. [3] These, with the King's

[1] Which name some authors have given to Sark, with greater propriety.—Edit. Heylin's Survey, Book VI.

[2] *Arinia*, *Arin-i*, and *Origni*, in the Breton, Irish, and probably in the Welsh languages, means the Island of the Point.

[3] This happened in the year 1609, as appears from the following extract:—"Nicholas Le Roux was sent to prison in the Castle of Guernsey, for having induced five of the Jurés of Alderney to sign a false certificate of contract. The Jurats were, William Duplain, Stephen Duplain, Nicol Simon, John Le Cocq, and Edward Gaudion. On Friday, the 23d of March, 1609, Nic. Le Roux had sentence passed on him, viz. Nic. Le Roux *condamné à faire en presentiment en pleine audience réparation honorable tête nue et*

officers, viz. the *Procureur*, or Attorney-General, the King's *Controlleur*, or Solicitor-General, with the *Greffier*, or Register, also nominated by the Governor, and the *Douzaniers*, compose the Court of the States.[1] A common seal was granted to this corporation, by an Order in Council, dated May 23, 1745, in answer to the petition of the judge and jurats of the said court.

The entire jurisprudence of the island must be, in every respect, similar to that of Guernsey,[2] as appears by the tenth

le genouil en terre dice recognoistre et confesser, que faussement et malicieusement la induit les susdits cinq jurés à soubsigner les avant dites obligations dont demander pardon à Dieu, au Roi, et à la justice et auxdites parties offensées, et outre est adjugé à cent livres tournois d'amende à sa Majesté, et cinquante livres tournois pour les interests des parties. And the five Jurats were forbidden to exercise any authority for the future, and were bailed by John Gosselin, and James Ollivier, in the sum of one hundred livres tournois for each! On the same day, an order was made by the Royal Court of Guernsey, for the inhabitants of Guernsey to choose three other Jurats, who could read and write, and that they should register in Alderney all the contracts, *de quelque nature mobiliaire ou héritage, authentiquement passés et recognés par devant justice en cette Isle* d'Auregny."—Note. This appears to be the first of the registry in the Greffe office book, 1610.—Edit.

[1] See Appendix, No. V.

[2] "An appeal to the Royal Court of Guernsey was refused by the Alderney Court, in 1669. The Judge and Jurats of the Court of Alderney appeared at the bar, *acknowledged their fault*, and afterwards *asked pardon* for the same; and the Royal Court taking into consideration *their humble submission*, and *their sorrow at having deviated* from the *obedience which they owe it*; the Royal Court, etc. having heard His Majesty's *Procureur* thereupon, ordered, that the Act of Alderney, which relates to the said refusal of appeal, shall be *annulled and erased from the records of their court*; and *has enjoined them not to forget themselves so far hereafter, as to commit a like fault*, under the pain of *being prosecuted, as the exigency of the case may require*."—Respondent's answer, p. 4, no. 34. Again:—"That by the constitution of the said island of Alderney, all suits arising on the said island, *au petit criminel*, and actions generally known by the name of mixed

article of the Orders made by the Royal Commissioners, appointed in the time of Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1585, wherein it is ordered, "that the jurats of Alderney shall exercise and administer justice of all causes arising in the said island, according to their privileges, and shall admit the appeals, and refer the criminal causes to the Royal Court of Guernsey, before the bailiff and jurats of Guernsey, as has been accustomed; and shall regulate their judgments according to the laws and constitutions used in the island of Guernsey; and of all proceedings and judgments shall keep a true and legal record, as they shall answer to the contrary."

Thus, in the present day, this island being considered as part of the bailiwick of Guernsey, the court here has only the power of examining witnesses, and committing for safe custody; for in all criminal cases, the offenders are sent to the superior Court of Guernsey, where judgment is pronounced, and the sentence of the law there executed on the prisoner. And though the court of Alderney has the power of deciding on civil causes, yet they are often, by way of appeal, transferred to Guernsey. [1]

causes, must be sent to your Royal Court, inasmuch as this court *cannot* take cognizance of them. The 4th May, 1815, William Cox and Adam Shellard, soldiers in garrison at Alderney, having robbed and ill-treated Mrs. Margaret Le Cheminant, were apprehended. The cause was referred to the Royal Court of Guernsey for judgment, the Court of Alderney not being competent to decide the same."—Ibid, nos. 29 and 30. Again: "The Royal Court, on the 8th of May, 1725, decided that John Ollivier should enter his action for defamation before the Court of Alderney, to be afterwards transmitted to the Royal Court for hearing and judgment, conformable to the rules laid down by the Commissioners in 1585." Ibid, no. 31.

[1] The following case will show that it has very lately been acted upon, and that the authority of the Royal Court is *now* acknowledged by the Court of Alderney:—"Mr. Edmund Ludlow, his Majesty's storekeeper in the island of Alderney, appeals to the Royal Court of Guernsey, about a dog tax of two shillings and sixpence,

The author of the History of Guernsey informs us, "that the most ancient record relative to this island is a Latin act, *tempore* Henry III, about the year 1220, showing the constitution of the island in the 13th century, at which time it appears, that one half belonged to the King, the other moiety to the church. "By the last extent of the crown, made in the reign of James I, anno 1607, it appears that the island was then in His Majesty's hands, who was entitled to the *amendes*, or perquisites, of the courts; the *treizième* upon the sales of lands, wrecks, and other princely rights and royalties. King Charles II granted it, by patent under the great seal of England, dated 28th of April, 1683, an. reg. 35. to Sir Edmund Andros, Kt., and Dame Mary, his wife, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of thirteen shillings, payable half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to His Majesty's receiver in the island of Guernsey. And King George III, by letters patent under the great seal, bearing date 14th December, 1763, in consideration of the surrender of the former lease, or patent, which had become vested in John Le Mesurier, Esq., the grandfather of the present possessor, gave

imposed by the States of the island on the inhabitants (for the purpose of paying for the destruction of *moles, sparrows*, and for eggs of birds), on the 30th July, 1818. The ordinance of the Royal Court, respecting the dog-tax, was ordered to be registered, the Royal Court having declared the said tax *to be illegal*. Mr. Ludlow was discharged from the tax of two shillings and sixpence, and also from the fine of ten livres tournois the Court of Alderney had imposed on him."—Greffe Papers.

The States have, however, appropriated the sum of ten pounds sterling per annum, to be allowed to the treasurer, who is to pay nine liards for each mole, three liards for a large bird, and two for a small one, and one liard for an egg. A lottery was formerly attempted and allowed by the States of Alderney, for raising supplies for the use of the isle, but the Royal Court of Guernsey set it aside.—Greffe Papers.

Berry, p. 291.

and granted the island to the said John Le Mesurier, Esq., his executors, etc., to enjoy the same for the term of ninety-nine years, paying a yearly rent of thirteen shillings as above." This lease appears to be of the nature fee-farm, and not a grant from the crown, as a *seigneurie*, the word *seigneur*, or lord, not being mentioned in the lease. Upon the refusal of four of the Jurats,[1] viz. Nicholas Barbençon, Nicholas Ollivier, Thomas Nicholas Robillard, and William Joseph Sandford, to sign a contract, wherein the Governor had styled himself *Seigneur*, the case against these Jurats was referred, in the first instance, by the Governor, in a petition dated the 15th of February, 1813, to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. This was answered by the Jurats saying, that they had referred the cause to the Royal Court of Guernsey, to which they were subordinate, which court, on the 18th of May, 1813, took the same into consideration; and they conclude their answer to the Privy Council in the following words, signed by their legal adviser: "Upon the whole, the respondents conceive that there is no foundation for Mr. Le Mesurier's charges personally against them, and that their acts, as Jurats, ought to be complained of, and prosecuted in the Royal Court of Guernsey, in the first instance; and that it will be considered, as it is felt, extremely vexatious to draw the respondents into discussion upon such topics before the Sovereign in council, when redress, if any real grievance exists, may be had in the Court below.

"The respondents, in common with their fellow inhabitants of Alderney, do not presume to deny that His Majesty may, if he shall be graciously so pleased, confer the title

[1] "It may not be immaterial to observe, that the Jurats of the Alderney Court are chosen by the people; they derive no salary or emolument from their office, except some very small fees, which, on an average, do not amount to one pound sterling a year each."—Respondent's Case, page 5.

of *Seigneur* upon the Governor Le Mesurier; but they are advised His Majesty has not so done, and that the Governor's patent contains no such grant in terms, nor any words necessarily implying any such distinctions. The respondents do not dispute the Governor's just right, but submit, he ought to confine himself to his patent right. Whether he has so done or not, will appear in the discussion of the question in the court below, where the validity of the Act complained of *is now in question*. All that the respondents respectfully submit, is a *hope* that the Council will not advise the Prince Regent to interfere in the matter in the *first* instance, but leave the decision to the inferior jurisdiction of the Royal Court of Guernsey; and that, dismissing the complaint of the Governor Le Mesurier, they will remit him and his grievances to the court below. The respondents humbly presume to hope and expect such will be their Lordships' judgment, not only for the reasons adduced in the preceding statement, but also for the following, amongst other reasons: because the matters complained of are properly, and in the first instance, cognizable in the Royal Court, and Court of Judgments in Guernsey, and where, in fact, the question is now depending, and from whence the same should not be removed, except in the regular course of appeal.

"Because the respondent jurats, constituting only part of the Court and States of Alderney, whose acts are impeached and sought to be annulled, are not individually competent to answer for the said Court and States, but that the whole Court and States, if this be the proper jurisdiction, ought to be brought before the Prince Regent in Council.

(Signed) SAMUEL ROMILLY.
JAMES TROWER."

On the 6th of May, 1814, there was an Order in Council, in which "It is hereby ordered, that the said petition and complaint be, and the same is, hereby dismissed the board."

(Signed) JAMES BULLER.

The Order in Council concludes with these words: "Their Lordships do agree humbly to report to your Royal Highness, that inasmuch as it appears that the matters complained of are in the first instance cognizable by the Royal Court of Guernsey, the present complaint and petition should be dismissed." This was ordered to be registered by the Court of Alderney, on the 14th Sept. 1814.—Respondent's Case and Greffe Papers.

It was supposed by the late Governor Le Mesurier, that the military, as well as the civil government, was included in his patent; in consequence of which he acted as such for some years; and when no officer of his superior rank of Colonel was stationed on the island, he took the command. [1]

But some disputes on this subject having arisen between him and Major-General Bayly, the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, it was referred to the higher powers of a Court of Inquiry; the result of which was, Governor Le Mesurier's dismissal from his military command, except of the militia, and the same came under the duties of the senior officer of His Majesty's forces stationed in the island. [2] Upon the

[1] "It appears upon record, that on the 9th of May, 1754, the Royal Court of Guernsey grants to John Le Mesurier, Esq., Governor of Alderney, the confirmation of his title as Governor, and orders the Court of Alderney to regard him as such; to give him the said seat as such in their court; not to assemble the States without his participation in it; to give him every assistance in maintaining the laws of quarantine, and in supporting him as their Governor, in every thing that may be for the well-being and advantage of the inhabitants."—Greffe Papers.

[2] The following is a copy of the Commander-in-Chief's opinion on the above:—

"Horse Guards, Sept. 24, 1821.

"Sir,

"The Commander-in-Chief having had under his consideration the proceedings and opinion of the Court of Inquiry, which investigated certain points of service, upon which

military post of the government devolving on another, the Governor appointed a Lieut.-Governor, John Le Ber, Esq., and took his departure from the island, to the no small disadvantage of that, and its inhabitants; for it may with truth be asserted, what the Governor has himself stated in his second petition, "That he has spent no inconsiderable sums of money on the island, of which he is the grantee, and how they have been spent may be easily known: nine-tenths of the inhabitants, if called upon, would testify, that they have been spent, not so much in the improvement of his own private property, as for the benefit of the island in general, and those possessions which he holds by grant from His Majesty."

I frequently heard asserted during my stay in Alderney, that the Governor employed from forty to fifty labourers daily, during the winter, who are now partly maintained by the town; and it is equally true, that the place has gradually dwindled into its present *insignificant* trade since the Governor's departure.

The Government-house has been unoccupied; the festive board, so liberally and hospitably supported by Governor Le Mesurier, no longer exists, either for the benefit of the military officers stationed in the island, or for the sociability and trade of the town, which, at present, is dullness itself. It certainly is much to be lamented, that in so small an island

Major-General Bayly and Governor Le Mesurier had been at issue, has commanded me to express His Royal Highness's desire, that henceforth the troops stationed upon Alderney shall pay Col. Le Mesurier, and his successors in the government of that island, such compliments only as are due to civil governors, who have no military command, the particulars of which are detailed in pages 14 and 15 of the book of General Regulations and Orders of the Army.

I have the honor to be, etc. etc.

(Signed) JOHN MACDONAL, D. A. G.

To Col. Sir John Colborne, K. C. B.
Commanding—Guernsey."

as Alderney, the spirit of discord should have ever made its appearance; but more particularly mischievous must it be, when that spirit rages among persons high in power. It is not for one almost a stranger, and who wishes merely to state matters of fact, to enter into the merits of the above disputes, or of the necessity there was to divide the military and civil departments; but in justice to the Governor it may with confidence be said, that the welfare of the island has been much injured from the non-residence of so worthy and hospitable a gentleman. In the grant, or patent, it appears a proviso is contained for resumption and making void the lease at any time, upon the payment to the said John Le Mesurier, his executors, etc., of such sum or sums of money as he had then disbursed, or should hereafter disburse, or lay out, in building or improving the mansion-house, called the Governor's house, and other the premises, to be ascertained by six or more of the lords and others of the Privy Council.

This royal grant descended first to the son of the grantee, and afterwards to his grandson, John Le Mesurier, Esq. who, in consequence of the above *proviso* in the patent, made an agreement with His Majesty's ministers to surrender up his beneficial lease to the crown, and he surrenders the same, which may be seen by the following copy of his letter to John Le Ber, Esq., the Lieut.-Governor. The conditions of his surrendering up his rights do not appear; but I am informed he is to receive 700*l.* per annum for the remaining term of his patent.

(Copy) *15th April*, 1825.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the States and inhabitants of the island of Alderney, that I have this day surrendered to the crown His late Majesty's grant of that island, which, with a former grant, has been held by my ancestors and myself for nearly a century and a half.

In communicating to the States this my resignation of the govern-

ment of the island, I beg you will assure them, that as the end and motive of all my official acts and personal endeavours have ever been for the public good, so shall my most ardent desire continue to be for the happiness and prosperity of the island of Alderney.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN LE MESURIER.

The following copy of Mr. Secretary Peel's Letter to the Earl of Pembroke, K. G., or, in his absence, the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, will show that Alderney was placed, on the 15th of April, 1825, under their government:

(Copy) *Whitehall, 15th April*, 1825.

My Lord,

Mr. Le Mesurier having surrendered into His Majesty's hands the grant of the government of the island of Alderney, I am commanded to signify to your Lordship his Majesty's pleasure, that you forthwith take the said island under your charge. The necessary commissions for your Lordship, and for the Lieut.-Governor, will be forwarded without delay.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

On the 30th of April, 1825, His Excellency Sir John Colborne was sworn in as Lieut.-Governor of Alderney, at the Royal Court of Guernsey. It also appears by the following letters, dated 18th April, 1825, that Major Martin was deputed to act as deputy during the absence of the Lieut.-Governor Sir John Golborne, K. C. B. from Alderney.

(Copy) *Government-house, Guernsey. 18th April*, 1825.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the States, and the inhabitants of Alderney, that Lieut.-Col. Le Mesurier has surrendered his grant of the government of the island of Alderney, and that His Majesty has commanded the said island to be placed under the charge of the Lieut.-Governor of

Guernsey, in the absence of the Governor. I have also to notify to you, that the Judge, Procureur, Comptroller, and the officers attached to the court, are to continue to act in their respective situations which they held by virtue of the late Governor's authority. And that Major Martin is deputed by me to sign all licenses, certificates, and other documents, which may be required during my residence in Guernsey. I beg that the enclosed letter from Mr. Secretary Peel may be registered. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. COLBORNE, Lieut.-Governor.

To the Judge and Jurats
of the Court of Alderney.

Major Martin's appointment to act as Deputy.

(Copy) *Government-house, 18th April,* 1825.

Sir,

Lieut.-Col. Le Mesurier having surrendered the grant of the government of Alderney, and His Majesty having commanded the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, in the absence of the Governor, to take the said island under his charge, I hereby depute and authorize you, till further orders, to sign all certificates, licenses, and other documents, which may be required during my residence in Guernsey. I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. COLBORNE, Lieut.-Governor.

Note. The above letters were registered on the 20th of April, 1825, and extracted by F. Williams, *Greffe du Roi.*

[1] Major Martin having been appointed Fort-Major at Guernsey, on the 25th of December, 1827, Captain O'Hara Baynes was appointed to succeed him at Alderney on the same day.

CHAPTER V.

By way of prelude to the subject of Agriculture, I think I may be allowed to observe, that there is scarcely a county in the British dominions, or an island in the British Channel, but is more or less famous for its produce, either from within the bowels of the earth or from its surface.

With respect to agriculture and horticulture, we find that Devonshire and Herefordshire are celebrated for their fine cattle and excellent cider. Kent, for corn, drill husbandry and hops. Romney Marsh sheep and fruits, particularly cherries[1] and filberts. Norfolk, for turnip and barley culture. Cheshire, for cheese. Surrey, for Farnham hops. Sussex, for fine cattle and Southdown sheep. Leicestershire, for large sheep and long wool, while Portland Isle is known far and near, from its small highly flavoured mutton, and short wool. Thus it is with the island of Guernsey, which has long been known for its excellent culture of parsnips, as well as for cows, fruits, and vegetables, particularly Chaumontel pears,

[1] It appears that both cherry and apple-trees were first brought over by our Norman ancestors; but that Richard Hains, fruiterer to King Henry VIII, having observed that those plants which had been so brought over, had lost their native excellence by length of time, and that we were served from foreign parts with these fruits, he obtained in 1533, 105 acres of rich land, at Tenham, in Kent, and with great care, good choice, and no small labour and cost, brought plants from beyond seas, and furnished this ground with them, in rows, in the most beautiful order. "This," says Lambarde, "was the parent from whence the other plantations issued."—Hasted's Kent, vol. VI, 291.

figs, etc., and brocoli; for cider, for Guernsey lilies, and other flowers.

The same may be said of Alderney; with respect to its cows, which, for more than half a century, have been sought for by persons in all parts of England, on account of the richness and produce of their excellent cream and butter. I was told by a gentleman of Alderney, that though their cows are much smaller, and require less food than those of Guernsey, yet their produce in cream and butter is as great. This may, however, be disputed by the Guernsey gentlemen, as I could not learn that any fair experiment had been made for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. [1]

This island may likewise be said to be famous for its growth of lucerne, all of which is sown here broad-cast. The cultivation of it appears to be far greater in this than in either of its sister islands. I never saw, either in England, France, or the Netherlands, such luxuriant crops of lucerne, as grow here upon some of the poorest sandy soil. It was observed to me by several gentlemen of the island, that the poorer the land the more the lucerne flourished; for, said they, the grass, which is the great natural enemy of this plant on good land, cannot flourish nor overrun it in this poor sandy soil. The nature of their soil being generally sandy and light, is therefore well adapted for lucerne, as it is also for potatoes,

[1] Mr. Sandford, the Jurat, said that Gen. Bayly, when Governor of Guernsey, taking a fancy to one of his cows, in order to send to His Majesty, Mr. S. consented, upon the condition that the Governor should send him one of the best Guernsey sort; he, therefore, has had both sorts on trial, and he told the writer that he had found the Alderney sort to give as much, if not more, butter than the Guernsey cow. Mr. S. also remarked, that the Guernsey cows became dry before calving long before the Alderney; at least his did, which, he said, was nearly two months dry; whereas the Alderney cow might be milked if well fed, almost to the last week before calving. —Edit.

which are esteemed by the inhabitants to be much finer than those grown elsewhere. Potatoes are grown here in large quantities, and brought early to market. Many hundred bushels of these are exported to England. About eighty cows, bulls, calves, etc. in the year, with the potatoes, and the wool from the Governor's flock, appear to be the chief, or only produce of the soil which is exported. The quantity of wheat grown is not enough for their consumption, and they are under the necessity of importing wheat and flour, both from France and Southampton every year. The culture of parsnips in this island is not carried to the extent, according to its size, that it is both in Jersey and Guernsey. The ruta-baga and turnips are very little cultivated. The Governor and a few other gentlemen have adopted them, and Major Martin feeds his hogs on turnips, boiled. Scarcely any oats are sown, wheat and barley being their chief crops: the latter is partly made into bread, and consumed by the lower class. The barley, lately introduced into the island, is much approved of; it is beardless, and skinless, and therefore, the waste in bran is so much less: this sort of barley appears to flourish better here than the old sort. Beans and pease are planted only for the table.

It has been before remarked, at page 15, that the chief part of the arable land in Alderney is in a common field, containing about five hundred English acres, called the *Blaie*. There are, however, some few enclosures, at a little distance from this land, where corn is occasionally sown; in one of these, I saw a small patch of canary (belonging to Mr. Sandford), the first of this grain ever sown in the island; it was broad-cast, which is contrary to the practice of the farmers in the isle of Thanet, where great quantities of it are drilled. At no great distance from this field is the late Governor's farm, and, to the west of the *Blaie*, is another enclosed farm,

belonging to Major Martin, one of the largest farms in the island, containing about fifty English acres; and what is very remarkable in this island, he has, by purchasing and exchanging, made nearly the whole within a ring fence, and the greatest part surrounded with a new dry wall, made in a much superior manner to the old walls that surround their enclosures, and which give a very barren appearance. Major M. has erected a small farm-house, with a barn, stables, etc. upon the spot, and in 1824 built a cottage for his own residence, which commands a view of almost the whole of his land.

The nature of the Norman laws that are in force in Alderney respecting landed property, which descends by partition among the male and female heirs, has been the cause of the small divisions of it in the common field. The various slips, some of them containing a few perches only, belong to different proprietors, which they have received from having been descended from the same ancestor, who was the owner of a much larger district; and as these owners may crop the land with what sorts of grain they please, such variety causes it to appear very strange to an English farmer, many of whom possess farms larger than the whole land of the Blaye. The soil of this corn-land is a rich sandy one, and, generally speaking, produces fine crops! it is very often manured, almost for every crop; chiefly with sea-weed in its fresh state, but sometimes mixed with earth and dung, and occasionally stable dung alone is used. As for the cow dung, they collect this to dry for fuel. The immense quantities of *vraic*, or sea-weed, growing upon the rocks all around, cause it to be much used as a manure; though Major Martin thinks, if the carriage of it was paid for, it would make it an expensive mode of manuring. It ought, however, to be observed, that owing to there being no particular laws in force respecting the gathering of

this sea-weed, as in Guernsey or Jersey, the farmers are enabled to collect it when they are most at leisure, thus rendering it at a less expense.

Many of these slips, or patches, are cultivated by the spade; the others ploughed. The plough commonly used is a heavy instrument, with a fixed mould-board, much heavier than the soil requires. Major Martin has a light plough, which he employs with two horses abreast. This was shown to one of the farmers, who said he liked his own sort better, and the only reason he gave was, that *his plough* required *four* horses; such is the prejudice in favour of old established usages, which, it is to be feared, is not confined to the farmer in Alderney. In 1823, I saw persons ploughing with four horses for their barley sowing; some of the ploughs with three horses, and others with only two horses in length; the Governor's servants were ploughing with one horse and one ox; but all the ploughs had drivers for the cattle.

In characterising the different features of these islands in the Gulph, it may be said that Alderney would be known by its stone walls, and from the deficiency of trees and shelter by hedges; and Jersey, on the contrary, by being enveloped in fruit trees and oaks, without having any woods or coppice. Guernsey for excellent roads, fine straight elms, small enclosures, and furze banks; while Sark has a naked and open appearance. There is this, also, in Alderney: you may see on the Downs a flock of more than two hundred sheep, attended by a shepherd or his boy, whilst the few sheep in Sark run wild; and in Guernsey, very few sheep are to be seen, except those belonging to the butchers, imported for the market; these are kept in their small enclosures. All these islands agree, however, in tethering their cattle in the enclosures, let the latter be ever so small, and in milking their cows three times each day; although some exceptions to this rule may be seen, for the Barrack-master, William Hanmer, Esq.,

whose two cows are among the best of the island, had his milked only twice a day. The two cows gave seventeen quarts of milk at each milking; these were not tethered, but were changed every night and morning into two different enclosures, while, on the contrary, perhaps the two handsomest cows (one of which had gained the Governor's prize), belonging to W. J. Sandford, Esq., produced (he said) each ten pounds of butter, of eighteen ounces to the pound; these were staked out, and milked three times a day. Major Martin also informed me, that he sold, some time ago, one of his cows to the Governor, which produced fourteen pounds of butter per week. I saw this cow, but could not praise it for its beauty. I could only say; *handsome is that handsome does*. The Major also said, that one of his cows graced His Majesty's park at Windsor, as well as the cow of Mr. Sandford's. It may be remarked, that the general stock of cows and young cattle appeared not to have been well fed. The horses of the island are most of them of a small size, and partake of the French, while the hogs are a mixture of the English breed; some of these are fattened to weigh more than their fat cows, or even oxen:[1] the weight of some of the hogs have reached five hundred pounds; twenty score is not unusual here for a fat hog. The sheep of the island are of the small sort, somewhat like the Berkshire in their dark faces, or, perhaps, more like some of the French breed. Whether there has been a mixture of the Southdown at any time, I could not learn; but some of the Governor's flock reminded me of them: they are, however, much smaller than either the Berkshire or Southdown, as, when fattened, they do not weigh more than eight pounds per quarter. It may be said, that the islanders

[1] The weight of the Alderney cows and oxen is from three to four hundred pounds, and the sheep about thirty pounds. To W. J. Sandford the author begs his thanks for his friendly communications.

appear to pay more attention to their cows and hogs, than they do to their horses and sheep, or they would improve the breed of the former, and they would not suffer so many of the latter to have the scab among them, with the wool dropping off their backs as they feed *in their shackles* on the common; their wool is tolerably fine, and I should think too valuable to be thus lost.[1]

With respect to the gardens and fruits of Alderney, not much can be said; for if you except the garden belonging to Government-house, and the late Governor's private one, with that belonging to Mr. Seran, which last is by far the best in the island, there do not appear to be any others peculiarly worthy of notice. On the 12th of May, 1823, we saw, in Mr. Seran's garden, the *pistachio* nut-tree in blossom, as also strawberry plants, fully set for fruit, and that in immense quantities. This garden is beautifully situated: a small stream of water runs through the centre, and along the lower part of it, and the land gently slopes on each side from the hills, that completely shelter it from those cold winds, which generally make so much havock in gardens, and in no place more than in Alderney, destitute as it is of trees, and exposed to every blast. Perhaps, during a peace with France, the inhabitants have not much occasion to lament any deficiency of fruit from their own resources, as they are tolerably well supplied by the French.

[1] A curious document, respecting shepherds and owners of sheep, will be found in Appendix, No. VIII; also an Ordinance of the Chief Pleas, respecting the corn-harvest, in Appendix, No. VII.

CHAPTER VI.

It has been remarked in a note, page 11, that the Governor had the advowson of the church; by the same lease, the tithes of the island were granted him. Previously to the date of this lease (Dec. 14, 1763), the church and rectory were united, as appears by the parish register, called *Actes Ecclesiastiques de la Paroisse et Isle d'Auregni*, where it is written, that "the Rev. Isaac Vallat was presented to the rectory of the said church by John Le Mesurier, Esq., the Governor, on the 1st day of January, 1752; and that on the fifth of the same month, he read the thirty-nine articles, and was then properly inducted, having the Bishop's license as Rector, which license is dated the 2nd day of July, 1749." Why Mr. Vallat was not inducted till 1752 does not appear.[1]

It seems, also, that the former Minister, Mr. Silvius, always signed the register as *Rector*. After the death of Mr. Vallat, the rectory was taken away from the church, and the Governor, by virtue of his lease from the crown, became the Impropriator, or lay Rector, and the last Governor held the tithes as such. He appointed only a Minister, as perpetual Curate, to perform the service of the church: this appears to be the case, from Mr. Vallat's successor, the Rev. P. Solier, being styled, on his tombstone, *Minister* only, for forty-five years. The Minister who succeeded him, the Rev. J. C. Ubele, was only

[1] Art. 13 des Actes. In 1762, the Rev. Isaac Vallat is styled Rector of the island of Alderney, on an appeal cause in the Royal Court of Guernsey, concerning the tithe of fish, which is there allowed him.—Greffe Paper.

the Curate, [1] and his successor, the Rev. J. Claude Meffre, was licensed only as such, and received an annual stipend from the Governor, amounting to 50*l.* per annum; he had, besides, the church fees, and was Chaplain to the garrison. This gentleman having resigned, the Rev. John Stevenson Lys was appointed, and on the 21st of September, 1824, registered his license as Minister, or Incumbent. On the 18th of February, 1825, it appears by the Secretary's letter to the Rev. J. Lys, that the curacy of Alderney was augmented with a thousand pounds, in the four per cents, from the parliamentary grants, to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, and by them invested in the funds, producing forty pounds per annum, till such times as a purchase of lands or of tithes can be procured. [2] The corn tithes being in the hands of the Governor's farmer, or agent, are collected in kind. These consist of the *tenth* sheaf upon some lands, and of the *seventh* upon other lands, called *campart*, [3] payable for all sorts of grain; accord-

[1] It appears that the Bishop of Winton revoked the license granted to the Rev. J. G. Ubele on the 21st of June, 1812, which revokment is dated 10th of September, 1818. The sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court against him was pronounced on the 11th of August, but the license was not withdrawn till he had been regularly served with the Bishop's order on the 5th of October, 1818.

[2] This grant has been since taken away. See Art. Tithes, Guernsey.

[3] *Campart*-lands, "We having perused the extent, made in the time of King Edward III, do find the same camparts therein contained, and that it is an ancient duty, by time immemorial paid in this island to His Majesty, and therefore require the payment thereof to be continued, as in all former times been accustomed; but if in case, upon any valuable consideration offered by the islanders, the same, on His Majesty's behalf, shall be accepted, then we require the same order to be taken between the gentlemen to whom any camparts are due and the islanders, which shall be taken between them and His Majesty."

(Signed) ROBERT GARDNER, Kt. } Commissioners.
JAMES HUSSEY, Dr. of Law. }

Dated 2d of August, 1608.

ing to the custom of the respective lands. A portion of the tithes was originally paid to the Minister, when Rector; but whether he had the whole of them, is not clearly ascertained. Small tithes are also paid to the Governor, for calves, pigs, lambs and wool, but no tithes whatever are paid for potatoes, turnips, parsnips; for any kind of vegetable; for any sort of hay, or for any kind of fruit, except apples for cider; but fish pay a tithe.[1] See Appendix, No. VI. Under this head, it may be observed, that they have what is called in the island an hospital;[2] but which, truly, is only a house where a few of the poor are placed. These inhabitants are not the

[1] "Forasmuch, upon due examination, we find that there ought to be paid yearly, by every fisherman going to sea, *three* deniers, and no more, which is also paid by the fishermen of Guernsey, whereof Alderney is a member of dependance for the duty called *chenlz;* and yet, notwithstanding, the farmers to Mr. Chamberlain have sometimes exacted *four* deniers, which was not denied by Henry Lea, now farmer thereof. We do order, that from henceforth the said fishermen of Alderney shall pay but *three* deniers, and if more be exacted, upon due proof thereof, and before the bailiffs and jurats of Guernsey, shall be fined ten shillings for every penny so exacted; the penalty to be applied for the use of the poor of the said island.

By order of the Royal Commissioners, 30th Nov. 1607, Art. V."

[2] "On the 13th of June, 1789, the collectors of the poor were authorized to purchase of John Pezet, son of Nicholas, a house and garden, to be converted into an hospital, for lodging and maintaining the poor of the island."—*J. Williams.*

The collectors of the poor are four in number, chosen by the inhabitants for three years, and until the year 1822, they gave no account of what they did in their office. With the view of disposing of one or two hundred verges of common land, by way of rent, for the benefit of the poor, an overseer of the poor was appointed in Oct. 1822; he was chosen by the parish, and sworn by the Minister, for three years, to render an account of his expenditure for the poor every year. The two Churchwardens, or Curateurs, are chosen every third year, after divine service in the evening: one is nominated by the Minister, the other by the inhabitants. They render their accounts to the States of the island, but are sworn by the Minister.

whole of the poor who receive relief. Mr. W. informed me, that until 1821, there was no regular person appointed as inspector of the poor, or to take charge of them. M. Le Patourel was then appointed Inspector of the hospital, and Overseer of the poor; there are also collectors for the poor, the expenditure for that object being about 200*l.* per annum, which sum is raised by way of tax on the inhabitants, by the Douzaniers of the island, according to the property of the individuals, and the exigencies of the poor, and for other expenses of the island, from one penny to six-pence assessment per quarter of corn.

It has been before remarked, that Governor Le Mesurier, during his residence in the island, employed from forty to fifty labourers all the winter. Since his departure, these persons have received some assistance from the town, not having been able to find work during the winter. The wages of the labouring class are from one shilling to one shilling and six-pence per day; gardeners, two shillings, with drink.

The chief employment of the poor in this island is agriculture and fishing; a few of them only are employed in spinning wool, and in manufacturing it into coarse apparel; but this is so trifling, that it scarcely deserves mentioning. The importation of four hundred tods of wool from Southampton, allowed by Act of Parliament,[1] whatever it might have been formerly, has for many years ceased to that amount, and, at present, the act is a dead letter. Quantities of the rock-fish are caught here, as well as the whiting-bass, and other common sorts of fish, with the conger-eel, many of which are salted and dried, for winter use. There are a few soles and mullets occasionally brought in; but, although so many of the lower class are engaged in this pursuit, it is said that they are not very active in catching mackerel during the season, which

[1] Since repealed by the Act of 1824. See Art. Trade, Guernsey.

are brought to them from Guernsey: there are quantities of the large crab, spider crab, cray-fish, and lobsters taken here; the last, sufficient to be sent to Southampton for the English market, there being an agent for purchasing lobsters by contract at sixpence each if they measure eleven inches in length; all smaller ones are taken at half price. These are generally sent away every week during the height of the season.

Almost all the lower class can speak English, though the Norman *patois* is their mother tongue.

The trade of Alderney may now be said to be scarcely any thing, except for the supply of the island. There are two regular weekly traders to Guernsey, whence the inhabitants are supplied with shop-goods, etc., viz. the Experiment, of forty tons, Capt. Deslandes, and the Frederick, Capt. Killarvay; there is also a small vessel which goes regularly to and from Southampton in the lobster season, and a few vessels occasionally bring coals for the troops and inhabitants. But, although English manufactures of cottons, lace, etc., to the amount of fifty or sixty thousand pounds value per annum, are said to be brought here by the Guernsey traders, there are no regular vessels employed to export them again: corn, flour, and provisions are, indeed, imported here, but generally in small craft, from France, etc. Nothing can show the distressed state of the trade so clearly as the following document, taken from the Greffe Papers, fol. 183: "We, nevertheless, trust their Lordships will not deem it presumption in us to state, with great deference, that what the inhabitants of our sister islands have prayed for, would not prove a relief to this island; for unless this little island is favoured by His Majesty's government with some privileges more than our sister islands (they having resources which this island has not), it will not be able to command sufficient trade for the support of its inhabitants. Their Lordships, we trust, fully convinced of the distress and misery the inhabitants of this island labour under.

and which are accumulating every day, will see the expediency of taking into consideration, at their earliest convenience, the Petition of the States of this Island of the 1st November, 1815. We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient, etc. servants,

(Signed) NICOLAS BARBENSON,
THOMAS N. ROBILLARD,
W. J. SANDFORD,
J. W. LE PATOUREL,"

To the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Chetwynd,
Council Office.
Dated 20th June, 1818."

Formerly this island had a great trade in contraband goods, particularly in spirituous liquors. It was whispered abroad, during my abode here, that there was still a small remnant of this trade carried on from Cherbourg to this place; and it was said, that in consequence of this, several other revenue cutters (besides the Arrow, which is constantly stationed here afloat, with the Adder watch-vessel fixed in the harbour,) were added to the Weymouth station, which were to sail to and from Cherbourg. It may, however, be remarked, that the smuggling trade of the present day, if any, is very trifling, as Mr. Sandford, one of the Jurats, informed me. When I mentioned this subject to him, the answer was: "There is now no smuggling here. I myself have paid fifty thousand pounds per annum for fitting out, and expenses of the shipping formerly engaged in that trade, and now I do not disburse a farthing. The whole of this money, employed as above, went to England, and was chiefly remitted by way of bills on London. Now the French possess this contraband trade." There may, indeed, be some trifling business of this description still carried on, as I can speak from my own experience, having been detained here several weeks, from the cir-

cumstance of the Guernsey trader having been seized, and not delivered up, till after the lapse of several weeks. This seizure was owing to one of the passengers having secreted, in his packages, twelve pounds of tobacco, unknown to Capt. Simon. Had it not been for the kindness of Capt. Boden, I should have been detained a prisoner in Alderney some time longer, not chusing to venture, in an open boat, on a voyage of twenty-one miles, in such a rough navigation.

To show the distress of the trade, and want of employment of the poor, in 1823, it need only be remarked, that there were forty-five houses standing empty, beside store-houses in abundance; that there was a diminution of fourteen families; a decrease of population of eighty-five persons, and twenty houses uninhabited, between the period of Jan. 3, 1821, and May 21, 1823, as appears from the Census, Appendix, No. II. The rents, also, of houses have diminished more than fifty per cent since the termination of the war. It may here be observed, that butcher's meat is about one penny per pound cheaper than in Guernsey; but it is certainly not so good. Poultry, butter, etc. a trifle cheaper, as well as fish.

CHAPTER VII.

From the history of the Protestant church, it appears that Alderney, Guernsey, etc. were united to the see of Winchester in 1568, and from that period to the year 1818, a lapse of two hundred and fifty years, no English bishop had ever visited these islands.

It may, therefore, be imagined, that when the first bishop made his appearance in these parts, he would be most graciously received: this was, indeed, the fact; for no person could have been more highly honoured than his lordship, the Bishop of Salisbury,[1] who embarked at Guernsey, for Alderney, with his family and suite, at about eight o'clock on Monday morning, the 10th of August, 1818, on board the Vigilant, the Governor of Alderney's yatch, which had been sent for him, and which was accompanied by the Sea Gull tender, in the service of His Majesty's customs. At four o'clock the same afternoon, they were landed by the Casket Light House boat, at the harbour of Craby, not having been able, owing to the north-east wind, to reach the Braye harbour, or pier.

His lordship was accompanied by Admiral Sir J. Saumerez, the very Rev. the Dean of Guernsey, and his son; also by his

[1] Dr. Fisher, he having been deputed to proceed to these islands, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Winchester, who, from age and infirmity, was unable to come himself. The account of the Bishop's arrival at Alderney is extracted from MS., by Mr. F. Williams, the Greffier, with this motto to it:—*Hæc legant nostri nepotes;* in which are given the charges and sentence of the court against the Rev. J. C Ubele.—Edit.

chaplain, the Rev. Thomas Rennel, and his secretary, John Burder, Esq., with John Arnold, Esq., the Proctor and Greffier of the Ecclesiastical Court of Guernsey. The Bishop and suite landed under a salute of thirteen guns, and were received by the guard of the 13th regiment of foot, who saluted them on the parade before the Government-house, as they were conducted thither. On the next day, the constituted authorities, consisting of the Judge, Jurats, Comptroller, Deputy Greffier, and the chief of the Douzaniers, at ten o'clock, paid their respects to his lordship, and to Sir James Saumarez, being introduced by the Governor; when they were most graciously received; after which, at eleven o'clock, they all proceeded to the church, where his lordship, the Bishop, confirmed two hundred and sixty-four persons; having performed the ceremony both in French and in English, the very Rev. the Dean of Guernsey previously reading the prayers. The Rev. J. C. Ubele, [1] the minister, was unable to officiate, his conduct having brought him under an ecclesiastical suspension, which terminated in his merited dismissal, as appears by the document from which the foregoing account is taken; he being suspended, as on this day, by a regular process in the Eccle-

[1] There is a curious cause relating to the above Rev. J. C. Ubele, in the court of law at Alderney, respecting the black pulpit cloth, which he had taken down, and applied to his own use. It appears by the court book, on the 7th of February, 1818, that Mr. Evans had *lent* the Churchwardens eight yards and a half of black cloth, to put the pulpit in mourning for his late Majesty, for which he was to receive fifteen shillings from the parish, by way of recompense; but the Minister having taken the cloth for his own use, at the end of the six Sundays, Mr. Evans brings his action, and recovers seven pounds, eight shillings, and one penny halfpenny, the value of the cloth, from the Churchwardens; who, on the 28th of February, 1818, were ordered to pay the same, and recover the amount from the said rev. gentleman, who was fined several times for contempt of court, and ordered to be arrested: this sum was deducted by the Governor when Mr. Ubele's stipend was paid.—*Greffe Papers.*

siastical Court, till the Bishop's pleasure should be known. The necessity of frequent visitations is most clearly shown, when it is considered that Alderney, containing upwards of a thousand inhabitants, was left destitute of any regular minister from the 11th of August, 1818, to January, 1819, as appears by the first entry in the register by the Rev. J. C. Meffre, the Incumbent in 1823, being signed by him on the 14th of that month; and when many of the inhabitants were compelled to have their children baptised either at Southampton or at Guernsey, as may be seen by the register; and also that the Churchwardens read the burial service, and registered several who had died during that period.[2]

About nine o'clock in the morning of the 12th of August, the Bishop, with his suite, accompanied by the Governor J. Le Mesurier, Esq. embarked on board the Sea-gull tender *à la Fossées Malieres*, where the vessel had anchored on their arrival; fortunately, as the wind being at N.E. they could not have gone from the Braye harbour: they departed for *Guernsey* under a salute of thirteen guns, with the same honours as when they landed, and in a few hours happily arrived there.

It may be here remarked, that the Minister uses the surplice in this island, which is not used in any other part of the deanery.

[1] There were seventeen entries of baptisms, etc. made by the very Rev. the Dean of Guernsey and the Rev. J. H. Le Mesurier, chaplain to the forces, during the vacancy, beside many of the above.

CHAPTER VIII.

WELD, in his travels through America, on entering the courts of law, says: "A stranger is apt to smile at the appearance of the Judges who preside in them, and at their manners on the bench; but this smile must be suppressed when it is recollected, that there is no country perhaps in the world where justice is more impartially administered or more easily obtained by those who have been injured. The Judges in the country parts of Pensylvania are no more than plain farmers, who from their infancy have been accustomed to little else than following the plough; now, as the salary allowed is but a mere trifle, no lawyer would accept of the office, which of course must be filled amongst the inhabitants, who are in a happy state of mediocrity, and on a perfect equality with each other."

The character of the Judge, Jurats, and, in general, of the inhabitants of Alderney, cannot be more faithfully pourtrayed, than by Mr. Weld's above description of the Pensylvanians.

We need not therefore cross the Atlantic to behold the Judge's bench filled by a person occupying his own estate as a farmer, when by only crossing the English Channel, we may see its prototype.

Early rising, early meals, early retiring to rest, and, like the ancients, taking their noontide repast, and inhaling their warm modern beverage at the usual time of country dinners in England among the fashionables—the inhabitants frugally pass their time, and bid defiance to diseases, which are the fruits of luxury and late hours.

In an insulated island like this, it cannot be expected that

hospitality, or much sociability with strangers, should flourish: I have, however, to acknowledge great attentions from some of the principal inhabitants, and the civil and military officers.

This island is certainly a most excellent situation for a *hermit*, or for a studious person, as he will not be annoyed with too many *morning* visits, or by *too frequent* invitations from the *aborigines* of the *island*.

CHAPTER IX.

For the information of my readers, it may not be amiss, before I conclude this sketch of Alderney, to add a few remarks on different subjects not before particularly noticed; for, unless this be done, the antiquary may, upon casting his eye over these pages, find in them nothing worth his perusal, and be tempted to ask, Are there no remnants of antiquity in such an ancient island as Alderney? The naturalist might also reasonably expect to find some few objects worthy observation in its natural history.

I must, therefore, for the satisfaction of the antiquary, add, that there is a druidical altar situated nearly in the centre of the island, but being a very small one, and not differing from the generality of such relicts of druidical places of worship, the bare mention of it is sufficient.

During the revolutionary war, some of the *wiseacres* amused themselves with endeavouring to destroy this remnant of antiquity, by throwing down some of its stones; but Major Martin, with the assistance of the military, reinstated it.

It may not be of much interest to add, that there is a sort of hieroglyphic of a bird rudely cut in the stone over the entrance door of a house in the high street, formerly belonging to the family of Le Cocq, with the following letters before it, T. L. C. 1711; but it may be subject of curious inquiry for the antiquary, to discover the cause of the immense stones, both in size and number, that lie scattered about and are half buried in the sandy soil on the top of the hill, where there appear to be no rocks; some of the largest of these stones lie not far from the new magazines and the new burial-ground called *Les*

Rochés. For the information of the geologist, I must observe that there is no limestone in the island; the nature of the rocks and quarry stones of various sorts, differs both in colour and hardness from the granite of Guernsey; they are excellent stones for building.[1]

The ornithologist should be informed, that a bird of the petrel kind, which Barr's Buffon tells us is to be found in the Calf of Man, and on the Scilly Isles, may also be found in the isle of Burhou, near Alderney. Some writers call it the black or little petrel, others the shearwater. Buffon mentions that the whole of the petrel genus are known by having, instead of a black toe, only a sharp spur or nail. Fleming, in a late work of the Philosophy of Zoology, describes it under *Palmipedes procellaria*; nostrils united into a singular tubular opening on the upper part of the bill, the lower mandible truncated; and he calls it *Petril glacialis* and *pelagica*. All authors agree in describing the petrel genus to have a faculty of spouting from their bills, to a considerable distance, a large quantity of pure oil, which they do by way of defence, into the face of any person who attempts to take them. "This oil," says Martin, "is subservient to medical uses, and is a panacea; it has been used with success in London and in Edinburgh in rheumatic cases."

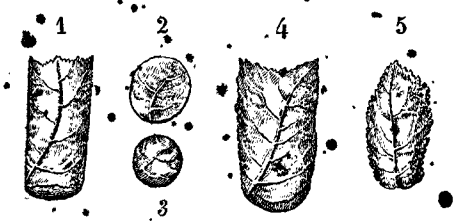
THE PETIEL, OR SHEARWATER,
From the isle of Burhou, near Alderney.

[1] The reader is here referred to the Article *Natural History, Guernsey.*

This engraving of the bird was taken from a drawing by Mr. Kent, jun. of Alderney, from one caught in the isle of Burhou.

The entomologist should also be told, that he will find in Alderney the wild bee of the species *Apis centuncularis*, which deposits in the sand its little barrels, made very neatly with rose leaves, sealed at top with a round piece of the leaf exactly covering the inside of the barrel, so that the egg and honey are securely preserved.

THE LEAF-CUTTER WILD-BEE CELL.



No. 1. Exact size of the cell, covered with about fifteen pieces of rose leaf of Nos. 4 and 5.
2. Top coverlid, when the whole is finished.
3. Bottom lid to which the surrounding leaf is glued.
4. Exact size of the largest covering leaf.
5. Exact size of the smallest leaf.

The following history of *Apis centuncularis* is copied from an Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects; a very interesting work by the Rev. W. Kirby and W. Spence, Esq. 3d edition, 1818, from page 446, "Habitations of Insects." "*Apis centuncularis. A. Willughbiella*, and other species of the same family like the preceding (*Apis papaveris*) cover the walls of their cells with a coating of leaves, but are content with a more sober colour than poppy, generally selecting for their hangings the leaves of trees, especially of the rose, whence they have been known by the name of the *leaf-cutter* bees. They differ also from

Apis papaveris in excavating longer burrows, and filling them with several thimble-shaped cells, composed of portions of leaves, so curiously convoluted, that if we were ignorant in what school they have been taught to construct them, we should never credit their being the work of an insect. Their entertaining history, so long ago as 1670, attracted the attention of our countrymen, Ray, Lister, Willughby, and Sir Edward King; but we are indebted for the most complete account of their procedures to Reaumur.

"The mother bee first excavates a cylindrical hole, eight or ten inches long, in a horizontal direction, either in the ground or in the trunk of a rotten willow-tree, or occasionally in other decaying wood; this cavity she fills with six or seven cells, wholly composed of portions of leaf, of the shape of a thimble, the convex end of one closely fitting into the open end of another. Her first process is to form the exterior coating, which is composed of three or four pieces of larger dimensions than the rest, and of an oval form; the second coating is formed of portions of equal size, narrow at one end, but gradually widening towards the other, where the width equals half the length: one side of these pieces is the serrate margin of the leaf from which it was taken, which, as the pieces are made to lap one over the other, is kept on the outside, and that which has been cut within. The little animal now forms a third coating of similar materials, the middle of which, as the most skilful workman would do in similar circumstances, she places over the margins of those that form the first tube, thus covering and strengthening the junctures; repeating the same process, she gives a fourth, and sometimes a fifth coating to her nest, taking care, at the closed end or narrow extremity of the cell, to bend the leaves so as to form a convex termination. Having thus finished a cell, her next business is to fill it within half a line of the orifice with a rose-coloured conserve, composed of honey and pollen, usually

collected from the flowers of thistles; and then, having deposited her egg, she closes the orifice with three pieces of leaf, so exactly circular that a pair of compasses could not define their margin with more truth; and coinciding so precisely with the walls of the cell, as to be restrained in their situation merely by the nicety of their adaptation. After this covering is fitted in, there remains still a concavity, which receives the convex end of the succeeding cell; and in this manner the indefatigable little animal proceeds until she has completed the six or seven cells which compose her cylinder. The process which one of these bees employs in cutting the pieces of leaf that compose her nest, is worthy of attention; nothing can be more expeditious; she is not longer about it than we should be with a pair of scissors. After hovering for some moments over a rose bush, as if to reconnoitre the ground, the bee alights upon the leaf which she has selected, usually taking her station upon its edge, so that the margin passes between her legs. With her strong mandibles she cuts, without intermission, in a curve line, so as to detach a triangular portion; when this hangs by the last fibre, lest its weight should carry her to the ground, she balances her little wings for flight, and the very moment it parts from the leaf, flies off with it in triumph, the detached portion remaining bent between her legs, in a direction perpendicular to her body. Thus, without rule or compasses, do these diminutive creatures mete out the materials for their work into portions of an ellipsis, into ovals or circles, accurately accommodating the dimensions of the several pieces of each figure to each other. What other architect could carry impressed on the tablet of his memory, the entire idea of the edifice which he has to erect, and, destitute of square or plumb-line, cut out his materials in their exact dimensions, without making a single mistake? Yet this is what our little bee invariably does.

"So far are human art and reason excelled by the teaching of the Almighty."[1]

The botanist will, I fear, be not much amused if his *only* object of visiting Alderney be the finding of rare plants; as I could not learn of any plants, nor did I see any on the island, different from those in Guernsey; I confess, however, that I have not the microscopic eye of those who make it their peculiar study, and therefore may have omitted what they might have discovered. The sportsman will find little to amuse himself in Alderney, beside the shooting of wild fowl in winter, or occasionally a few cocks and snipes, with rabbits. Formerly, indeed, the rabbits were in great plenty, as appears by the complaint presented to the Commissioners, on the 30th November, 1607, wherein it is stated, by the seventh article, that the inhabitants "complain of a warren of conies *erected* in the said island to their great damage and utter ruin, having *overflowed* almost all over the island!!" This is not now the case, as the rabbits seem chiefly to be confined to the Governor's island of Burhou or Burhow.[2] The improvements in agriculture have been one cause of their destruction, and if the intended enclosure of the commons take place, the rabbits will be still fewer.[3]

[1] Reaumur, VI. qu. 24.

[2] Burhow Isle. Art. 4th. Order by His Majesty's Commissioners, 30th Nov. 1607:—

Item—"They complain against the said farmer, that he withholds from them a certain isle, called Burhow, of the which they were wont to enjoy, time out of mind. After examining divers aged and credible persons, we find that the said isle hath at all times, within the memory of man, been used and enjoyed by those who held Alderney in fee-farm of His Majesty's progenitors. And we order, that the said isle shall continue to the said Chamberlain, and to his heirs, as of ancient time been accustomed.

(Signed) ROBERT GARDNER,
JAMES HUSSEY.

[3] In Oct. 1822, the States having advised that a certain portion of the common lands should be enclosed and let out, the rents of

Now we are on the subject of the enclosure, if I may be allowed to express a hint, I would say, that in my opinion nothing would tend more to the improvement and advantage of Alderney, than the employment of the lower class on this work, which I take for granted is only suspended for a season;[1] and if I might be permitted to suggest an idea as to the mode of performing it, I would say, let the fields be small, and let their fences, whether part be stones or part earth, have furze upon the tops; for if shelter be the object, as it most assuredly should be in Alderney, this of planting, or rather sowing, the furze seed would be the quickest means of procuring it. I would also recommend sain-foin to be occasionally sown in the old cultivated lands, as a change where luceme has been so frequent.

Before I conclude my account of Alderney, there is one subject more which I cannot forbear noting; namely, the great advantage of this island to the English Government in time of war. If Alderney should ever fall into the hands of the French, we may say farewell to the trade of the other islands: in the Gulph, for this is the key to them; it has been observed, that should it ever so happen, it would be impossible for the French to retain it in their possession for any length of time, as while we were masters of the sea they could not procure supplies, and therefore it might easily be recovered. Those who have formed this opinion, however, do not take into consideration the danger of having a fleet there to blockade it without a safe harbour for anchorage, the dangerous rocks and currents which surround the island, or the short distance from France, it being

which to be solely appropriated towards the maintenance of the poor, the question was sent to a parish meeting, but as to the decision, the following lines by the Greffier will show their *wisdom*:—

C'est en vain de parler au peuple pour son bien,
De vanter ses deserts, ce peuple n'en veut rien.

[1] See Appendix, No. XIV.

not more than two hours sail. Alderney therefore could not easily be starved out. It has been remarked, that during the last war, the English vessels as prizes to the French, were frequently seen passing the island for Cherbourg, whilst our ships of war were dry in the pier, and consequently could not stir after them; this could not have happened had there been a harbour at Craby, where ships of war could ride at anchor; their cables might then have been slipped, and the English vessels might have been retaken.

Camden, when speaking of the report of the Commissioners, and their recommendation to King Charles II of a new harbour for Guernsey, and which he tells us was not adopted owing to the charge being too high for the condition of the Exchequer at that time, has the following reflection: "How glad," says he, "would the French be *to have but one* such place any where between Dunkirk and Brest, and *how little would they value any cost* to render it fit for their purpose!"

I cannot close this account of Alderney, without relating the very gallant action fought off Cherbourg, in 1793, by our present brave Admiral Sir James Saumarez, when Captain of the Crescent, a frigate of 36 guns and 250 men, which engagement took place on the 20th of October; when *La Reunion*, a French frigate of superior force, and having 350 men, surrendered to him; for which service his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood, and the *City of London* presented him with an elegant piece of plate.[1]

[1] The famous naval victory of May 23, 1692, obtained over the French fleet, was off Cape La Hogue, under Admiral Russell, and Vice-Admiral Rooke; thirteen ships of the French line drawn up near the shore, twelve of these were set fire to by the English, and one sunk.—Coote's History of England, vol. vii. p. 93.

SARK, HERM, AND JETHOU.

SARK.

INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH it is my intention chiefly to describe the present state of the islands, rather than to give an elaborate history of them, I cannot forbear transcribing the following particulars from some ancient manuscripts relating to the early history of Sark.

About the year 520, St. Sampson, Bishop of Dol in Brittany, first came to Guernsey, in order to convert the inhabitants. [1] Falle tells us, that he died about the year 565, and that St. Maglorius was his successor, [2] who selected Sark as a place of retirement, to give himself and assistants to prayer and devotion, before he began the ministry of converting these islands from paganism. St. Maglorius, or St. Manhir, or Moger, built here a small monastery about that period, which we are told existed 800 years after, in the reign of Edward III; as appears by the accounts of the Remembrancer's office, mentioning an

[1] For the further history of St. Sampson, see Guernsey Ecclesiastical History.

[2] Falle's Jersey, second edition. Warburton says, Moglorius came to succeed Sampson, and in his time, 565 or 570, the Christian religion was more thoroughly embraced.

annual pension allowed by the Crown.[1] *Conventui Sancti Maglorii in insula Sargiensi.* Thus it appears that Sark was peopled as early as the sixth century.

An old manuscript in Latin, belonging to Sir Philip de Carteret, quoted by Falle,[2] in his history of Jersey, gives an account of the following stratagem, adopted by some persons from Rye and Winchelsea, which took place after the monks left Sark. It appears by the above MS. that the inhabitants were at that time a set of marauders, holding out false lights in the night to decoy the unwary sailor, in order to cause shipwrecks on their rocks. With the view of expelling this horde of pirates, the following artifice is related to have taken place some time in the reign of Edward III. "The crew of this Sussex vessel pretended the death of its master, and besought the inhabitants of Sark to suffer the body to be interred in the chapel of this island; which request was granted, upon condition that those who attended the funeral should come on shore unarmed; to which they submitted; and were all searched: a coffin filled with arms was landed, which the inhabitants permitted to be carried by the crew into the chapel; when, shutting the door, and arming themselves with the weapons thus concealed, they sallied out against the inhabitants, unprepared for an attack little expected, and having taken possession of the island, they drove the rest of the inhabitants away."[3]

Dr. Heylin, in his Survey of the Estate of Guernsey and Jersey, gives the following account of the stratagem, but the former MS. is certainly more correct, as M. Le Pelley justly

[1] Note by the Seigneur:—"This was probably paid at the commencement of his reign, 1349, about which time the monks left Sark, and the people, thus no longer checked by them, turned pirates."—P. L. P.

[2] See also Camden's Britannia, page 87.

[3] "There is also," says the Seigneur, "a tradition confirming this story, that an old woman escaped and hid herself in some rocks on the S.E. of the island, and was taken up by a boat."—P. L. P.

remarks, "This could not have happened to the French; as it is expressly mentioned that the Flemings landed at night at Little Sark, and surprised the garrison in their beds;" the honour, therefore, must be given to the English. Dr. Heylin's account of this devise is as follows:[1] "During the reign of the late Queen Mary, who, for her husband Philip's sake, had engaged herself in a war against the French, this island, then not peopled, was suddenly surprised by those of that nation; but, by a gentleman of the Netherlands, subject of King Philip's, thus regained, as the story much to this purpose is related by Sir Walter Raleigh." "The Flemish gentleman, with a small bark, came to anchor in the road; and pretending the death of his merchant, besought the French that they might bury him in the chapel of that island, offering a present to them of such commodity as they had on board. To this request the French were easily entreated; but yet upon condition that they should not come on shore with any weapon; no, not so much as with a knife. This leave obtained, the Flemings rowed unto the shoar with a coffin in their skiffe, for that purposely provided, and manned with swords and arcubuishes. Upon their landing, and a search so strict and narrow that it was impossible to hide a penknife, they were permitted to draw their coffin up the rocks; some of the French rowing back unto the ship, to fetch the presents, where they were soon made fast enough and laid in hold. The Flemings in the meantime, which were on land, had carried their coffin into the chapel; and having taken thence their weapons, gave an alarm upon the French; who taken thus upon the sudden, and seeing no hopes of succour from their fellows, yielded themselves, and abandoned the possession of that place. A stratagem to be compared, if not preferred, unto any of the ancients, did not that fatal folly reprehended once by Tacitus still reign among us, *Quod vetera extollimus recentium incuriosia*, that we extol the

[1] Page 296, published in 1656.

former days, and are careless of the present." [1] From the following document, it appears that "Helier de Carteret, Seigneur of St. Owen in Jersey, takes and accepts from the Commissioners of Queen Elizabeth the island of Sark, for himself and his heirs of St. Owen for ever."

"In the 23d chapter of the Chronique, mention is made how in the year 1549 the French came to inhabit the island of Sark, under the command of Captain Bruel, of the country of Brittany; and how the gallies of France landed the said French in the said island, in which no one then lived; nor had the said island been inhabited for more than 200 years before. But so it is, that when the said gallies were returning to France, under the command of Captain Poulain, he left the watch and ward of the said island of Sark to the said Captain Bruel, accompanied by 400 men to inhabit it, who built these two fortresses: but having been in the said island five or six years, they were weary of it, because they had not the means of tilling the earth for corn, and even had a great scarcity of victuals, so that by degrees they went one after the other into their country, and hardly any people remained with the said Bruel. It happened about that time some vessels from Flanders came to Guernsey, being equipped for the purpose of making war against the French; and having understood that the French still had possession of the said island of Sark, but that the greater part of them had gone to their own country; from which reason the said island of Sark was very easy to take; they embarked in their shallops, and proceeded to make a descent upon Little Sark, having some people of Guernsey with them, only for the purpose of shewing them the said fortresses; [2] and having all arrived in the night, they did not find any watch, by which means they marched strait to the said fortresses and took them immediately,

[1] The same has been printed in the Sarnian Magazine.—Edit.

[2] The remains of which are now to be seen. There is also a Druid's altar at its southern extremity.

whilst they were sleeping in their beds, without their offering to make any resistance. The said Flemings being masters of the said island of Sark, sent some of their people over to Queen Mary, who was then married to King Philip of Spain, to whom they made a present of the said island; giving her to understand how they had driven out the French: but she not taking any notice of it, nor granting them any reward, which the said Flemings finding, returned very ill contented; and thus the said island of Sark remained uninhabited as before. But in order that the French should not inhabit it again, Sir Hugh Paulet, Captain of the island of Jersey, sent there a number of persons to destroy and raze all the fortifications that the French had there made, and then returned to Jersey, leaving the said island of Sark quite depopulated, as no one wished to remain there nor to inhabit it. The Seigneur of Glatney, of the county of Normandy, perceiving the said island of Sark thus uninhabited, went to the King of France, to whom he represented how Captain Bruel had lost the said island of Sark, and had suffered it to be taken without making any defence, and by his fault and negligence the island was then uninhabited; the said Seigneur of Glatney requesting the King of France to give him the said island of Sark, for him and his heirs for ever, and that he would colonize it at his own expense; which the King of France did. In consequence of which, the said Seigneur of Glatney sent a number of persons into the said island of Sark; thinking to re-colonize it; but the war soon breaking out between the Queen of England and the King of France, on account of Havre-neuf or de-Grace, by which means the said island of Sark remained again uninhabited and vacant as before. But the Seigneur of St. Owen, seeing the said island of Sark thus vacant and uninhabited as before, considered within himself the danger that might happen, as much to the island of Jersey as of Guernsey; if the French again took possession of the said island; considering also on the other hand, that if the

island remained uninhabited and vacant, that it would be a nest of robbers and pirates, who would always take refuge there to watch poor merchants who trafficked among the said islands of Jersey and Guernsey; which in every way would turn to the injury and prejudice of the said islands. Moreover, he considered, that if he could find the means of colonizing the said island, that in the end, although the thing from the commencement was very difficult and vexatious, he might have some profit in time from the rents and revenues which he might afterwards gather and receive each year, both by these means, and any other casual circumstances which might occur. In consequence of which, and the premises considered, and after having well thought of these matters, he went to the island of Guernsey with the said Commissioners, to have the advice of the Captain of Guernsey. The said Captain, after having well thought and considered the aforesaid things in every point of view, said to the Seigneur of St. Owen, That if he pleased to take the business in hand, that they would consent and agree to it voluntarily, and with a good will. And thus the said Seigneur of St. Owen took the said island of Sark of the said Commissioners, by their commission, for the same tenant, as for him and for his heirs for ever, Seigneurs of St. Owen. The Seigneurie of St. Owen and the said island of Sark and its appurtenances, with all the isles adjacent to it, should be for ever joined together, without any of them being separated or divided one from the other, on paying yearly 50 sols sterling to the receipt of the King in the island of Guernsey, as by the said agreement made in the year 1563, though the date of the patent was not till August 6th, 1565. The Seigneur of St. Owen being entirely determined to colonize the said island of Sark, and especially as he saw the great courage and perseverance with which Madame, his wife, had cultivated a small piece of land for the first year, which was in the year 1564, to ascertain if the land would yield good wheat and other grain, which

piece of land produced well, and had wheat in abundance, according to the quality of the land; for which circumstance the said Seigneur rejoiced very greatly, and returned thanks and praises to God with all his heart." "The year following, which was in the year 1565, the said Seigneur and Madame went to live in the said island of Sark; but it was necessary that they should carry with them all that was needful, as bread, drink, wheat, grain, malt beer, wine, cider, food, and all other substance; the whole of which they were obliged to convey by water."[1]

Dr. Heylin speaks of Sark in his time, about ninety years after, as "An isle not known at all, by any name, among the ancients, and no marvail," says he, "for till the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, or thereabouts, it was not peopled. But then it pleased her Majesty to grant it for ever in fee farme, to Helier de Carteret, vulgarly Seigneur de St. Owen, a principall gentleman of the isle of Jersey, and grandfather to Sir Philip de Carteret, now living. By him it was divided into several estates, and leased out unto divers tenants, collected from the neighbour islands; so that at this day (anno 1656) it may contain some forty households; whereas, before it contained only a poor hermitage; with a little chappell appertaining to it;[2] the rest of the ground serving as a common unto those of Guernsey for their breeding of their cattle."[3]

[1] The reader may perhaps smile at the simplicity of the above description, but he will recollect that air balloons were not then invented.—Edit.

[2] Note by the Seigneur: "The ancient chapel, where most probably the inhabitants were massacred (as in page 9), was called St. Mary's; the remains of the foundations existed in 1821; to level the ground, I had them taken up."—P. L. P.

[3] Heylin's Survey, ch. 1.

CHAPTER I.

Sark's rugged cliffs in lofty pride,
Defy the billow's restless tide,
And high above the ocean swell,
In native strength impregnable;
Embosom'd in her rocky breast,
Her vales in peaceful verdure rest.
While plenty, with her laughing train,
Pours from her lap the burnish'd grain,
And vying with the fruitful field,
The waves their briny harvest yield.
No noxious worms * offensive wreath,
But purest gales their zephyrs breathe,
And rippling streamlets pour along
The gentle murmur of their song.
Religion's beam, in ages past,
Shone bright upon this isle of coast,
E'en now it gilds her favor'd shore,
Than this what reck's she—needs she more?

The voyager having taken his leave of Alderney, the next most conspicuous object before him is Sark, or Serk,[1] about fifteen miles in a line towards the south. If his intention be to go to Guernsey before he visits this island, the vessel will most likely take him through the Little Russel Passage; but if the wind be to the S.E. or S.S.E., or even as far as S.W., the Great Russel Passage is generally taken by captains of sailing vessels, and in that case he will first approach Sark, the south end of which lies in latitude 49° 26″. This island may be known by being higher than Guernsey, and apparently level at the top. It has four mill towers; two in ruins, and two at work. Its cliffs are from one to three hundred feet

* There are no venomous animals in the island.

[1] Written in old time, Cerq, Sereq, Serke, etc.

perpendicular.[1] On the western side, they are so very abrupt, that the largest ships may approach very near without danger; but the eastern shore is beset with ridges of rocks, running far out into the sea. The eastern side of the land is in general about one third lower than the western. The rock scenery is strikingly grand, particularly about the Port du Moulin, on the western side, as also on the chief place of entrance, situate to the eastward, which is called Havre, or Port du Creux, where a tunnel was cut through the rock, twenty-five yards long, in 1588, by one of the De Carterets, then Governor, and where a pier was erected in 1823. (Vide View of the Creux.) Dr. Macculloch says, the nearest landing-place to Guernsey is Havre Gosselin, which is formed between the land and Isle des Marchands; but in truth the Port du Moulin is the nearest place of landing from Guernsey. Havre Gosselin makes the third place where boats land. The fourth principal landing place is called L'Epérquerie, where boats occasionally depart from or land their passengers, when the wind is to the S. W., as this is situate on the N. E. point. The island is more difficult of access from Havre Gosselin than Port du Moulin, but at both the passengers must undergo the difficulty of climbing. There are one or two more places where boats can enter, but they are not often used. Sark, rising so high above the sea, may be said to be regularly fortified by a rampart of steep impenetrable cliffs, so that it has but one good place of access, which, although in itself easy and commodious, might be rendered impervious to invasion, whatever the enemy's force might be.[2] It is a very strong natural

[1] Dr. Macculloch says, from 100 to 200 feet; but if the measurement of those by the Coupée be true, the above is more correct.

[2] "On the eastern side is the Port de Creux; this is a dry beach, in a cove formed by high cliffs of argillaceous rock, of which the faces are absolutely perpendicular in most parts, and as smooth as a wall: being inaccessible from the land, and at the same time the only secure beach on the island. A communication was formed in

fortification, and might be rendered impregnable at a small expense. This little island lies about seven miles, by computation, E. of Guernsey, but six only, from point to point, by chart, having on the N. W. the two smaller isles of Herm and Jethou, about half way to Guernsey, and which will be noticed more particularly hereafter. According to Deschamps, a native of Sark, this island is about nine miles in circumference. It is rather more than three miles in length, and about one mile in average breadth. It is divided into two unequal portions, which go by the name of Great and Little Sark. Unlike the island of Guernsey, which is of a wedge form, shelving on one side, Sark is a table land, rising some little towards the west, with a few vallies, but having no declivity to the sea at any part, except a trifling one at the northern extremity.

Although there are five landing places about the island, there is no harbour where ships can lie, and but one beach where boats and small vessels can be wintered; and such is the nature of the cliffs, that, except at the Port du Creux, there is hardly any entrance to the land but by climbing. "The rocks which compose the shores, being of various and generally fine forms, afford a variety of singularly grand and picturesque scenery."

"Havre Gosselin is bounded by cliffs of trap formation, nearly 200 feet in height, in many places very hard and compact; as is particularly the case where it is in contact with granite. The rock of which they are formed seems to have a N. and S. direction, consisting of indistinct strata; and dipping to the E. under an angle of about 40°. These cliffs are

1588, by De Carteret, who excavated a tunnel through the rock, taking advantage of a loose vein which traverses it. This passage is occupied by a gate, and thus the chief landing place is defensible by a very small force: the whole is strikingly picturesque and singular." —Dr. Macculloch's Account of Guernsey, etc.

divided by many large and deep fissures, out of which the materials have been washed, thus leaving large caverns; some of these veins," says Dr. Macculloch, "which I was able to examine, are filled with granitic stones, iron shot, and in a state of decomposition. In some parts I observed dark silicious iron stones, and in some were mixtures of black mica and quartz, resembling micacious schistus. Small intersections are formed of green and red jaspers, and many coarse agates are found among them, consisting of similar materials, and mixed with hornstones and quartz of different colours. Many veins are inaccessible, but the substances found on the beach, which seem to have been washed out of them, are coarse yellow, brown, red, and green jaspers; sometimes containing veins of iron ochre, or crystals of horn-blende, or passing on the one hand to quartz, and on the other to horn stone. Sometimes they are veined with quartz, and striped and waved of various colours, with mixtures of quartz and 'calcidony,' resembling agates." "The descent into Port du Moulin is through a narrow pass of wild rocks, and the scenery is of the most picturesque class, bordering upon the grand as you descend. Detached masses of rock surrounded by the sea, and relieved by the broad cliffs which bound it, constitute its peculiar feature." "The whole of these rocks" says Dr. Macculloch,[1] "are of grauwacké, schist and grauwacké. The strata are nearly horizontal, and are occasionally intersected by veins of quartz, as is common elsewhere. It is nowhere of a foliated fracture, producing roofing slate; but in many places breaks into pieces well adapted for square masonry. In some places, where it lies near to granite, it seems to undergo an alteration of texture, and to become more silicious. It is intersected in one or two places by wide and perpendicular veins of the magnesian class of stones; and where it is in contact with those

[1] Geological Essay, p. 18.

veins, it appears to pass into schistose talc and indurated steatite. The veins I have mentioned contain various kinds of steatite, often so contaminated with iron and clay, and so indurated, as to be with difficulty distinguished from the argillaceous tribe. Talc, talcaceous schist, and asbestus, are found in the same veins, and, with the asbestus, are slender veins of argentine spar. Lapis ollaris is also found there, as well as in the land lying above the cliffs, from which I guess this vein extends across the island. It is applied by the natives to economical uses. A very large wall of a reddish granite, the end of a vein from which the schistose strata have been washed, stands far out on the shore, forming a natural arch. Where the arch is formed, a softer cross fissure seems to have existed, from which the looser materials have been washed away; this vein intersects the grauwacké, and is nearly perpendicular, running in an east and west direction. Parallel, and near to it, is a similar vein, but not standing out from the cliff; and between these two granite veins, is contained a vein of argillaceous stone, about fifteen feet thick; the whole forming a singular kind of stratified vein, lying in the grauwacké." The Doctor laments that the flowing of the tide prevented him from making a more accurate examination of this interesting spot, and adds: "This is particularly desirable, as it is said that De Carteret about 100 years ago wrought a copper mine here. The researches, however, of M. Le Pelley, the lord, have not confirmed this report, nor could I distinguish any metallic traces. Their existence, however, is not improbable, as it is well known, that the rocks I have been describing, are very productive of metals, and that copper ore, among others, is frequently found in similar situations." The Doctor also says: "I observed a large vein of black porphry, in going from the Creux to La Loire, of a beautiful texture, and capable of a high polish, containing distinct and large concretions of white and pale green felspar." And when he speaks of the Coupée,

he says: "This narrow neck of land is traversed by a vein of porcelain clay, at its widest part ten or twelve feet in thickness, and lying E. and W. across it. In most places this vein is much contaminated by purple, red and yellow oxides of iron, and intersected by reticulations of quartz, which are probably the remains of veins running through the granite, from the decomposition of which the porcelain clay appears to have originated. Grains of quartz are also found dispersed through it, and indeed in many places it seems to be little altered from its original granite. Towards the bottom of the vein are various substances, among which are coarse approaches to calcedony and agates, but the greater, and apparently the most interesting, part of the vein was inaccessible, in consequence of huge masses of fallen rocks. In some places are veins of quartz, having a slaty fracture, and becoming earthy or much discoloured with iron; or containing modules, rudely approaching to ocular agates. These are accompanied by veins of mica and felspar in various states of decomposition, apparently from the failure of the mica; and by veins of clorite, containing here and there pyrites, together with talc and quartz, and talcaceous schistus, and a mixture of greenish stratite of felspar and quartz. The rocks here also are of trap formation, and the beach is covered with jaspideous pebbles, as at Havre Gosselin. The southern part of the island is formed of a sienite, and, in a general view, the western side is of trap and schistose formation, and the eastern of a granite. It is intersected by veins of greater magnitude, and a more decided character than Guernsey, Alderney, or Jersey." [1]

Sark is divided into Great and Little; the peninsula of Little Sark is connected with the Great by what is called the Coupée, which is a very singular lofty narrow ridge, or natural

[1] For a further account of the mineralogy of the island, the reader is referred to Dr. Macculloch's Essay, printed in the Transactions of the Geological Society, 1811.

bridge, of about 300 feet in length, which tapers as it ascends, and affords on its somewhat irregular summit a sufficient space for a rude path. This, within these few years, has been improved to the width of more than four feet, but near to its junction with the land on Little Sark side, it is considerably wider and less precipitous.[1] In 1811, a spot near the centre was detached, and fell; "Before this took place," says Quayle, "its width appeared on the summit not to exceed two feet, or, if exceeding it, by very few inches." On either hand, the base of this precipice is washed by the sea. Perpendicular cliffs, of about 300 feet on the eastern side, with shelving and broken rocks on the western, give it a terrific appearance: in many parts it is without any wall or defence of any kind. Before the slipping down of this portion of the ridge, some of the islanders actually ventured on horseback across the Coupée, and it is added, by no means improbably, when not in their sober senses. I have myself been informed as a fact, that one person in the habit of passing this narrow bridge, used to take the precaution of ascertaining whether the liquor he had drunk was too much for his head, to allow him to pass over in safety. There having been during the war, a station with a piece of artillery on the side of Great Sark close at hand, his plan was to mount the cannon, and if he could walk upon that to the end without falling down, he would then venture to cross the bridge; but if he fell down, he there contentedly slept till the fumes of the liquor had evaporated.

As this narrow ridge forms the only communication between

[1] The writer was informed by a Sark-man, that the height, by admeasurement from the sea to the pathway, on the east side, was found to be 270 feet; the top of the adjoining rocks must therefore be full 300 feet; the length of the pathway opening was found to be 280 feet. The annexed view of this extraordinary bridge was taken from the side of Great Sark. The descent from Great Sark through the chasm, is steep and somewhat dangerous; a few accidents have happened here in descending.—Edit.

the two portions of the island, which it unites, as the neck of an hour-glass, children of four and five years old are obliged to pass it, and sometimes men heavily laden: on the least slip, where the path narrows, death would be inevitable; but it may be added, that few deaths in consequence have been recorded. In the summer of 1815, on departing for my usual morning's walk, I accidentally met with a pilot of a man of war, who, on the evening before, had landed at Sark, in his way for Guernsey. Having asked him, whether he had seen this wonderful natural curiosity, he replied, "only in passing by it in his ship." I invited him to accompany me, saying that I would pilot him there: he accepted the offer; but when he came to the spot, so astonished was he at the sight of it, that nothing I could say would induce him to pass over. "What!" said I, "not venture to pass over this bridge, when you would not mind going up aloft in a storm!" "Aye, sir," said the pilot, "that I could do; but as to going over this bridge, my head swims even to look at it, and I am sure I could not do it without falling over the precipice." "For my part," replied I, "there appears to be no real danger now the weather is calm, and I find no difficulty in passing over this tremendous bridge; but if I were forced to go up the shrouds in a storm, I should dread the consequence." Such is often the difference between real and imaginary evil; and we sometimes have not the courage to face dangers of less magnitude than those we are in the habit of despising, because we are accustomed to them.

J. Young. Del.

lith. rue St. Denis, No. 319.

View of the Coupée, or Natural Bridge, at the entrance from Great Sark.

CHAPTER II.

This island belongs to the bailiwick of Guernsey, under which jurisdiction it is more immediately subject, all appeals being made to the Royal Court there, the same as in Alderney, with all trials for criminal offences. It forms also one of the twelve parishes constituting the deanery of Guernsey, in the diocese of Winchester.[1] The government of the island for civil affairs is more particularly under the care and direction of the Lord of the Manor, who is styled Seigneur, or Lord of Sark, and who appoints the Seneschal, or Steward,[2] with the Prevôt, or Sheriff, and Greffier, or Register. The first Seneschal was appointed on the 19th of May, 1675; previous to this period, the civil government was under a Judge and several Jurats: five of these appear to have been first appointed on the 24th of April, 1583 (Vide Appendix, Nos. IV and V),

[1] The Seigneur remarks, "*I believe not,* as it is a Chapelry according to the Bishop of Winchester's own words in the license." It may however be a parochial chapel, which Degge says, "Is that which hath the parochial rights of christening and burying (which Sark has), and this differeth in nothing from a church, but in the want of a rectory and endowment." Gibson says, "Some are chapels of ease, others are parochial." Seldon tells us, "For the privileges of administering the sacraments, especially that of baptism and the office of burial, that make it no longer a depending chapel, but a separate parochial chapel, and may be styled *Capella parochialis.*" See title Chapel, in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law.

[2] Seneschal is a French word, borrowed of the Germans, and signifies one that hath the dispensing of justice in some particular cases; he is also a learned man appointed by the Lord of the Manor, to hold Courts Leet or Baron. Cooke, 1st Inst. *Les termes de la Ley.*—Edit.

but were disfranchised for not taking the oaths in the time of Charles I, when the Seneschal was appointed in lieu of them.

This island was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in fee-farm, by letters patent under the great seal, on the 16th of August, A. R. 7 (1565), to Philip De Cateret, Esq., as a reward for his services in retaking it from the French, by the twentieth part of a knight's fee, amounting, as appears by the extent of James I, to fifty sols sterling, payable to the King's Receiver at Guernsey, at Michaelmas only. The present Lord is Peter Le Pelley, Esq.; and the present Seneschal is John Fall, Esq.; there is also one Constable, one Vingtenier, or Tithing-man, and two Overseers of the poor. The number of inhabitants, by the census of the year 1821, was 488; and the number of houses 64, with one partly built, and two vacant: several parts of houses have been since added to the old ones. All the male inhabitants are, more or less, engaged in agriculture and fishing (Vide Appendix). There are no Churchwardens appointed by the ecclesiastical authorities of Guernsey. In the year 1822, a new parochial chapel was opened in this island: this was erected partly at the expense of the Seigneur and the inhabitants, and by a donation of 400*l.* from the Church Society in London. It holds 340 persons: there are eighty free seats for men, and eighty for women. The Rev. Thomas Orange is the perpetual Curate, appointed by the Seigneur. There is a very respectable house, with a garden attached, not far from the chapel, for the Minister; who has also the church fees, and a stipend of 100*l.* per annum, paid by the Lord of the Manor out of the tithes.[1] Before the new chapel was erected, the church service was performed in a building more like a barn than a chapel. In this place the Lord's Court was, and is still, held: here also was the daily and Sunday

[1] "The old chapel, used before the last, was called St. Mary's. The stipend of the curate is not fixed, but depends upon the agreement between him and the Seigneur."—P. L. P.

school, supported by the Seigneur and inhabitants, where about sixty boys and girls were, in the same school, regularly taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, in English and French, after the old fashioned way, by a master. In the year 1827, through the exertions of Mr. Le Pelley, this school was endowed, and removed to a good substantial school-house, forty-two feet by twenty, built by the inhabitants, with the assistance of the National School Society; and, at the same time, 500*l.*, the surplus of the sum granted by the States of Guernsey for the purpose of erecting the pier, was, by the united consent of the inhabitants of Sark, vested in the French funds, the interest of which is to be for ever applied to paying the salary of a schoolmaster; there being, previously to this, no fund for that purpose, except six and a half quarters of wheat, and no other means of paying so indispensable an office. The schoolmaster now receives 30*l.* per annum, and instructs the children in French and English. There is a small methodist meeting-house, there being about twenty regular methodists. Both the parochial chapel and meeting-house are built nearly in the centre of the island.

Sark is very much resorted to by the inhabitants both of Jersey and Guernsey, during the summer and autumn, on account of the purity of the air. The Seigneur generally resides here during that period. This island would be much more frequented were there more lodging-houses and better accommodations. These might, perhaps, have been increased, had it not been for the old feudal system of holding under their Lord, which may be said to be rather unfriendly to improvements, as I was told that not even a house can be built without the consent and approbation of the Lord.[1]

[1] The writer feels much indebted to Peter Le Pelley, Esq., the present Seigneur, for curious information respecting Sark; and especially for the following observations on the above subject. "The Lord of the Manor has, he believes, no right to prevent any inhabitant

The farm-houses are neat, and have been much improved of late years: in these the visiters procure lodgings at a moderate rate. The market boats, which pass constantly once or twice a week, during the long days, from Sark to Guernsey, belong to the farmers, Messrs. Baker, Godfrey, etc.: the fare for each passenger is one shilling; but should the visiters require a boat for themselves only, the above persons would supply them at ten or twelve shillings the voyage, and the skill and ability of the Sark boatmen may be depended upon.

The chief harbour of the Creux is much improved by the new pier; the first stone of which was laid on the 21st of April, 1823. By the following ordinance from the States of Guernsey, the reader may see how part of the ways and means were procured.†

from building on the said land; or those possessing houses from adding to their houses. The said Lord, by virtue of his patent, has undoubtedly the right respecting marriages, which right was exercised by the present Lord's father; viz. the curate of the island could not marry any one without the parties first having asked leave of the Lord, and paid the sum of five *sous tournois*. This right has been dropped by the present Lord, without any intention of renewing it, for reasons sufficiently obvious." The inhabitants must feel proud of such a Seigneur.—Edit.

† There is an order in Council, dated April 4th, 1675, registered in the Royal Court of Guernsey, before Charles Andros, Esq., Lieut.-Bailiff, to have a pier in the island of Sark, at a place called L'Epercquerie, which Sir P. De Carteret being willing to effect and maintain at his own costs and charges, for the profit thereof when finished, "We do, of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and meere motion, give and grant to the said Philip De Carteret, his heirs and assigns free and full liberty, power, and authority, from time to time, and at all times, for ever hereafter, to demand, levy, receive, and take for his or their own use, without account of and for all ships, goods, and vessels, as shall be brought in the said *peere*, such income and petty customs as are generally taken by the Bailiff and Jurats of the said isles of Jersey and Guernsey, for the maintenance of the respective peeres." It does not appear that this ever took effect by the erection of the pier. The above was copied from MS. *penes* J. Hubert, Esq., one of the Jurats of Guernsey. For the particulars

From an Oil Painting of J. Young by Et. J. Monthelier et Tiepenne Lithog Lith. de Bichebois aine r. de ry. N.° 23

Havre or Port du Creux, Island of Sark.

"On the 25th of April, 1823, at the meeting of the States of Guernsey, the Seigneur of Sark proposed, in the name of the inhabitants of Sark, to pay the impôt of one shilling per gallon on all spirituous liquors consumed on that island, during the remainder of the term of ten years, granted for levying the said tax in Guernsey, by the order in Council, dated June 19, 1819; the revenue of which, to be applied towards building a new pier in Sark for the protection of boats. On the above day, the measure was finally adopted; and the Guernsey Court nominated a committee, to confer with the Sark committee, to agree on the sum required from the States; to fix the different periods of payment; and conjointly to adopt such measures as may be deemed requisite for the collection of the duty." Six hundred pounds were borrowed of the States, and one hundred from a private individual. This sum proved inadequate, and the States afterwards generously granted 1600*l.* more; in lieu whereof they are to continue to receive the impôt of Sark until the year 1845.[1] The pier was completed in the autumn of 1826, and cost about 1300*l.* The repairs of the damage done to it in a storm,[2] on the 23d and 24th of November, 1824, while it was being erected, amounted to 400*l.* more. It appears now to be a solid work, and has stood several gales.

The language generally used by the inhabitants of Sark, is a kind of *patois*, or Norman French; English is, however, understood by most of them. The church service is in French, according to the English liturgy; but the surplice is not worn here, as in Alderney. Sark has been favoured with a suc-

relating to the school and pier of Sark, the author is indebted to Mr. Le Pelley.—Edit.

[1] Since this, the States have extended the impôt to the year 1845.

[2] The damage done among the boats by this storm, with the exception of three or four, was not very great, as those which were destroyed were small fishing boats, many of which were very old. Mr. Baker lost a cutter; one man of Little Sark lost a very large boat; Mr. Falle lost a large boat: these were the principal sufferers.—P. L. P.

cession of pious pastors for some years. The inhabitants are frugal, industrious, and civil to strangers. Fish, pork, and bacon, constitute the chief food of the farmer and lower class; in winter, dried and salted fish is much used by them. Their trade consists in bringing their own produce, as well piscatory as agricultural, to the Guernsey market. Fish, poultry, eggs, rabbits, with potatoes and wheat, etc. make their chief articles of export, as well as their fat beef and mutton; all of which are slaughtered and sold in Guernsey, there being no regular butcher or baker in the island: no bread is sold there, and no sheep or cattle are killed on the island, for sale, not even at Christmas. If visitors wish for bread, meat, or grocery, they must have them from Guernsey. There is also another circumstance, not so pleasant to visitors; namely, that of having no medical professional man to apply to, in case of sudden sickness: there are, indeed, female accoucheurs, and men bone-setters. It does not, however, appear that the natives have much occasion for medical advice; as they are generally a hard-working and a healthy race. If it be absolutely necessary, they are compelled to fetch a medical gentleman from Guernsey. By a reference to the parochial register, it appears that in the years 1816 and 1820 there were no burials, out of a population of 488 persons; and not one in 100 upon the average of ten years (Vide Appendix). There are no poor persons who receive parish relief, and no beggars in Sark.[1] The houses are all scattered, there being no regular town or village; the best houses, after the Seigneur's, belong to Messrs. Falle, Baker, and Godfrey. The name of the parish is not mentioned in any

[1] In 1823 there was a pauper somewhat idiotfc, who cost 1*s*. 6*d*. per week. The farmer who maintained him, was not satisfied with his former pay of 3*s*., which the parish thought was too much, and he was offered 2*s*. 6*d*. per week, which he refused; he afterwards consented, at a public meeting, to take 1*s*. 6*d*. The pauper being able to do some work, others of the parish were desirous of having him: thus the farmer lost the 1*s*. per week.—J. F.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND BOMBAY BRANCH

account of the island, although the ancient chapel of St. Magllorius was called St. Mary. Many of the vallies, particularly that in which Messrs. Baker and Godfrey reside, are peculiarly picturesque.

Before I conclude this chapter, I should observe, that the Seigneur is bound to assemble the 40 tenants three times a year; namely, at Michaelmas, at Christmas, and at Easter. These assemblies are called the Chief Pleas: in these the Lord presides; he has no vote, but his *veto*, or consent, as the case may be. The taxes are voted; ordinances for the welfare of the island are enacted. All the decisions must be carried by the majority of the tenants: but if the Lord should abuse his power, by his *veto*, the Court of Guernsey can check him. The Chief Pleas now seldom meet but at Michaelmas.

CHAPTER III.

We are told by a native of this island, "that it produces in one year sufficient to maintain its inhabitants for four years."[1] Some of the inhabitants themselves believe that the corn produced every year is more than sufficient for their two years' consumption. All this, however, appears to be only a supposition; but if it be even at the lowest statement, the reader will agree with the writer in saying that it is *terra rara*.[2]

The soil differs much from that of Alderney; it being more of a loamy nature; and it appears to be very kindly for corn, parsnips, potatoes, turnips, etc. The fields in the centre of the island are of a moderate size, enclosed with banks of earth, and chiefly with blackthorn fences, occasionally mixed with white thorns, furze, and brambles. The other parts of the tillage land are in the vales, with generally shelving banks on each side, of furze and bushes, a fine harbour for rabbits, which abound in this island. In the valley leading to the houses belonging to Messrs. Baker and Godfrey, there are some fine ash-trees, which certainly flourish in this spot; being well sheltered, they thrive much better than the trees about the Lord of the Manor's house, or those about Mr. Falle's, which are exposed to the western breezes. Around many of the other

[1] Deschamps' Sailing Directions, p. 28.

[2] "Some of the land," observes the Seigneur, "produces, in good years, 45 or 50 cabots, or from seven to eight quarters of Guernsey measure per vergee of clean wheat."—P. L. P. This is between five and six quarters English measure per statute acre.

houses there a few trees, which, in some measure, take off from the nakedness of the other parts of the island. Sark contains about eight hundred English acres; the number of acres in tillage is supposed to be about 600, or three-fourths.[1] Clover is much sown here; not so either sainfoin or lucerne, for we did not see one piece of the former in our walks; and Mr. Falle informed us, that where lucerne had been tried it did not thrive. There were a few spots of ruta-baga intermixed with parsnips; many acres of which latter were sown, and a few acres of stubble turnips. The chief crop is certainly potatoes, of which I was informed, that twenty thousand bushels were sent from the island to Guernsey, of the crop of 1822, most of which were sold for exportation; several hundred bushels of wheat were also sent to Guernsey. Their manner of farming is much the same as in Jersey and Guernsey; many acres are sown with parsnips; they plough with both horses and oxen, united and separately, the oxen all yoked: sometimes in their ploughs they have three horses and two oxen; at other times, two horses and two oxen. The farms are generally of larger dimensions than those of either Guernsey or Alderney: most of their estates are holden under their Lord; but it was said by Mr. Falle,

[1] "Most of the remainder might be cultivated," says the Seigneur, "if the inhabitants had a little more industry, the soil being fit for it." Quayle, p. 306, says, "The Jersey land measure has been adopted in Sark. Of their vergees, two and one-fourth composing a statute acre, there are about eleven hundred in cultivation; in garden ground and orcharding about sixty; the remainder of the island is under furze, or used as sheep-walk. The breed of cattle here is intermediate, between that of Jersey and Guernsey; the number of milch cows is one hundred and twenty, with forty-eight draft oxen, and ninety-nine young cattle, including bulls, which are seldom kept in that state beyond the age of two years and a half; sixty-eight horses, ninety-two hogs or sows, and from three hundred to four hundred sheep, of the Jersey breed, weighing from six to ten pounds per quarter, and yielding fleeces of one pound to three pounds each."—N.B. This account was taken in 1814.

there were two or three estates in the island free, and which pay no lord's-rent or quit-rent. The manure mostly used, is the *vraie*, or sea-weed; which, in the year 1823, was made subject to the same regulations in collecting it as by the laws in Guernsey. Much of this is brought from Herne, etc. There are upwards of 300 sheep, some with white, others with black faces; most of these belong to the Seigneur, and are not folded. When the fat sheep are killed, they do not weigh above seven or eight pounds the quarter; and all are sent to the Guernsey butchers. Their horned cattle are rather larger than the Alderney sort, but they are not handsome; neither are their cows particularly famous for milk or butter: a fat ox has been known to reach 60 score, or 1200, but the average weight may be said to be about 700lbs; these are also killed in Guernsey. Their horses are neither handsome nor large, but they are hard workers. The hogs of the island are generally very long legged, like the French, and of large growth; many of them when fat weighing upwards of 400lbs. The Lord has the whole of the tithes; every tenth sheaf of corn, but no tithes are paid for pigs, potatoes, parsnips, turnips, or for hay. [1]

[1] The author having submitted his manuscript to a gentleman, he wrote under this passage this following question: "To whom else should they belong?" If the gentleman wrote it for the purpose of having an answer, I would say, certainly to the Seigneur by his patent; but if we believe Seldon, Blackstone, and other writers on tithes, that, when first established, they were divided into four parts, one to maintain the edifice of the Church, the second for the support of the poor, the third for the Bishops, and the fourth for the parochial Clergy, it is clear that the tithes are very far from being appropriated to the purposes of the original grant or intention.—Edit.

By Jno Young

Port du Moulin, Sark, with the distt Views of Guernsey, Herm, and Tothou

CHAPTER IV.

Besides the natural bridge before mentioned, there are several other parts of the island of Sark deserving the attention of strangers. If the visitor did not land at the chief entrance of Hâvre or Port de Creux, as described in Chapter I, he should visit that in the first instance, after having descended through the archway of about twenty-five yards to the new pier. The next best point of taking a view of the harbour, is from the top of the hill, more particularly so while the passengers are landing from the boats. He will then bend his steps towards L'Eperquerie, the northern part of the island; then verging on the downs towards the west, he will have a fine view of rock scenery on the north side of Port du Moulin, to which place he should afterwards descend. When half way down this romantic walk to the harbour, the view is particularly beautiful. The annexed drawing was taken from this spot. The visiter should descend to the beach, to admire the chasms, and grand scenery of the rocks, as described page 75, only taking the precaution to go when the tide is lowering, so as not to be caught by the sea among these dangerous and slippery rocks. The next place worth seeing is the Hâvre Gosselin, the landing-place south of Port du Moulin. The stranger may here also admire in his route, the grand scenery about the little Iles des Marchands, or Bréchou, with its narrow but deep passage, and through which, some years ago, a M. Le Cocq, with his vessel, contrived to escape from being shipwrecked. Upon this island, a few sheep and some young cattle, belonging to the Seigneur, procure a spare subsistence; it was formerly full of rabbits, and in 1821, by way of experiment, the Seigneur colo-

nised it with cats, in order to destroy them, as he wished to improve the island by planting it; it appears that the cats all died, and although many rabbits were destroyed, yet many have remained alive.

The visiter may now pursue his route from Havre Gosselin, to the corner house, where Mr. Joseph Hazelhurst, the artillery store-keeper, resides; he will then have only a short walk to the Coupée, or natural bridge, which divides Great from Little Sark, before described. Having crossed over this wonderful natural curiosity to Little Sark, pursuing his walk through the gateway at the end of the downs, and proceeding about fifty or sixty yards on the road, he should turn to the left, by a path through a small gateway, which will bring him to one of the great curiosities of the island, called the Pôt; of late years part of the rocks have fallen down, and have obstructed the passage, so as to make the bottom of the Pôt more difficult of access.

As you are descending the cliff, and before you arrive at the top of the Pôt, the rock scenery is very fine; the yellow appearance of the landing-place for boats opposite, contrasted with the sombre coloured cliffs; the windmill on the high land over the centre of the beach, with a mill tower, and the roaring and foaming of the sea, under the feet and along the rocky cliffs, form a grand and striking scene. After returning over the Coupée to Great Sark, the traveller will proceed towards the eastern part of the island, by the road leading through the valley in which are the houses of Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Baker. The next remarkable place which will claim his attention, is the *Creux terrible*; a guide should attend the stranger to this place, or he may find himself on a sudden precipitated headlong 201 feet[1] to the bottom, which is open to the tides. It is funnel shaped, and is said to resemble the Bullet of Buchan, or Tol Pedn Penwith; should the visiter wish to view it from the

[1] As measured by Mr. Young, the artist.

beach, care should be taken that he do not enter it, unless it be quite low tide. There are natural curiosities in Sark, which more particularly suit the mineralogist; it is said, that iron, copper, lead, ochre, pipe-clay, talk, agates, green and red jaspars, quartz, or spar stones, porphry, etc., are to be found here, and which would pay the mineralogist for his voyage. Sparstones, or quartz chrystels, were formerly found in abundance, particularly near the Pôt. There are various sorts of granite stones, somewhat differing from those of the other islands, but, like them, Sark has no limestone. There are no pheasants, partridges or hares, but plenty of rabbits in Sark; and there would be some difficulty in preserving the game, were the Lord to stock the island; as every male in Sark, when he is able to carry a gun, is a soldier and a shooter.[1] In winter there are woodcocks, snipes, and quantities of wild fowl, which, with rabbits, cause plenty of diversion for the inhabitants. No moles, toads or snakes, are to be found on this island, nor any poisonous reptiles. I shall conclude these observations with Quayle's remarks. "The people resemble those of Jersey in their modes of cultivation, in their dwellings, in their dialect, and habits of life; their descent is also proved by their bearing, in several instances, Jersey patronymicks. One gentleman, indeed, Mr. Falle, retains property in both islands, but usually resides in Sark. From the month of October through the winter, the women are in the habit of constantly associating at particular houses, where the *veille*, as it is called, is kept; there they bring their work, originally knitting, and pass their evenings in conversing; the oil for their lamps is bought by general contribution; this fashion is also introduced from Jersey. This is the only one of the islands which has a surplus produce.[2]

[1] Who would make expert riflemen.—J. S. B.

[2] Quayle, 306, 7, 8.—Quayle must allude only to Jersey and Guernsey, as Herm exports its small surplus produce to Guernsey.—Edit.

With the town of St. Peter Port, in Guernsey, they have constant intercourse, and there find an excellent market for the sale of that produce. They send annually thither a considerable quantity of potatoes, some wheat, oats, and occasionally barley. Living in perfect seclusion from the world, on a fertile and salubrious island, they are still within sight and within reach of a large town, furnishing as good a supply as could be obtained in the metropolis of England itself, of every article they can need. There is a perfect freedom of commerce; any commodity may be imported from any quarter, or exported, without the shackles of a Custom-house; but of this privilege the islands never appear to have attempted making an improper use." As in the other islands, their militia has arms and clothing, but no pay. In their turns, they must guard day and night, having, besides, in time of war only, a few artillery men; they are therefore the chief defence of their island.

CHAPTER V.

THE little islet of Herm, though larger than its neighbour Jethou, and lying to the N. of it, is much smaller than that of Sark, and is situate about midway on the N. W. to Guernsey, from which, on the N. E., it is nearly opposite, and computed to be three miles from it; but by Gray's chart, from point to point, measures only two miles and a quarter, forming part of the great Russel,[1] as well as the small Russel passage or channel, and giving shelter to the Guernsey roads; for both Herm[2] and Jethou, as well as Sark, protect the ships lying there, from the N. E. to the S. E.[3] Between Herm and Jethou there is also another channel, which is seldom used; although, during the last war, a French privateer, finding her mistake in the morning, and that she had approached too near our ships of war in the Guernsey road, was glad to escape by this passage, through which our ships did not venture to follow.[4] Herm is very fertile, both in corn and potatoes; the overplus in the consumption of which is sent to Guernsey. The islet contains about four hundred English acres, of which about a quarter part is in cultivation. It may be said to be about half as large as Sark. There is a portion of the land in grass, and

[1] Perhaps so called from Admiral Russel's great victory in 1692, off Cape La Hogue.

[2] It is probable that the Arminia of the Antonine M.S. of Cardinal de Cusei is our islet of Erme or Arm, which means the desert, or uncultivated. It is probable also, that Sierter is Jethou, the high *island or whence may be seen*. Vide Monthly Selection.

[3] Deschamps' Sailing Directions says, "frequented only by boats and small craft, never by ships."

[4] Page 28; in 2d edition, p. 35.

they have between twenty and thirty head of cows and cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. The sides of the hills are covered with furze and bushes: fine shelter for the rabbits that abound here, as also for the pheasants and partridges, which the late proprietor imported, and endeavoured to preserve. During the summer, Herm is greatly frequented by visitors from Guernsey.[1] Around the isle, quantities of various sorts of fish, including red mullet, are caught in the season for the Guernsey markets. There is on this islet an old mill tower, which serves as a mark for the navigation of the Great Russel. At the N. E. end is a bank of very small shells, some of which are very pretty. Quayle tells us, that no use has been made of these in agriculture;[2] he also speaks of the abundant quarries which both Herm and Jethou contain; which, says he, "may, at a future day, confer on them some greater value." This idea has been recently acted upon by the late owner of Herm, the Honourable Colonel Lindsay, who held this islet under a lease from the crown, for twenty-one years, the date of which was in 1821, on the payment of 14*l.* per annum to the king's receiver; he having purchased it, in 1815, of Mr. Peter Mauger, as he informs the public, for the sum of 1200*l.*, with a rent charge upon it of nearly 400*l.* per annum. This proprietor erected, in 1823, a small pier on the west side, opposite to Guernsey, for the purpose of exporting the stones which abound in this spot; he also much improved the islet. In a letter to the Bailiff and

[1] In 1823, the late proprietor of the isle, by an advertisement in the Guernsey papers, cautions all persons from landing with dogs, ferrets, or guns, that neither his pheasants nor partridges should be killed.

[2] Sir John Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, p. 210, says, "Sea shells abound in various parts of the British isles, and this manure is superior to the usual sorts of lime stone, in purity, and in the proportion of the calcareous matter it contains; these shells have not however, unless when burnt, the same rapid and powerful influence on the soil." The editor has been informed, that the shells from Shellness point, in the isle of Sheppey, have been used with great advantage on their stiff lands, though not made into lime.

Jurats of the Royal Court of Guernsey, of the date of May 10, 1824,[1] he states that he has expended 1500*l.* in the formation of the harbour, roads, and wharfs; and he petitions the Royal Court to request that the States of Guernsey would advance him the sum of 1500*l.*, at four per cent interest, towards completing the improvement of his new pier, which, he argues, is for the benefit of the bailiwick, inasmuch as the employment of the Guernsey labourers in working the stone, and the future source of commerce, will open a large field for commercial enterprize, in the employment of the tonnage which will be required to transport this article to England; and he adds, "if a proper degree of activity is used on this occasion, a large portion of the granite trade must doubtless be transferred from Scotland and England to these islands." He tells the Royal Court, that as he has already expended 1500*l.* in improving the islet, he thinks he is entitled to assistance, as much as the island of Sark for the pier there, or Guernsey for the improvements of St. Sampson's harbour in that island, and he offers to pay 4*l.* per cent interest for the sum of 1500*l.* which he wishes to borrow of the States. The proprietor complains of being obliged to pay 6*d.* per gallon on spirituous liquors consumed on his island, for the support of the pier at Sark; but has no objection to pay that sum, as well as 6*d.* per ton on all the stone exported, if the States of Guernsey grant the above loan. He tells the Royal Court, that Sir Edward Banks, the contractor for London bridge, was expected in Herm, and has engaged to take a large quantity of the stone. Colonel Lindsay, in the above letter, claims all the sea-weed, growing to a certain extent, as his exclusive right. He also expresses a wish that a chapel should be erected, and a Clergyman of the Church of England appointed. And, lastly, he requests that the Royal Court would invest himself and deputy with magisterial power,

[1] Published in the Sarnian Journal of April 25, 1829.

to keep in order the labourers employed by him, and to enforce the laws when they are infringed. It appears that these demands were not complied with by the Royal Court. There was formerly a chapel here, which, Camden[1] informs us, belonged to the Franciscan order of Monks; the walls of which now constitute part of the premises of the proprietor, whose house adjoins, from which there is a commanding view of the town and harbour of Guernsey. By the return of the population in 1821, it appears that there were four houses, inhabited by four families, all employed in agriculture; these containing twenty-eight persons, eighteen males, and ten females.

On the 25th of October, 1828, Mr. James Hooper was sworn in Assistant Constable of this isle, at the instance of John Harvey and Peter Agnew, Esqs. the High Constables of the town of Guernsey, and of Jonathan Duncan, Esq. of the said isle. This appointment is the *first* ever made by the Royal Court for this place, in consequence of the increased number of men employed by Mr. Duncan in his stone quarries.

Herm appears formerly to have belonged to the Governor of Guernsey, as a park for his deer, pheasants, and other game.

In 1607, the Royal Commissioners, on the 17th of October, were appointed to examine the grievances of the inhabitants of Guernsey; when the parish of St. Martin's complained that their mariners are forbidden and hindered from going to the isle of Herm, for to take there such commodities as they were wont to take in former times, so that they have been beaten and molested by the keepers and soldiers of the castle.

THE COMMISSIONERS' ORDER AS FOLLOWS:—

"We, having conferred with the Lieutenant hereof, are by him informed, that the said parishioners are not forbidden or hindered from going to the isle of Herm, to take such commodities there as they were wont to do; and that in his memory there never was any man

[1] Camden calls it Arne. In the lease from the Crown it is called Erme, or Herme, alias Arm.

beaten or molested for doing thereof, but only such, that under that pretence of coming thither, have offered to steal the deer and pheasants, or otherwise disturb the said game there: yet, notwithstanding, we order that the Governor and his Lieutenant shall quietly permit the said parishioners to take such commodities as heretofore they have accustomed and may lawfully take in the said isle."[1]

This isle continued in the hands of the Governor or his Lieutenant till the same was alienated, in 1737, to Peter Carey, Esq. by way of fee-farm lease, at the yearly rent of 14*l.*, payable to the Crown; renewable every 21 years on the payment of three times the amount of the annual rent. In 1758, Mr. Carey renewed the lease: it appeared that Mr. John De Jersey renewed, and that Mr. Peter Manger succeeded him in 1800; when, in 1815, the Hon. Colonel Lindsay purchased it, and renewed the lease as before mentioned. This gentleman died insolvent, March 4, 1826, and Herm in consequence is *en saisie*, and must go through a legal process before any one can become proprietor. Mr. Duncan has at present hired it under an order of the Royal Court.

[1] Documens relatifs à l'isle de Guernsey, No. 1, p. 53, published in 1824.

CHAPTER VI.

JETHOU is a much smaller island than Herm, and is situated S. W. from it, and divided from Herm by a channel, frequented only by boats and small craft. On this islet there are only two houses; one for the use of the proprietor, Mr. John Allaire, and the other for his workman. In summer this is a very pleasant place; the isle contains a few cattle and sheep, and plenty of rabbits.

Jethou, with Herm, continued in the hands of the Governor, or his Lieutenant, till the year 1737; when, by an order in council of May 19, a fee-farm lease was granted to Mr. Charles Mauger, at the yearly rent of 2*l.* 10*s.*, renewable every 20 years, on the payment to the Crown of three times the amount of the annual rent. In 1758, Messrs. Le Marchant and Guille, by right of their wives, the daughters of the above Charles Mauger, renewed the lease. In 1781, on the 19th of July, it appears that Henry De Jersey renewed the lease, when it came into the hands of Mr. Le Quesne, who sold it to Messrs. T. Faller, Peter Le Cocq, Nicholas Le Febvre, and Peter De Lisle; who having renewed the lease, it was sold by the aforesaid gentleman to Mr. John Allaire, in 1822, who has much improved the premises.

Jethou may be said to be about one-fourth as large as Herm. It is stated by one of the late proprietors to measure one mile and a quarter round the base of the hill, by the water's edge. Several sheep, etc. having fallen down the sides of this steep islet, the aforesaid gentleman caused a fence to be made to prevent their being dashed to pieces. The immense quantity of granite which is found on the shores, was noticed before, when speaking of Herm.

GUERNSEY.

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GUERNSEY.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

Should the visiter take his departure from Sark for Guernsey, he will pass through the Great Russel Passage, when he will have a view on the right of the isles of Herm and Jethou before described. The town of St. Peter Port, though a striking feature in the scenery, is not however seen to such advantage as in the traveller's approach by the Little Russel Passage; at about a mile from the pier, he will there have perhaps the best view of the town and eastern side of the island, and which, on a fine clear day, more peculiarly attracts the attention of all *voyageurs*. In the Little Russel Pasage, you have on the right the Vale Castle, and St. Sampson's parish, Ivy Castle, etc.; on the left the isles of Herme and Jethou, with their rocks and rugged shores. On arriving near the Roads, the stranger will be struck with the size and situation of the town opposite to him; the height of the buildings; the numerous villas covering the hills; St. James's Church, and other public buildings; Fort George, to the left on the heights, with Castle Cornet below; the pier or harbour immediately fronting him; and the neighbouring isles of Sark, Herm, and Jethou, at no great distance on his rear; all these united, produce an elegant and complete panorama.

Before entering into a general description, it may be satisfactory to the reader, to be informed of the different distances of Guernsey, from the various parts of England and France, as they are situated in a direct line from the nearest points of that island, taken from the charts by a friend, an officer of the Royal Navy,[1] who kindly presented them to the writer; to this he shall add the computed distances from one harbour to another, which a person is supposed to go before he can obtain the object required.

[1] R. Turner, Esq., to whom the Author is much indebted.

A TABLE

Shewing the true Bearings and Distances by chart from and to the undermentioned places, as taken in a direct line to the nearest point of Guernsey; also the computed distances from town to town, or harbour to harbour, as it is generally called.

BEARINGS from GUERNSEY.	PLACES to	CHART DISTANCES. MILES.	COMPUTED MILES.	BEARINGS to GUERNSEY.	PLACES from
N. ½ E.	Portland Isle.	58	70	S. ½ W.	Portland Isle.
N. ½ E.	Weymouth.	64	75	S. ½ W.	Weymouth.
N. by W.	Lyme.	73	80	S. by E.	Lyme.
N. N. E.	Poole.	75	80	S. S. W.	Poole.
N. N. E. ½ E.	Needles.	82	100	S. S. W. ½ W.	Needles.
N. N. E. ½ E.	Southampton.	97	120	S. S. W. ½ W.	Southampton.
N. E. ¾ N.	Portsmouth.	96	120	S. W. ¾ S.	Portsmouth.
N. E. ½ E.	Brighton.	125	140	S. W. ½ W.	Brighton.
N. E. by E.	Dover.	180	200	S. W. by W.	Dover.
N. W. by N.	Brixham.	67	75	S. E. by S.	Brixham.
N. N. W.	Exmouth.	75	80	S. W. by W.	Exmouth.
N. W. ¼ N.	Plymouth.	84	90	S. E. ¼ S.	Plymouth.
W. N. W.	Falmouth.	111	120	E. S. E.	Falmouth.
W. by N.	Penzance.	123	135	E. by S.	Penzance.
N. E.	Alderney.	15 ¾	21	S. W.	Alderney.
N. E. by E.	Caskets.	15	.....	S. W. by S.	Caskets.
E. by N.	Herm.	2 ¼	3 ½	W. by S.	Herm.
E.	Sark.	6	7 or 8		Sark.
S. S. E.	Jersey.	16 ½	28	N. N. W.	Jersey.
S. by E.	Cape Frehel.	43	51	N. by W.	Cape Frehel.
E. S. E.	Port Bail.	32	36	W. N. W.	Port Bail.
E. by N.	Cape Flamanville	25 ¾	28	W. by S.	Cape Flamanville
S. S. E.	Saint-Malo.	51	60	N. N. W.	Saint-Malo.
S. E. ½ E.	Granville.	53	60	N. W. ½ W.	Granville.
E. by N. ½ N.	Dielette.	27	28	W. by S. ½ S.	Dielette.
E. N. E.	Cape la Hogue.	26 ¾	30	W. S. W.	Cape la Hogue.
E. by N. ¼ E.	Cherbourg.	35	45	W. by S. ¼ S.	Cherbourg.
E.	Hâvre de Grace.	122	130	W.	Hâvre de Grace.

CHAPTER I.

Cherish'd beneath Britannia's smile,
And erst surnam'd "*the Holy Isle!*"
Sarnia, emerging from the flood,
Faithful from age to age has stood.
On Freedom's base she peers alone,
Encircled by her rocky zone;
Her rugged sides defy the foe,
And reckless of the waves below,
Exulting shake upon the plain,
The weedy trammels of the main.
No * poisonous reptile dare explore
The secrets of her hallow'd shore.
No arctic snows—no rigid frost,
Spread their chill mantle on her coast,
But balmy dews and genial gales,
Breathe verdure on her meads and vales,
And fruits and flowers of richest dye,
Appear in varied rivalry.
Romôna tunes her rural shell,
In honour of the *Chaumontel*,
And, 'mid the wreath that Flora twines,
The *Amaryllis* † fairest shines.
Nor less her mental gifts expand,
Their fragrant promise o'er the land,
Justice extends her equal sway,
Mercy beams forth her milder ray:
Emerging from a deep retreat,
Science ** resumes her classic seat;
And Valour †† lays her trophies down,
To blend her laurels with her own.
Where erst the Druid's shrine appear'd,
The Christian altar now is rear'd;
And faith and charity unfurl'd,
Ope vistas of a heavenly world.
Thus Samia, at Jehovah's smile,
May still be call'd "*the Holy Isle!*"
On ocean's cold dark bosom seeming
A star with moral lustre beaming.

GUERNSEY [1] was called the Holy Land, *la bien heureuse isle*

* No venomous animal of any description is to be found, or will live, in the island.

† Guernsey lly.

** In reference to Elizabeth College, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563, and re-established, on an enlarged and improved system, in 1824.

†† It is perhaps needless to observe, that this island has given birth to some distinguished heroes—among whom, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, who founded and attached to Elizabeth College, in 1827, an Exhibition of 20*l.* per annum to the best classical and theological scholar.

[1] Camden says, "Gernzey, or Garnsay, formerly gave a title of

sainte, as far back as when the vale church was dedicated, A. D. 1117. Warburton, the antiquary, says that it had this name from the monks, who came into the island about the year 996; or, as most writers have it, in 966. It can be proved by numerous passages in the works of the older writers, which refer to a period antecedent to the Christian era, that not only were all the islands between England and France celebrated for their sanctity, but that Guernsey was so in an eminent degree. It was dedicated to the monarch of Paradise, called by the Latins, Saturn; by the inhabitants of Brittany, Gwyn; by the Armoricans, Tu Jet; by the northern nations, Bliss; and by Cæsar, who translates the Guernsey word literally, *Dis Pater*, or Dieu le Père.[1]

The island of Guernsey is by all geographers called, in Latin, *Sarnia*; sometimes it is written *Sernia*, although the best copies of Antoninus's itinerary write it *Sarnia*.[2] Our English lawyers, in their records on ancient charters, write it *Ghemernia*, *Gernesie*, and *Grenesie*; which last, says Warburton, "is the name the French do still frequently use; but in the modern French maps, it is now called *Grenesey*."[3] Mr. Poingdester, who has made great search into the antiquities of these islands, contends for *Vesargia*, *Vesergia*, or *Vesorgia*; and all these written with a *B* instead of a *V*, as Besargia, etc. to be the ancient name in Latin; for which he does chiefly rely upon a donation of Childebert, King of France, to Sampson, Bishop of Dol, in Brittany, of four islands, called Vesergia, Augia, Sorgia, and Rima, which he takes to be Guernsey, Jersey, Sero, and Erme; though none of these agree with the

Baron Guernsey, in the second year of Her Majesty Queen Anne, to Heneage Finch, second son of Heneage, late Earl of Nottingham, and Lord Chancellor of England." p. 1514. It is now the second title of the Earl of Aylesford, as Baron Guernsey.

[1] Vide Monthly Selection, p. 162, etc. pub. Guernsey, 1824.

[2] Dycey's History, printed 1751, and reprinted 1797, London.

[3] Warburton's Treatise, Guernsey, 1822.

names used by all geographers; viz. Sarnia for Guernsey, Cæsaria for Jersey, and Arica for Sark. [1] The Sargia and Vesergia, of King Childebert, mean Guernsey and Sark, in common language, the great or lesser isle of rocks: Guernsey is also Granonia, the isle of rocks mentioned in a notice of the empire, compiled under Honorius. [2] The kings of England have, ever since the time of William the Conqueror, preserved their rights in these islands, and possession of them without any considerable interruption. [3]

Guernsey is situated in the English Channel, near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy in France, in 49° 33′ north latitude, and 2° 40′ of west longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich, between Cape La Hogue, in Normandy, and Cape Fréhel, in Brittany; from the former of which it is distant 26¾ miles, and from the latter 43 miles; though the nearest point to the French coast is Cape de Flamanville, a distance of only 25¾ miles, in a direct line, from the N. E. point of Guernsey.

Guernsey is of a triangular shape, or resembling a harp; it is elevated to the south, and shelves to the north; the southern coast is bounded by high cliffs, which extend along part of the eastern coast: the remainder consists of a series of flat bays. To the south there are but few detached rocks; the northern shore is beset with them, and the western has a long chain of dangerous rocks, called *les Hanois*, or Hanoways.

Guernsey is in circumference about 30 miles [3]: measuring the creeks, and as far as low water mark in spring tides, its extreme length is 9 miles, and breadth 6 miles. Deschamps says, [4] "if

[1] Warburton's Treatise, Alderney, p. 21.

[2] Granôn is the plural, in the Breton tongue, of Cran or Gran, a large rock; whence Granoni, the isle of Rocks; vide Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain; vide Monthly Selection.

[3] Warburton.

[4] Sailing Directions.

taken at ebb water, its extreme length is about 8 ½, and breadth 5 miles: the gross circuit would then be about 25 miles. It has been observed [1] by the same writer, that the sea round Guernsey does not leave uncovered one tenth part of the ground that it does at Jersey; the shores of Jersey being more flat, with extensive bays, where it may be fairly computed, it covers and uncovers as much ground; in great spring tides, as the whole extent of the island of Guernsey." "The island of Guernsey was computed to contain about 16,000 English acres, of which about 8000 only were said to be under cultivation." [2] It is now clearly ascertained to amount, by admeasurement, to 15,559 acres. [3]

The island is divided into ten parishes, with only one town; these, with Alderney and Sark, constitute the deanery of Guernsey, in the diocese of Winchester. There are ten churches

[1] Dr. Macculloch says, its extreme length is 7½ miles, and its greatest breadth about 4 miles." Transactions of the Geological Society, vol. I. p. 8.

[2] Quayle, p. 233, 236, gross circuit about 22 miles.

[3] Contents of land in each parish, as taken by Mr. Goodwin the surveyor of Guernsey:—

	Vergées.		English Acres.	R.	P.	Sq. ft.
Câtel	6700	Câtel	2713	0	35	191
Valle	4980	Valle	2016	3	3	292
St. Pierre Port	4520	St. Pierre Port	1830	1	26	31
St. Martin	4190	St. Martin	1696	3	0	170
St. Saviour	3970	St. Saviour	1607	2	26	221
St. Pierre du Bois	3580	St. Pierre du Bois	1449	3	0	22
St. Sampson	3569	St. Sampson	1445	1	7	166
St. André	2680	St. André	1086	1	6	76
Forêt	2379	Forêt	963	1	23	103
Torteval	1854	Torteval	750	3	6	256
Total Vergées	38,422	Total Eng. acres	15,559	0	13	439

It appears by a letter in the Gazette, 5th May, 1827, that the island contains only 24 square miles, consequently, only 37,929 vergées, and 15,360 English acres.*

* Vide chap. Agriculture, under Titles.

belonging to the respective parishes, but only eight Rectors, who all have votes in the Assembly of the States.

The stranger having arrived in the road where the vessels anchor, and having admired the panoramic view, his first inquiry will naturally be, where are we to land? to this an answer is given according to the state of the tide; for if it be low water, he will be conveyed by boats in attendance to a most excellent landing-place on the rocks, lately made commodious through the exertions of Captain Deschamps, the *Capitaine du Port*;[1] but if the water be high enough to enter into the pier, he will land there. If his destination be to any of the hotels towards the Market-place, he will take the south pier, which is 757 feet in length; if, on the contrary, he wish to go to the hotels and inns at the Carrefour, or north pier head, he will land at the north pier, which is 460 feet long. I am thus particular in my directions, because when ladies land, fatigued with their voyage, the shorter the distance they have to walk the better. I would also recommend the stranger, before he leaves the vessel, to make a bargain with the boatman for the conveyance of himself and his baggage to his destination, by which means imposition will be avoided, and many a bickering saved; for it is not here as at Dover, and at some other ports, where they are regulated by act of Parliament.

If the stranger land on the south pier, he may admire its beauty, neatness, and excellent promenade; the whole having been in 1820, 21, and 22, thoroughly repaired and beautified, at an expense of 3532*l.* 10*s.* (including that part which was

[1] Called St. Julien's Causeway; the length of which, and to the white rock, is 800 yards: it was begun in 1816, and completed, as far as the funds would allow, in 1825. About 300*l.* were expended on this improvement: this sum was obtained by grants from the Royal Court, and from the Town Parish, and also by public subscription. It is called St. Julien, from there having been formerly a chapel dedicated to that saint, which, with another also in the town parish dedicated to St. Jacques, has long since been destroyed.—Edit.

injured by the gale of December the 28th, 1821), which amount was paid by the States. In 1822, the eastern end of the town church was laid open to view on the side of the pier. Here, at noon, the merchants walk, and it is a sort of exchange, where the news is acquired and business daily transacted.

The piers are composed of vast stones, piled very artificially one upon another, without mortar, to thirty-five feet in height, and laid with so much skill and regularity, that it has withstood the violence of the sea for nearly 250 years. These piers not only afford security to the shipping, but are very commodious for loading and unloading goods; they are paved on the top with fine flag-stones, with a part gravelled, and are well guarded with parapets, and serve as a very pleasant walk, affording a fine prospect of the sea, of the adjacent islands, and Castle Cornet.

"A pier was first ordered to be built by King Edward I. in 1275, who directed that a duty of twelve sols tournois should be levied on all ships, and six sous tournois on all boats arriving in the island, for the three subsequent years. The order, though directed to the Bailiff and inhabitants, was in part only executed by Otho de Grandison, the Governor, who levied the duty without erecting the work. This example was followed by his successors, until the year 1570, when the Royal Commissioners granted authority to the Bailiff and Jurats to take and receive, on all foreign merchandize, brought *en aucun tems suspect de guerre*, a reasonable toll or custom, for defraying the expense of erecting and supporting a pier, repairing the bulwarks, and providing ammunition. The duty, though raised, was again misapplied, until by the order in council of the 25th of August,[1] 1580: from this date the work continued with little intermission, until the south pier was completed; but an order in council was again issued in 1660, to compel the Court to make a proper application of the duties."

[1] The south pier was begun in 1570; the order in council is dated

"The north pier was ordered by the Court, at the Michaelmas Chief Pleas, 1684, on the application of Mr. James De Beauvoir; but not began till the latter end of the reign of Queen Anne."[1] "The entrance of the pier is about eighty feet wide at the height of the ramparts, and below about forty feet wide. The tide flows in the entrance, in great springs, twenty-eight feet; in the new and full moon, the tide ebbs 300 yards below the entrance of the pier; in neap tides, it does not flow in the harbour more than fourteen feet. This harbour will contain about 100 sail small crafts, and vessels of considerable burthen. Vessels of 700 tons have come into this pier, and even frigates to repair, when in distress. The quays, wharfs, and slips are convenient; and ships may be accommodated with excellent water for sea stock, at a trifling expense."[2]

"The pier, *communibus annis*, yields about 1200*l.* sterling. Some years since, the States wisely determined to appoint a Pier-master, and to take the revenues of it into their own hands, the dues having been before farmed out. The beneficial effects of this measure were soon acknowledged, as the income of the States was soon augmented.[3] The police and inspection of the pier is committed to the Royal Court, who appoint annually one of their Jurats to act as Overseer and Treasurer: the chief duty devolves on the Harbour-master, appointed under him by the Court, and who is invested with the same powers as the Overseer in his absence, and who has likewise

3d October, 1580. Item, No. 15. "That whereas there hath been heretofore a certain petty custom given by her Majesty, to be levied on strangers' goods, to the inhabitants of the isle, towards making of a certain peer or chaussée before the town of St. Peter's Port, which was begun ten years agone." Copied from original manuscripts in the possession of J. Hubert, Esq., to whom the author is much indebted for his friendly communications.—Edit.

[1] Jeremie, p. 129.

[2] Sailing Directions, p. 50, 1st edition.

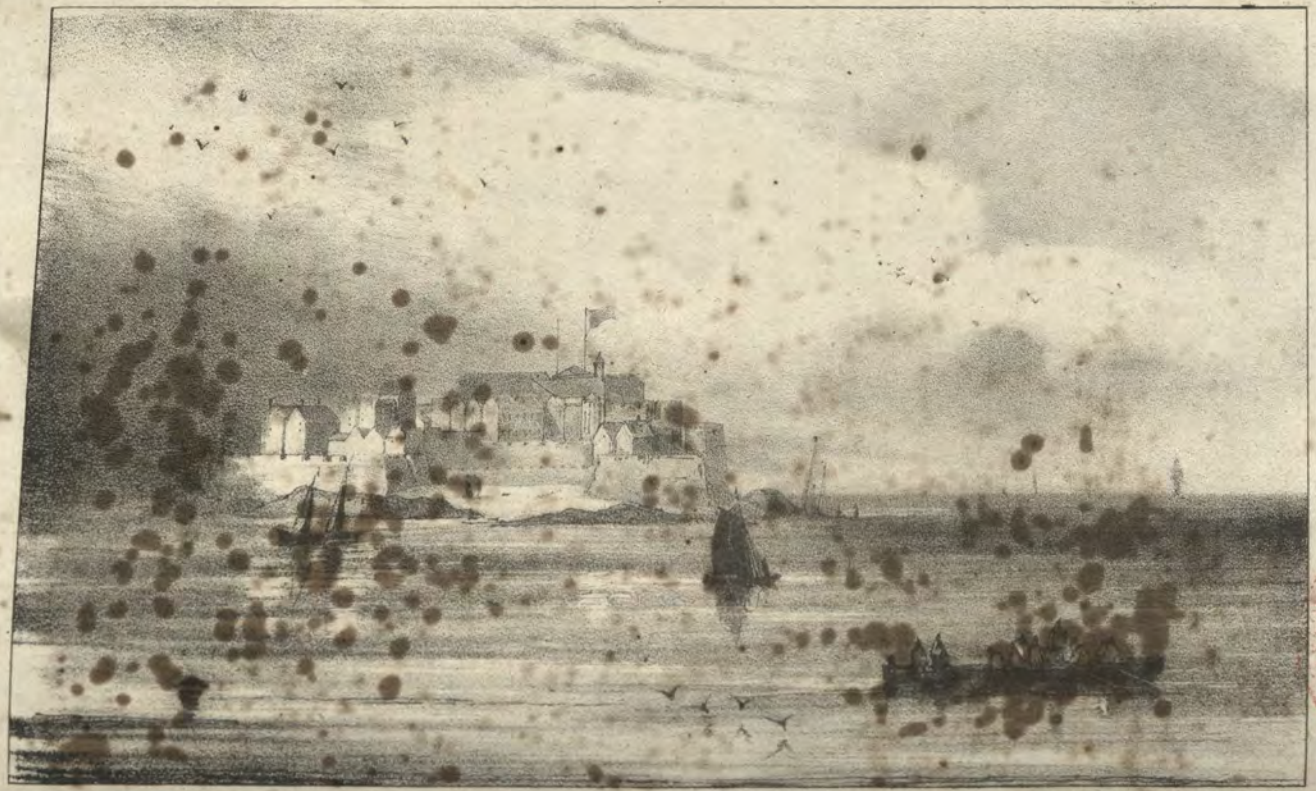
[3] Appendix, Warburton, p. 140.

an assistant, the *Capitaine du Port*. The pier guard was established in 1677; before this time, vessels entered and sailed without the slightest check, or even inquiry from any public officer except the receivers. This was the first military guard ever held upon the island; and, previous to that, the Constables always placed a militia watch nightly on the pier, which, at stated hours, paraded the town, to protect it from fire and robbery. In 1682, the Court complained to Lord Hatton, the Governor, that masters of vessels were compelled to apply for passports; that for each of them a charge of 3*s.* was illegally made, and that the guard was not removed, as had been faithfully promised. In the Governor's reply, he disclaimed any intention of exacting any thing for passports, or interfering with the trade of the island; but he merely required that when any vessel left the port, he should be made acquainted with her departure and place of destination, without her being delayed, on that account, a single instant. A military guard has ever since continued at the pier head."[1]

This commodious port is covered by Castle Cornet,[2] anciently a highly important fortress, and forming a very interesting object from the land; it commands a fine view of the town, harbour, and heights, and of the adjacent islands. This castle is well defended by batteries, and has a signal post, which announces every vessel sailing for or passing the island; as also a flag-staff, where the union flag is hoisted on Sundays, as well as on every fine day in the week. Here is the old prison, formerly used for both the debtors and criminals of the island.

[1] Jeremie.

[2] Dr. Heylin says, "At the first it was built upon the higher part of the ground only; broad at the one end, and at the other, and bending in the form of a horn, whence it had the name of Cornet." But it is probable that the castle might have been named after the distinguished family of Cornet, who are mentioned as being present at the dedication of the town church in 1312.—Edit.



J. Young. Del.t

lith. rue St. Denis, N.° 319.

Castle Cornet, from Glatney.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ... ISLAND

It is remarkable that in this small spot there is a well of good fresh water.

"Castle Cornet is built on a rock of gneiss,[1] every where crossed and intersected by veins of quartz, of trap, and of felspar, curved and mixed in various ways, but tending upon the whole to the north and north-east.[2] More rarely there are found in it veins of brick red and bright green felspar; and pebbles of the same substance, or with hornblend imbedded, are found on the beach, as well as coarse agates, passing into quartz and hornstone." It is placed about six or seven hundred paces from the shore, so that at full sea it is a complete island, and the space between it is only passable at the lowest ebb after spring tides. This castle was begun to be erected by Raoul de Valmot, a Governor sent to Guernsey by King Henry II, when contesting the crown with Stephen.[3] Whilst the Governors in Chief commanded in person, this was their residence. Sir Peter Osborne, Lieutenant-Governor, attached to the King, held Castle Cornet for a long period against the attacks of the Parliamentarians; during which, in 1643, three Commissioners of the Parliament[4] were confined in an ancient tower in this castle, whence, at low water, they singularly effected their escape to the town, which had previously declared for the Parliament. In 1651, the castle was reduced by Admiral

[1] Dr. Macculloch's Account of the Transactions of the Geological Society.

[2] Ibid, p. 8. Dr. Macculloch says, "The island of Guernsey is almost entirely of granatic formation: the southern division consisting entirely of gneiss; and the rocks which form the northern part exhibiting various kinds of granite or granitel."

[3] Mr. T. Le Marchant's MS., quoted by Jeremie, p. 123; perhaps before or about 1150, as King Stephen died in 1154.—Edit.

[4] Messrs. Des Granges, De Havilland and Peter Carey. The particulars of the captivity and miraculous escape of these gentlemen, are found in an ancient manuscript in the possession of Thomas Carey, Esq.; translated and published in Sarn Monthly Mag. for June, 1815.

Blake.[1] Soon after the restoration, the castle was placed under the inspection and care of the Board of Ordnance, and so it has ever since remained.[2] Sir Leonard Chamberlain and Sir Thomas Leighton, in the reigns of Queen Mary and Elizabeth, considerably enlarged it, and added the outer ramparts. This castle was struck by lightning in 1672, when Lord Viscount Hatton was Governor, who himself escaped almost miraculously, on the 29th of December, but the Dowager Lady Hatton was killed by the fall of the ceilings of her room. Lady Hatton, the Governor's wife, and daughter to the Earl of Thanet, was likewise destroyed, with her servants; a corner of the nursery, in which they were, giving way, and burying them under the ruins. In the same room was killed a dry nurse; she was found dead with his lordship's second daughter in her lap, who held a small silver cup, much rimpled and bruised, though the child was uninjured; one of the nurse's arms rested upon a cradle filled with rubbish, yet the infant who lay in it was untouched. Several others of the suite were victims of this misfortune. Lord Hatton slept in a small house, at a little distance from the stove; when it blew up, he was fast asleep, and was actually carried away in his bed by the explosion, as far as the battlements of a wall, surrounded with precipices, and battered by the sea; nor did he awake until a shower of hail fell upon his face, and made him sensible of his situation. The state of his mind at this moment, and his anxiety to learn the fate of his family, can scarcely be conceived. The house itself was razed to the ground, nothing being left standing but

[1] Campbell's Lives of the British Admirals. Those who wish to see the minute particulars of these troublesome times in Guernsey, are referred to Annotations on History of Guernsey, from page 18 to 28. Edit.

[2] In October, 1819, permission was given by the Lieutenant-Governor commanding, to whiten the east side of Castle Cornet, for the benefit of ships entering the harbour. The town church steeple is also kept white, for the purpose of a land-mark

a door-case. Under his apartments was a chamber belonging to an officer of his company, who was thrown, by the violence of the shock, into an entry on the ground floor, without meeting with any harm. At the upper buildings, were, among others, Lord Hatton's two sisters: a beam glanced by them, and fell in such a way that, though they were both together before, yet they could not afterwards get at each other, but were pulled out of their room, through a hole made purposely in a partition wall: neither of them suffered. Many other persons escaped as miraculously.

"So awful a dispensation of Providence was calculated to make a deep impression, and a solemn fast was ordered by the Court to be held on the 15th of January following. It was on Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, when the magazine, with the powder in it, was blown up. The night was very stormy and tempestuous, the wind blowing hard at S. W., which aspect the door of the magazine exactly pointed."[1] A further account of Castle Cornet may be seen in Grose's Antiquities.

When the traveller has arrived at the end of the south pier, he will have a full front view of the new Guard-house, erected in 1819 by government, Major-General Bayley being then Lieutenant-Governor.[2]

Should the visiter require the accommodation either of an hotel, a tavern or an inn, he will find near the pier a variety for all classes of travellers; but if he should prefer the situation of the Market-place or the Carrefour, he may there also be accommodated: or should he wish to take lodgings, he may

[1] Diecy, p. 118, compared with the Records, by Jeremie, p. 92. Act of Court, 12th January, 1672.

[2] This cost the Government 650*l*. The new south slope opposite cost the States 395*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. Enclosing the site of the new slaughter-house adjoining, cost 157*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*. Total to the States, 553*l*.

find them, at moderate rates, in various parts of the town. It may be with truth asserted, that the hotels are well regulated, and accommodations good; and the traveller may find himself at home if he be not too fastidious. [1].

[1] Perhaps the traveller may agree with Shenstone the poet:—

"I fly from pomp, I fly from state,
I fly from falsehood's specious grin,
Freedom I love, and form I hate,
And choose my lodgings at an inn.

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn."

Written at an inn at Henley, Oxfordshire.

CHAPTER II.

St. Peter Port[1] being the only town in the island, I shall begin by making a perambulation of it, noticing the public buildings in the promenade. When this town was first occupied, does not clearly appear; it seems, that previously all the rest of the island was more or less inhabited; for we find among the ancient churches; that of the town was the tenth and last built in Guernsey. This was finished in the reign of Edward II, and consecrated on the 1st of August, 1312. It may however be imagined, that long before this date, the town was begun to be inhabited, for there were two chapels in being belonging to the town parish, viz. St. Julien's, and St. Jacques, long before the church was built; and in 1274, the inhabitants petitioned for a pier, representing its great use. Edward I, in 1275, granted them their petition, by giving them a small duty on foreign ships coming to the island. From this circumstance it may be presumed, that the town assumed its appearance long before that period. The town may be divided into the old and new; though very little of the antique part can now be discovered, as many of the old houses have, from time to time, been

[1] The inhabitants, including both town and parish, amounted by the census of 1821, to more than all the rest of the parishes in the island united: the total in the town parish being 11,173 persons; while the other nine parishes are stated to contain only 9,129: the total population of the island being 20,302. The number of houses inhabited and uninhabited, amounted in the town to 1522; while the country parishes count 1616: being 94 houses more than in the town parish. By the census of 1827, the return of population of the town parish was 12,132, and of the whole island 22,116; being an increase since the above, of 1814.

removed or modernized. The houses are mostly built of blue granite, or Guernsey stone, and are covered with blue slate, or pantiles: they are from four to eight stories high. The streets are paved with the same sort of stones, and before the late alterations were all very narrow and inconvenient; they had no paved causeways, and the gutters being in the centre of streets, made them very unpleasant, especially in rainy weather, when, from the old town being situated much lower than the neighbouring streets, roads, and hills, the water poured down in torrents; having however one good effect, namely that of purifying and cleansing the town. Although some of the principal streets have been recently widened and paved, to the eye of a stranger they will still appear narrow.

The most ancient part of St. Peter Port, may be stated to commence from the end of the Pollet-street on the north, reaching to a place called Tower-hill, and from thence to Burnt-lane towards south and south west, verging a little to the west up Smith-street, comprehending the Carrefour, High-street, part of Berthelot-street, with the houses around the church; by passing the church, ascending Horn-street, where is the Douane or Register Office, turning at the top by Tower-hill towards the upper part of the Bordage, including Haut Pavé, Mill-street,[1] as far as Burnt-lane, in a line from Tower-street, you have perhaps nearly the whole of the most ancient parts within the boundaries of the whole town of Guernsey. Some of the oldest houses in the town, forming a back street near the church, called Tanquoel or Tranquille, were taken down in 1826; and an extensive plan of a new road from the town church to Clifton commenced by a private individual, which has been suspended for the present. In this district, close to the pier, the town church is situated; at the south end of which is the Fish-market; and at a short distance

[1] The Sarnian Library is here, at the house of Mr. Dumaresq, the joint librarian with Mr. Mauger.

are the Vegetable and Meat-markets, and also Rosetti's or the public Assembly Rooms. The Parsonage-house belonging to the Rectory, and in which the very reverend the Dean resides, is situated in the Market-square. The traveller's attention may be arrested in this promenade, by observing in the streets among the houses, some water corn-mills, without much appearance how these mills are set to work; and perhaps it may be said that in no other country is the small quantity of water turned to so much profit as in this island. Should the traveller, however, previous to his rambles, have any inclination for either a cold or a warm sea-water bath, he will find in this district excellent accommodations at Greenslade's baths, situate at the end of Pollet-street;[1] whence, having refreshed himself, he may pass on towards Glatney, where great improvements have been recently made, in widening the road considerably, and guarding the encroachments of the sea by a substantial stone wall. A storm, on December 28, 1821, had greatly damaged this part of Glatney, destroying one house and injuring others. Here is the Parochial Daily Charity School, founded or endowed by Queen Elizabeth, for the poorer class of inhabitants: thence turning back up Truchot-lane, near the end of which to the right is the National School-room for the boys, he may proceed towards the Town Hospital, by Hospital-lane. This Institution will claim his peculiar attention. After having viewed the Hospital, he may return partly the same way back, till he come to a passage on the right, which will lead him by the ancient Royal Court-house, called the Plaiderie;[2] many years ago converted into a substantial dwelling-house, and recently new modelled and greatly improved by W. Bell, Esq. Opposite the Plaiderie is the room appropriated to the Boarding

[1] Proposals for erecting these new baths by subscription, appeared August 16, 1818; they were finished and opened on May 25, 1820. Jeffery's hot and cold baths were opened in 1819; these are called the Strand baths.

[2] Near the Plaiderie is the residence of John Saumarez, Esq.

School[1] for young gentlemen, long since established in the island by the Rev. Philip Hayes, who is assisted by efficient masters, both classical and commercial: this school is held in high estimation, and deservedly patronised by the inhabitants. Having passed the above, and pursuing his route by Pollet-street,[2] he will arrive at the Carrefour, where the Post-office is situated, and where the Independent and Sarnian newspaper Club-rooms are to be found.

NEW TOWN.

This part of St. Peter Port, denominated the New Town, may more properly be defined as the centre of the improved part or new buildings; the principal of which are the Royal Court-house, Government-house, Square-house, belonging to Admiral James Saumarez, Bart., St. James's Church, and the New Prison opposite, with the upper parts of Berthelot and Smith streets, and Ann's-place, leading to the College-house. On the northern extremity are the Canichers, and on the southern, Mount Durand, Country Mansel, and Hauteville. The New Town adjoins the Old, by an ascent up Smith-street,[3] from the end of High-street at the Carrefour; both these streets have been recently very considerably improved by being made wider, and new paved: the ascent in Smith-street has been lessened; some houses at the upper part, round Government-house and the Court-house, have been removed,

[1] The Boarding School-house is at the entrance to the Canichers.

[2] Where H. Monk, Esq. Surgeon, and Captain Deschamps, Harbour-Master, reside; and where is the Pier-office.

[3] Where is H.M. Attorney General's town-house; and where reside John Le Serre, Esq. Jurat; J. T. O'Brien, Esq., Surgeon; Mrs. Peter De Jersey; Mr. Anthony Isemonger, Agent to Lloyd's; and at the entrance of the street, Thomas Collings, Esq. In this district, a new road, leading to Government-house and Candie-road, was commenced in 1827, from St. James's-street, passing the west end of the church, and through the garden of the College grounds.

and the streets lowered; and when the plan now commenced is completed, the entrance into this part of the town will be rendered much more commodious. The next entrance to the New Town is from the Carrefour by the Archway,[1] which is rather steeper of ascent than the former. The third entrance is by Berthelot-street,[2] which is by far the most steep of the three ways. There are also two footway entrances to the New Town, near the new Meat-market; by Constitution-steps, and those of Mount Gibel,[3] lately made; if the visiter can venture to ascend, he will have in either about 145 steps to mount. There is also another way leading to it from Country Mansell on the S. W., where, by passing into Vanvert-road, he will reach the New Town with less difficulty. The highest or western part of New Town consists of five principal streets, viz. New-street, and Clifton, with three lying in parallel lines from north to south, namely John-street, Havilland-street, and Saumarez-street,[4] terminating in a well newly-built street, called Upper Clifton. All these streets reach from the new road, by the College Champs, to George-place; they are paved, with gutters on either side, and causeways. The street towards the west from George-place is called Allez-street.

The next division of the town the stranger will probably visit, is that of Hauteville, which commences from the top of

[1] Where the Greffier, George Le Febvre, Esq., and R. P. Le Marchant, Esq., *ci-devant* Bailiff, reside.

[2] Where J. Carey, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, resides.

[3] A short way up is a building, now being erected for the National and Sunday Schools; the first stone of which was laid May 28, 1827.

[4] Where Sir P. De Havilland, the former Bailiff, resided; now the town-house of his son, Colonel De Havilland: and on the entrance of Saumarez-street, to the left, is a good house, lately built by J. Collings, Esq.: on the right, is the present Girl's National School. In Clifton also are the residences of John Carey, Esq.; P. Maingy, Esq.; and Daniel De Lisle, Esq.; the Independent's Chapel, and Quaker's Meeting-house. The Ebenezer Methodist Chapel is situated in Upper Clifton.

Horn-street, and continues to Fort George-road, at the top of which there is one of the finest views in the island, embracing the town, Vale Castle, St. Sampson's, and the Little Russel Passage, towards the north; St. Martin's Church and village, to the south; Câtel Church and windmill, to the west; and, in the same direction, at a short distance, is the new road leading to Manor-house, the residence of the second officer in command, which forms part of the Colborne-road, named after the present Lieutenant-Governor. The next object of attraction is Fort George. I would recommend the visiter for the first time not to go in by the chief entrance of the fort, but rather to proceed on the direct road till he come to the second turning to the left from the town, by which he will enter by the South-gate, and pass through the fort, till he arrive at the Artillery Officer's Barracks, fronting the north-east. In this walk, the visiter's attention will be directed to the beautiful commanding view of the different islands in the bay; viz., Jersey towards the S. E., Herm and Jethou in the E. by N., and Alderney on the N. E.; and if he should be fortunate to have a clear day, he will have a boundary line of the French coast, from Cape la Hogue, in the north, as far, or perhaps further, than Cape de Carteret, in Normandy, to the south. After crossing the mote at the north end of the fort, and before he proceeds to the Artillery Barracks, he should keep on the rise till he arrive at the point to the west of them, whence he will have a commanding view of the town and harbour; he may then proceed to the Barracks, near to which is a very good and pleasant pathway, lately improved, winding down the hill leading towards that part of the town called the Strand, where Jeffrey's baths are situated, and which leads into Horn-street. The view, as he descends, is very romantic and picturesque: the scattered houses and hanging gardens on the left; the pier before him; Castle Cornet, with the roads and shipping, to the right, appear strikingly beautiful. In this ramble may be

observed many modern and well-built houses, [1] the residences of some of the most wealthy inhabitants of Guernsey. There are also in this district several neat lodging-houses, occupied by strangers.

Fort George was begun in 1782, and finished under the auspices of General Sir John Doyle, the Lieutenant-Governor, in 1812, as appears by an inscription over the chief entrance *Porte*. It is a regular fortification, of considerable strength, and sufficiently spacious to contain the war quota of troops, with the insular native force. In this fort there is a signal station, corresponding with that of Castle Cornet. By General Doyle's report, of the 22d of June, 1806, it had then cost two hundred thousand pounds. [2]

Should the pedestrian wish to extend his walk, he may, by crossing the lower part of Hauteville, pass on through Pedvin or Poidevin-street, which has a paved causeway on one side, and leads to Trinity Chapel; thence, passing it, and bearing to the left, it will bring him to the tan-yard; then proceeding up the new road, finished in 1823, by the late Mr. Jeffrey's corn-mill, he will arrive at the lower part of Colborne-road, where the inland scenery is pretty. The summit of Mount Durand, with Rozel-house and grounds, belonging to Thomas Carey, Esq., on the hill, and the mill at the base of it, are picturesque. Thence the stranger may proceed by the road bearing to the right, when, towards the upper part of it, he

[1] In Hauteville are the residences of J. Hubert, Esq., one of the Jurats of the Royal Court; J. Mellish, Esq. Colonel of the Militia Artillery; J. Curtis, Esq., Surgeon; J. Priaulx, Esq.; Mrs. D. Tupper; Thomas Maingy, Esq.; on the hill, Beaulieu, the residence of the late Carteret Priaulx, Esq.; Montville, the seat of Thomas Priaulx, Esq.; Havilet, belonging to the heirs of the late William Le Marchant, Esq.; with many other respectable houses.

[2] Sir John Doyle's report to Lord Moira, June 22, 1806. The average effective strength of the garrison, in time of war, is about 3000 men, militia not included.

will see on his left the house and grounds belonging to James Macculloch, Esq., called Pierre Percée. At the extremity of this road are, to the right, Mount Durand-road,[1] lately very much improved, leading to the town; to the left, St. Andrew's and St. Martin's road; and, in a line before you, that of the Petite Marche: in this direction the stranger is introduced to the prettiest environs of the town. Immediately to the left are two new houses, lately built, called Colborne-place. On the right is seen Mount Durand-house, the residence of J. Allaire, Esq.; on the left, a handsome house, lately erected by Thomas Gosselin, Esq., and Belmont, belonging to William Brock, Esq.; nearly opposite, is a row of very respectable houses;[2] a little beyond, is Belmont Lodge, the seat of Sir Thomas Saumarez, from the lawn of which the annexed drawing was taken. Somewhat lower down, is Beaumont-lodge, the residence of Dr. Hutchesson; and a little beyond, the residence of the late Mrs. Sayer, now the property of Peter De Jersey, Esq. At the end of this road, to the left, is Choisi, belonging to J. Maingy, Esq., jun., prettily situated, commanding a view of the Grange-road, the principal entrance into the town. This road is universally admired by strangers: on either side are promiscuously scattered very excellent houses and gardens, belonging to some of the principal inhabitants and English residents.[3]

[1] In Mount Durand, Tupper Carey, Esq. is erecting a substantial dwelling-house.

[2] Belonging to Mrs. Baldock, widow of the late Colonel Baldock; Mr. E. Richards; to the Author of the present work; and Mr. T. Martin.

[3] On the right is the house of Mr. Marquand, and some handsome newly-built houses, not yet occupied, with those of J. S. Brock, Esq.; D. Tupper, Esq.; S. Pierce, Esq.; and Miss Delancy. On the left are the residences of Mrs. Bourne; J. Maingy, Esq. sen.; C. De Jersey, Esq., H. M. Comptroller; P. Le Cocq, Esq., Jurat; Mrs. H. F. Brock; J. Carey, Esq., H. M. Receiver; J. Lukis, Esq.; Mrs. De Lancy; Captain Mansell; J. Collins, Esq.; and William Collins, Esq., Jurat.

View from the Lawn of Belmont Lodge, the Seat of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Saumarez.

The Grange is about half way down, intersected by two roads to the right and left; the one called Vanvert, leading to Trinity Chapel, the other Doyle-road, which the stranger pursuing, he will approach, at the end, a group of houses on either side; somewhat further on, and at a short distance from the road, are seen, on the left, two pretty rural residences.[1] This road is here crossed by one leading from the country to the town, which, following to the right, he will pass three excellent newly-built houses;[2] passing these, and taking again the next turning to the right, he will approach a new windmill, which stands on a pretty rising ground, commanding a sea view. Opposite this is a field, lately purchased by the parish for a new burying-ground. Pursuing the road by the mill, the pedestrian will shortly arrive at the Stranger's Burying-ground, to the right; crossing which, he will be led again into the Grange by the College Champs, in which beautiful situation stands the nearly erected handsome building of Elizabeth College; keeping this and St. James's Church on his left, he will find a speedy entrance, by St. James's-street and Smith-street, into the town.

The last circuit of the town may be accomplished by passing Government-house, Ann's-place,[3] and College-house, to the Candie-road, on the left of which, bounded by a high wall, is one of the burying-grounds of the town: to the right stands Candie-house, the seat of P. Mourant, Esq., beautifully situated. Turning into a spacious roadway to the right, and passing Grover's lodging-houses, late hotel, the stranger is conducted to the entrance of the beautiful public walks, called L'Hyreuse, or the New Ground, which may be considered the principal object of attraction in this promenade. "This ground

[1] Belonging to Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Corbin.

[2] Belonging to Captain Lawrence, Mrs. Edwards, and Major Lacy.

[3] Where William Brock, Esq., Surgeon, and W. H. Brock, Esq. reside.

was purchased by the inhabitants, about forty years since, for the purpose of a promenade: their only object of that kind was then, besides the south pier, the upper part of Fountain-street."[1] L'Hyvreuse is a plot of ground divided into two unequal parts; the lower planted with trees in regular order, forming a straight avenue from east to west; the upper is, in the centre, perfectly plain and level, but bordered by an avenue in modern taste.

This served as a parade for the garrison in war time, and is still used by the militia. This ground commands a fine and extensive view of the whole of St. Sampson's and the Vale parishes, and the isles of Herm and Jethou on the N. and E. On the south, Castle Cornet, part of the town, with Fort George on the opposite heights. The island of Alderney, the coast of France, and the Casket Rocks, are in fair weather distinctly visible. Great improvements have taken place in these walks since December 1818, in consequence of exchange of property with John Elisha Tupper, Esq.; the parish on December the 9th, 1818, having granted the above gentleman a coach-road to his house called Côtils, one of the most beautiful situations in the island, which adjoins the eastern part of L'Hyvreuse. Mr. Tupper having given up part of his estate as a compensation. Part of this estate has been purchased by J. Carey, Esq., on which he is erecting a handsome edifice for his future residence. On the north of these walks, the stranger will see at a short distance Beau Sejour, the elegant mansion of Harry Dobrée, Esq. It may be subject of surprise, that these beautiful grounds are seldom frequented; having been superseded by the Câtel and Colborne-roads, which are now the chief resort of the beau-monde. Having quitted L'Hyvreuse, the visiter may return into the Candie-road; thence turning to the right, he will enter the Doyle or Upper Vale-road;[2] fol-

[1] Jeremie.

[2] There is a short cut from L'Hyvreuse into Doyle-road, but not such as I should recommend the stranger to follow.

lowing this improved road, he will pass some very respectable houses[1] built on the site of Amherst Barracks, which were removed at the peace: passing on through an avenue of trees, the road commands a more extensive view of some of the objects to the north before seen from L'Hyvreuse. Leaving a respectable house to the left, descending the hill, and bearing to the right, the stranger will arrive at a place called the Long Store; this building in war time was used as a military depot, and is now the depot for the militia artillery pieces. Turning to the right, and keeping the sea on his left, he passes the Piette, where vessels are built of between two and three hundred tons burthen; and he may again enter the town by two different routes; one by the sea-coast called Glatney, where the view of the town, harbour, roads, Fort George, and heights, is very fine.[2] The other route conducts the visiter through Paris-street,[3] where at the end, a narrow turning to the left leads immediately to Fort Amherst or Fort Joli, an eminence commanding a fine view of the eastern coast. From Paris-street he may return to the town by the Canishers, or by a pretty shady lane on the heights running parallel with it; which commands an extensive view of the roads, harbour, and adjacent islands; in this, the turning to the left must be taken at the end of the lane, passing Mr. Gullick's brewery.

[1] Belonging to Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Le Quesne, etc.

[2] Among other respectable houses in this part, is the Grand Bosq, the residence of Eleazer Le Marchant, Esq., the Lieutenant-Bailiff; and that of George Bell, Esq.

[3] Where Mr. Goodwin, the public surveyor resides; and Mr. J. Young, an artist of considerable talent in oil painting, etc.; some of the views that embellish this work are from his pencil.

CHAPTER III.

Having in the last chapter conducted the visiter over the circuit of the town, I will now endeavour to call to his recollection some of the principal objects which he may have noticed in his peregrination, viz. the Town Church, Trinity and Bethel Chapels, St. James's Church, Royal Court-house, and Government-house.

TOWN CHURCH.

Previously to the improvements about the Pier in 1822, this church was too much concealed from public view by an

old house, then taken down as before-mentioned; it has now a respectable appearance from the east as you approach by the south Pier, near the end of which it is situated.

This edifice was consecrated on the first of August, 1312, and was the last of the ancient churches consecrated by a Roman catholic Bishop in this island. [1] The most excellent personage Martin Sezar, Bishop of Constance; the Rev. Father Ballabé de Rovar, the Rev. Michel le Brocq, Abbé of Mount St. Michel; the respectable Governors of Pont Orson, of Cherbourg, of Caen, of Havre de Grace, and the Governors of the City of Hautonne; Peter Cornet, Governor of the Castle and Isle of Guernsey, with a long list of honourable men, were present to assist at the ceremony; but the most extraordinary circumstance was, that sixteen brothers, all by the same father and mother, of the name of Cornet, were also present at the dedication. [2] Although there is nothing remarkable in the exterior appearance of this church, the interior, particularly the entrance porch on the north side, and the aisle leading to the altar, may be deemed elegant, and worthy the attention of all who admire Gothic architecture. This building since its first erection has at different periods, been considerably enlarged and improved: before the recent alterations several galleries were added, which contributed rather to utility than ornament. In 1823, a plan was laid for carrying into effect very great improvements in the interior, which were completed and the church re-opened for public service, March 5, 1826. The church was new ceiled; some hitherto closed windows were opened, and with others new glazed and beautified; elegant galleries were substituted for the former heavy ones; a very handsome pulpit and reading-desk were erected; the whole was new pewed; and the fine

[1] The names of all the noted persons may be seen in La Dedicace des Eglises, p. 29 and 30, published by Dumaresque and Mauger, 1825.

[2] This Governor or family most probably gave the name to Castle Cornet.—Edit.

toned organ, which originally cost between seven and eight hundred pounds, removed from an obscure situation to the north aisle, where it appears to great advantage.[1] The Engine-house, and the Ecclesiastical Court over it, were laid into the church; the numerous handsome monuments were newly and very judiciously arranged; and the whole interior of the church was new modelled with great taste and judgment, and thus has now the appearance of a handsome Gothic structure. The design and execution of these important improvements, reflect much credit on the architect, Mr. J. Wilson, and on the Church-wardens, Messrs. F. C. Lukis and J. Jeremie. The sum expended for this purpose amounted to about 5000*l*.

It is much to be lamented that the vestry meeting of the parish should be held in the body of the church; for though a prayer is always read by the Minister at every meeting, previously to the opening of the business of the day, which ought to impress upon the mind the important duties to be performed, yet we all know that there is too often much unpleasant conversation, argument, and bickering, at such meetings, ill calculated for so sacred a place as a church. There are two French services, and one in English, performed on every Sunday; at each of which there are sermons. The French commences at ten o'clock. The English garrison duty at noon. The French evening service at two o'clock. The Rector not being expected

[1] The fire engines are removed to the entrance of the north Pier. The Ecclesiastical Court, over which the very Rev. the Dean presides, is held in the church. There was a public house, called the "Three Pigeons," situated in the Rue Tanquoil, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Martin, which was bound to furnish a rope for the largest bell, when required: this house has been demolished by Mr. Le Boutillier; but the obligation is still binding on Mr. Martin's heir and son-in-law, Mr. Peter Bienvenu. All the other ropes must be provided by the Churchwardens. There are upwards of twenty handsome monuments, the inscriptions on which may be seen in the Appendix.

to preach, except in the morning in French, a Lecturer is chosen by the parish, who preaches in the afternoon, and also reads prayers in French, on each Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at ten o'clock; the Rector or his Curate performing duties on each Wednesday and Friday, there being no duty on Saturdays except on a saint's day. The Lecturer is paid by subscriptions from the parish, which amount to about fifty guineas a year.[1] There are quarterly sacraments, both in French and English: during the week previously to each French sacrament, there are prayers in French morning and evening, with a sermon on the Thursday evening. The church is supposed to contain about 1500 persons.[2] The very Rev. D. F. Durand, the Dean, is Rector; his son, the Rev. Havilland Durand, is Curate, and the Rev. Richard Potenger the Lecturer. In the tower of the church there is a good clock, and a good ring of eight bells; the height of the tower from the vane to the ground, as taken from an old M. S., is 132 feet, the highest in the island. The bells were recast in the island in or about the year 1736,[3] by Mr. Brocart.

[1] In the year 1666, on the 24th April, several parishioners represented their wishes to have prayers every day in the week in the Town Church; and the Rev. Peter Jannon having agreed to perform the said service, it was ordered that the Churchwarden should pay him one hundred livres tournois (not seven guineas per annum) for the same, payable every quarter. In 1668, the Rev. P. Jannon complains of the smallness of the salary, when the Churchwardens were ordered to pay him ten *sous pour son office de Chantre.*

[2] On the 9th of August, 1715, there appears to have been a faculty from Jonathan, Bishop of Winton, to Mr. Nicholas de Saumarez, to erect a pew in the south gallery; leaving the front pew for the use of the Douzaniers. In another place the erection of the long pew in the east gallery is permitted, and the following reasons are alleged; "That it will not obstruct the light in the church, and that it will be an ornament thereto!!!"—Ex. inf. J. Duport, from Ecclesiast. Greffe papers.

[3] The order of vestry for this, is dated 16th of May, 1736; and the expenses of the repairing and recasting the bells, were to be paid from the profits of the galleries.—Church Book. Ex inf. J. Jeremie, Curateur.

There is also an ancient library belonging to this church, of about fifty volumes, the contents of which in 1822 were published in a catalogue. Frederick Corbin Lukis, and William Collings, Churchwardens. Upon this list of books is a view of the interior of the church, from a wood-cut engraving.

St. Bernard, 1 vol. 1640
Eusebius, 2 vols. in 1, 1632, Paris
St. Justin, 1 vol.
St. Isidorus, 1 vol. 1638
St. Hilarius, 1 vol. 1631, Paris
Leo Magnus, 1 vol. 1639, Paris
St. Cyprian, 1 vol. 1633
Perkins' Theol. 2 vols. 1612
Thesaurus Bib. 1 vol. 1644, by Rd. Bernard
The learned Comv. on the Hebrew Bi., Wm. Gouge, 1 vol. 1655
Origines Sacræ, 1 vol. 1666, by Stillingfleet
New Testament, with Annotations by Hammond
Joannis Crysostomi, 6 opera omnia
Commentaria in 6 vols., contained in 5
St. Ambrose, in 5 vols. contained in 2
St. Hieronymus of Stridoniensis, in 6 vols. contained in 3, (one missing) 1633
Synopsis Criticorum, 1 vol. London, 5
Concordantia Bibliorum Hannoviæ, 1688
Bochart's Sacred Geography, 1646
St. Augustine, 11 parts in 7 vols., 1637
A Greek Testament
Ostervald's Bible, 2 vols.
Fox's History of the Martyrs, 1 vol. 1641

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Beside the mother church, there are two chapels where the church service is performed. At this chapel it is only in French. Trinity Chapel was erected in 1788, under an Order in Council bearing date the 8th of July, 1772, by private individuals, at an expense of 3340*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.* including the sum of 371*l.* 17*s.* 4½*d.* paid for the land on which the chapel is built, leaving 2968*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for the building; since which a small organ has been erected, which cost one hundred guineas, besides the expense of putting it up; these sums were raised

by the sale of the pews. Trinity Chapel is situated at the commencement of Russel-street, Pedoin, and Bordage-streets, in the south-west part of the town, called Country Mansell. This chapel was first opened for divine service, on the 5th of July, 1789, and contains 646 sittings. It is a plain building, with galleries all around: the organ is placed in the west gallery. The Rev. Thomas Grut, Rector of St. Andrew's, and the Rev. Thomas Brock, Rector of St. Peter du Bois, alternately perform the duty every Sunday morning at ten o'clock; for this they equally divide the stipend of 90*l.* which sum is raised by an annual assessment on the pews. There is also a service and sermon every Thursday evening, at half past six o'clock, by the above, for which they are paid out of the contributions and collections. There is no other duty, except on the week days, previous to the quarterly sacraments being administered. It appears that the gentlemen who procured the Order in Council, did not erect the chapel, as Mr. William Le Marchant sold the ground to Messrs. Grut, sen., and others, many years after this order had been obtained, he reserving sufficient pews to pay himself for the land on which the chapel is built. The petition for it is granted to William Le Marchant, Esq., the then Bailiff, and Nicholas Dobree, Esq., one of the Jurats, on behalf of themselves and others, etc. The petition states, "That the number of inhabitants in the parish of St. Peter Port, hath for many years been greatly increasing, and that there is but one church belonging to the said parish, and no chapel, meeting-house, or other place of divine worship; that the pews in the said church are not near sufficient to seat the inhabitants, whereby the petitioners and many others are deprived of an opportunity of a regular attendance on divine service; and humbly praying, that his Majesty would grant them the liberty of building a private chapel, for the performance of divine worship, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, and that they, their heirs, and successors, may have the perpetual

right of nominating and appointing the clergyman to officiate therein. This was granted by the Order in Council, dated the 8th day of July, 1772, as signed by William Blair; but they have no right to perform any church ceremonies of marriages, christenings, etc.

By the will of Miss Elizabeth Henry, dated the 7th of February, 1800, the sum of 200*l.* in the three per cents British funds, was bequeathed to the elders of this chapel, the interest of which the elders are to distribute among the poor of this parish belonging to the said chapel. The collections at the sacraments, and door, etc., for the use of the poor, have amounted, with the above interest, to about fifty guineas per annum; which is distributed, by the elders, to the poor belonging to the chapel. For the above particulars respecting Trinity Chapel, I am much indebted to the late Mr. Grut, sen. the original promoter of it.

BETHEL CHAPEL.

When the population of the town so rapidly increased, it became necessary to increase the places of public worship, and this second chapel was, by an Order in Council, appropriated to the church service in French: the order is dated the 24th of February, 1796, but it was not registered in the Greffe office of the Royal Court till the 4th of April 1821. The order was granted to William Le Marchant, Esq., then Bailiff, on behalf of himself and others, the proprietors, who are to have the perpetual right of appointing the clergyman to officiate therein, but not to perform any church ceremonies of marriages, christenings, etc. Bethel Chapel was built by, and originally belonged to, the independents, or followers of Whitfield; but not being in use, was purchased for the church establishment service, and was opened when the above order

was obtained for it, in 1796. The Rev. E. Mourant, now Rector of the Forest and Torteval, was appointed the Minister. This chapel is situated in the New Town district, at the corner of the street leading from the Royal Court to the Archway. It was paid for by subscription for pews, and will contain about 300 persons in the area and galleries. There is no organ here.

On the first opening of this chapel, the French service was regularly performed every Sunday morning and evening. The English population increasing, the English service was alternately performed; afterwards English entirely. When St. James's Church was finished, this place of worship was shut up for a short time, but used again for the English service during the painting of that church. It was, however, again reopened in 1823, and divine service regularly performed in English every Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and in French in the evening, at half-past six; at both which services there were sermons. The Rev. J. S. Lys was appointed Minister, and paid 60*l.* per annum, by an assessment on the pews. This gentleman having removed to Alderney, in 1824, the Rev. Nicholas Walters was ordained on Bethel Chapel, and performed the duty for some time, conjointly with the Rev. William L. Davies, Vice-Principal of Elizabeth College, who now solely performs the duty here. Both services are now in English. The collections for the poor at this chapel amount to about 5*l.* per annum.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The necessity of erecting another place of public worship, according to the rites of the established church, for the accommodation of the English residents in the island, having been long generally felt, a number of gentlemen met Admiral Sir James Saumarez, at Square-house, September the 20th, and again on the 22d, 1815. The reasons there advanced were deemed cogent enough to induce the gentlemen then present to call a general meeting, which took place at Coles' hotel, the 3d of October, 1815, under the patronage of Sir J. Saumarez, who became their President; a gentleman whose public as

well as private character reflects honour on this island, which gave him birth. At this meeting, a committee was formed, which, after combating many difficulties, happily succeeded in laying the first stone of this church on the 1st of May, 1817, under the Order in Council of the 3d of August, 1816; which order was registered the 29th of August, in the same year. By the 6th of August, 1818, the building was sufficiently advanced to admit of consecration. This solemn ceremony was performed by his Lordship the Bishop of Sarum, who was deputed by the Lord Bishop of Winton to consecrate the church, which was named St. James the Minor, or the Just, the first stone having been laid on the anniversary of this saint.[1] A sermon was preached by the Bishop of Sarum on the occasion.

The church is erected near the College Champs, opposite the side of the new prison, by the street formerly called Deep, since named St. James's-street. It is a handsome Grecian edifice, with a neat portico, a tower, and dome; and is an ornament to the town and environs. It was built by Mr. Edward Way, under the direction, and from the plan, of Mr. John Wilson, whose architectural talents are here conspicuously displayed. The funds for the erection of this church were produced in part from the sale of the pews, and partly from the most liberal donations of Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, who subscribed 400*l.* in the first instance, to have 400 free seats for the poor and the schools. Sir James also presented the church with the very handsome sacramental plate, as well as subscribing 121*l.* towards the dome and tower; beside which, he has since presented the church with a donation of 400*l.* towards liquidating the debts of the church, which had arisen solely from many of the pews not having been sold. These

[1] In La Dedicace des Églises, there is an error of the press: it should have been *sixième* instead of *dixième*.—Edit.

donations, amounting to more than a 1000*l.*, do not include his subscription for the pews, purchased either on his own account or jointly with the pew society. All these benefactions demand the thanks of the inhabitants at large, but more peculiarly of the English church residents; for it should be observed, that had it not been for Sir James's liberality in first purchasing the estate on which the church is built, and allowing part to be appropriated, at a ground rent of seventeen quarters of wheat per annum, this church could not then have been erected, no situation at that time being found fit for such a building.

This church contains 1300 sittings, including 200 free-seats for the poor, and 200 for the National School children; and also the four sittings for the use of the Ministers, and the twelve sittings for the *en passant* strangers. The total expense for building, surveying, and finishing the church, independently of the tower and dome, amounted to the sum of 5731*l.* 15*s.* 11½*d.*; to which may be added the expense of the tower and dome, erected by subscriptions and donations, including surveyor's expenses, as appears by the church books, amounting to 722*l.* 17*s.*; to which may be added the cost of the bell, about 100*l.*, and the organ, about 500*l.* The total amount of money expended was upwards of seven thousand guineas: the iron rails, and the alteration of the wall in the west front of the church, with the new chandeliers for lighting it, have since added a few hundreds more. There are galleries all round within inside. The height of the tower, from the top of the vane to the ground, is 110 feet. There are two Ministers appointed under the rules of the church, though the Order in Council has provided only for one. These are chosen, by the rules, every five years. At the first election, the Rev. C. D. Isdell, and the Rev. William Guille were chosen Ministers. The second election took place previously to the 6th of August, 1823, at which meeting the Rev. C. D. Isdell was re-elected.

and the Rev. William Guille having left the island for preferment, at Christ Church, Hants, the Rev. Peter Maingy was chosen in his place. After a conscientious discharge of his ministerial duties, the church was deprived by death of this faithful Minister, December the 13th, 1826. Few pastors have been more deservedly beloved, or more sincerely lamented, than Mr. Maingy; the estimation in which he was held was evidenced by the general feeling of regret for his loss, and bore ample testimony to his public and private worth. Mr. Maingy was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Neville, who was elected January the 16th, 1827. One of the Ministers is paid 120*l.* per annum, the other 100*l.*, out of the assessments on pews, etc. At the annual meeting of proprietors, held December, 1827, it was agreed that the salary of the Ministers should be increased each 30*l.* per annum, commencing July, 1828. The English church service is the only one to be adopted under the Order in Council, and no ceremonies are to be performed without the consent of the Rector. The regular service commences every Sunday at half-past ten in the morning, and again at half-past six in the evening. There are prayers on every Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and likewise on the festivals; with prayers, morning and evening, every day in the week preceding the administration of the sacraments: in the evening on Tuesday in such weeks, they have a sacramental sermon. The sacraments are administered twice in each quarter. At this church there is also a weekly lecture, every Wednesday evening, supported by voluntary contribution and collections, except on the weeks of the sacramental sermons. The further particulars respecting this church may be seen in the Appendix, where the Order in Council and other documents are copied. The rents of the sittings, which are all now in the hands of the proprietors, are from 1*l.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* each, according to their situation. The parochial library, established under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian

Knowledge, the 10th of March, 1821, for the use of the poor, is kept in the small vestry room in this church. Application for the books to be made to the Rev. C. D. Isdell, who attends every Sunday morning, after divine service, to issue and receive the books, the number of which is about two hundred.*

ROYAL COURT-HOUSE.

The next object that claims the attention of the stranger, is the Royal Court-house, situated in Manor-street. In former times, the business of the States of the island, and of the courts of law and justice, was conducted at the Plaiderie, near Pollett-street; but this being found very inconvenient, the present *Colnue*, or *Palais de Justice*, was erected, in 1799, in a more elevated spot, near the upper end of Smith-street, to which it has been lately laid open to view, by taking down some houses. This court was built at the expense of the States, and it is reported to have cost about 7000*l*., before the last great improvements were made. On the right of the entrance is the Greffe-office, where all the registers, both of

* The Sub-Committee first appointed to superintend the library, were the Rev. Thomas Brock, the Rev. C. D. Isdell, the Rev. A. Sabonadiere, Rev. Richard Potenger, Rev. William Guille, and John Jacob, Esq.—Edit.

public ordinances and private agreements, are preserved. On the left is the improved Common Court, where justice business is transacted: behind this is the room for the advocates, the witnesses, and officers of the court. Above stairs is the Grand Hall for the meetings of the States, and where law and criminal causes, not decided upon in the court below, are heard and determined. In 1822, great improvements took place throughout the whole of the interior of this building. The lower court was much enlarged, and made more convenient. The Greffe-office was increased in length, and a new elegant stone staircase was erected. The court above was made more convenient, both for the purpose of the States and court business: a room appropriated for the magistrates to withdraw into, and a room for the advocates, etc.; and it may now be said that these courts are as convenient as any county courts of law in England. These alterations were carried on under the directions of Mr. J. Wilson; and, without flattery, it may be said that they have been most judiciously designed and executed. It appears, from the meeting of the States, the 25th of April, 1823, that the expense of these improvements amounted to 2057*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; a sum exceeding the vote of credit to the committee of managers for this purpose, at the former meeting of the States, by 1757*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Upon the question whether this should be allowed, there were great debates, and it was carried only by a majority of *one vote*. In the upper court there is an elegant full-length portrait of their late most respected Lieut.-Governor, Gen. Sir John Doyle, K. G., C. B., and K. G., presented to the States by himself, soon after he had left the station. Since the aforesaid improvements were finished, accommodation for the country Jurats, etc., have been erected, for their horses and carriages when in attendance upon the court.

At the top of Smith-street, and adjoining Ann's-place, stands the Government-house, the residence of the Lieut.-Governor.

This was erected by a private individual, N. Dobree, Esq., who sold it to N. Le Mesurier, Esq.; and it was alienated to Government by him, September the 17th, 1796, for 2750*l*. It appears that, soon after the purchase, several alterations and improvements were made to the house, at a considerable expense. The house is placed in a very convenient, and rather elevated situation, and well adapted for the purpose. At the Secretary's office, passports for the continent are to be obtained. His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Major-Gen. Sir John Colborne now resides here; whose zealous and consistent exertions for the general improvement of the island, render his government deservedly popular.

CHAPTER IV.

It has been before observed, that the Town Hospital would claim the peculiar attention of the stranger: it may with truth be asserted, that no institution of the like nature in any part of the world, can be better conducted than is this asylum at the present period. Dicey informs us that Mr. Nicholas Dobrée, sen.[1] was one of the first projectors of this hospital: that about the year 1741, several generously humane and charitably disposed persons subscribed largely towards the building. "The foundation was laid in 1742, and the whole fabric was finished in the middle of the next year." In describing the hospital he says, "It is 110 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, a double house built with stone, two stories high; and eleven sash windows in each story, besides large garrets; it has two vaults and three cellars: there are also out-houses and apartments of about 140 feet long, built in form of sheds against the wall, which contain bakehouse, washhouse, storehouses, and the rooms in which to confine insane and disorderly persons. The whole circuit of the ground where the hospital is built, the garden and out-houses, contain more than an English acre of land, all enclosed

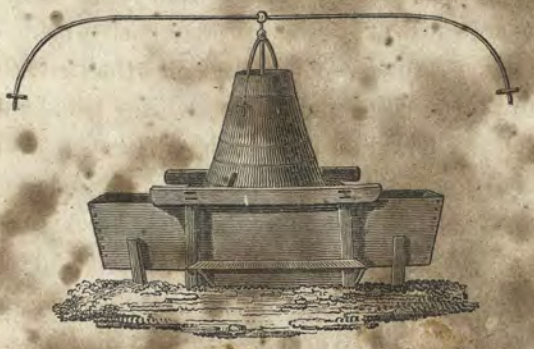
[1] Dicey's History of Guernsey, p. 177 and 185. M. Nicholas Dobrée, the same gentleman who published three charts of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Herm, and Jethiou, from an actual survey taken by himself, on which there is no date. On a monument in the town church, he is described as follows:—"Ce zèlé citoyen donna ses soins à la securité de la navigation, à la perfection du Port, et à l'erection et etablissement de l'Hospital de cette ville, dont il fut jusqu'à sa mort le principal soutien; et il mourut le 18. de Nov. 1751, agé de 73 ans." It appears by the States Committee report on the college affairs, that the land belonging to the hospital, was the gift of the Le Mesurier family.—Edit.

with stone walls of about 20 feet high." It is erected in an open airy place, detached from other buildings. Since Dicey's time this edifice has been considerably enlarged and improved, particularly in the years 1809, 1810, 1812, 1817, and 1822: in 1824-5 a new wing, fronting the south, was added. In 1809, there was a great struggle, and much writing and contest between the previous directors and the parishioners, all of which tended to the good of the hospital. It may be easily imagined, that, after a lapse of more than 60 years, abuses should creep in, which the good sense of the inhabitants succeeded in remedying, by bringing back the institution to its original intention; new regulations were then entered into,[1] and the same good government of it has been assiduously maintained, both to the benefit and comfort of the poor, as well as to the advantage of the parishioners at large. Quayle,[2] who gives a long account of the improved management of the hospital, adds the following, which is quite correct:—"On entering the Hospital, a visiter cannot avoid being struck by the decorum, the cleanliness, the industry, here apparent, and but too often strangers to such establishments. On a very minute examination of every part of the building, at a moment too when the inspection of a stranger must have been utterly unlooked for, it would be withholding due praise from merit, not to declare, that the Guernsey Town Hospital is in a state of perfect good order, and probably as well conducted as any similar establishment whatever." Another writer,[3] mentions, "That the Bishop of Salisbury bestowed the highest encomiums on the officers of the institution, for the cleanliness and order which reigned throughout, and the progress and moral instruction of the children." And another[4] says, "On entering the doors of this excellent charity, the casual visiter is delighted to observe the air of

[1] Vide Appendix, Hospital Documents.
[2] Quayle, p. 295.
[3] Jeremie, p. 142.
[4] Berry, p. 159.

general comfort, the order, cleanliness, decent clothing, the wholesome substantial food, which attract his eye: the day rooms in winter are warmed with a cheerful fire, and in summer are well ventilated; the sleeping rooms are large, and free from all smell; the bedsteads iron, and free from dirt; the bed-clothes sufficient; the linen good; water, by means of pipes, is brought to the door of every room, which are frequently washed; and clean linen is served out to each inmate every Sunday; but to the sick, who are placed in separate wards, more frequently. The kitchen is on an improved plan, after the principle of Count Rumford; and the washhouses are well contrived, as are also the brewhouses and laundry: there is an open space of ground in front, and a court-yard behind; and there are two gardens nearly adjoining the house, which, in part, supply it with the needful vegetables, and some fruit; the spring water is plentiful and excellent." Since this author published his work, in the year 1816, a machine was introduced into the bake-house, which kneads the dough more completely than by hand, causes it to rise better, and to be *equally* worked, not being left to the caprice of the men and women who formerly kneaded it by hand: the bread is uniformly good.

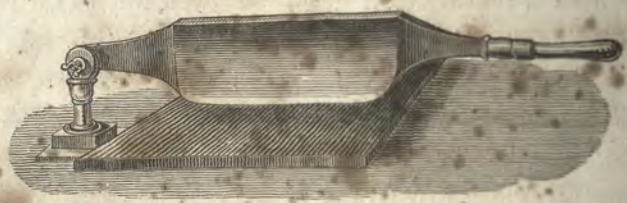
HOSPITAL BREAD MACHINE.



This machine is like a common churn, but larger, with an opening at one part by the bottom: in the centre is an iron

spindle, to which is affixed spiral cutters; the top of this, when in use, is placed in the socket of the lever, which two persons drive round and round, till the whole is properly kneaded, when the dough falls into a moveable trough, placed under the machine to receive it.

HOSPITAL BREAD SHEARS.



Length of the blade 17 inches.—Breadth 6½ inches.

This instrument, for cutting their bread into slices, is also admirably contrived for exactness and expedition: this is almost the same as the old chaff-cutters, with a hook at the end: the eye to which this is hooked, is fixed firm on the dresser, and a person accustomed to the use of it, will cut all the slices of the size they require, with great dispatch.

Beside the regular poor belonging to the town, strangers and others are kept there till they can be removed; or when sick, until they recover; the doors of this excellent charity being open at all hours to every casualty. These are called the Constables' poor, the amount incurred for their support being paid by them from a separate rate, levied on the parish. The men, women, and children, all rise at six, and are occupied throughout the day: prayers are read by the master, they then breakfast; the children have milk and water, with bread; the adults have tea, and bread and butter: they dine at noon on wholesome food, and sup at six; the intermediate time is filled up with their various vocations. The boys under ten years of age are kept in school, and taught to read, write, and cypher, upon Dr. Bell's

system: those above that age learn a trade, and are severally employed, as twine-spinners, in sail-cloth, sheeting, brown canvass making; as straw hat manufacturers, net makers, tailors, shoemakers, etc. These are allowed a small gratuity, which averages from nine-pence to a shilling per week, as a recompense. These boys attend school once or twice a week, in order that they may not forget what they have previously learnt. Some of the boys are sent to sea; others, at 14 years of age, are bound out apprentices in the island, some of whom are advancing rapidly in respectability in their several stations. The girls all learn to read, write, sew, and knit, beside being employed as wool and flax spinners, until they can be placed in respectable services. The women wash, mend, etc., for the house; and all the men are kept in constant employment, of whom, to the credit of the poorer class of the parish be it said, there are not above eight or nine strong able-bodied men. In 1822, the former dining-room was divided, one end for the men, the other for the women; and a pulpit and desk erected, to constitute it a chapel, where the chaplain regularly performs the duty on every Friday evening, when there is a sermon, alternately in French and English; and on every Wednesday evening, prayers are read in French, in the ward appropriated to the infirm female poor.

In 1811, and ever since, the accounts, made up to the 1st January in each year, are annually laid before the parishioners, by a regular printed report, which shews the state of the Hospital for the past year, and which will give the reader a better insight into the management of the concern than I can do. By these it appears, that from the year 1810 to 1820, the following averages are drawn: viz. The annual average of the sum raised upon the inhabitants for the support of the Hospital, has been 1830*l.* 5*s.* 9¼*d.* independently of the rents, etc., belonging to the Hospital; the average number of inmates, 243 persons; the average expense of supporting them has been 10*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* per head: that the average money received for manufactured ar-

ticles has been 251*l.* 14*s.* 3¾*d.*; and the average money paid by the Constable, for their poor inmates of the Hospital, has been 445*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*

I cannot close this account better than in the words of Dicey:[1] "Whilst this Hospital provides for the necessities of the body, it takes care also of its more important part, the *soul*: it is, properly speaking, a nursery for religion and virtue, by having daily prayers, and the Scriptures constantly read and properly expounded; and the children instructed in the early principles of Christianity, according to the Church of England."

NEW PRISON.

The new Prison is situated at the entrance of the new town, behind the Royal Court, at a short distance from it. It was erected in 1811, at the expense of the States, and cost about 11,000*l.* It is built with the granite of the island, nearly an oblong square of regular form, resembling the prison of Winchester. Formerly the prisoners were confined in Castle Cornet, which, besides being very inconvenient, the cells, or rather "dens," says Jeremie, "were so close and unhealthy, that at length, after many endeavours, which were frustrated, sometimes between the town and inhabitants, and afterwards between the town and country parishes, as to the mode of meeting the expense attending the construction of a new one, the States succeeded in obtaining the consent of the town to its being defrayed by a general tax; and an Order in Council was soon obtained." The expenses incurred in keeping the building in repair, and supporting the prisoners, except when confined for debt, are paid by the Crown: this, however, is with some limitation, as appears by the decision of the Royal Court, in the cause of His Majesty's Receiver, *versus* the High Constables of St. Peter Port, March, 1823; which proves, that although

[1] Dicey, p. 183.

the High Constables here may commit prisoners for safe custody, without the warrant of the magistrate, the Receiver is not answerable for their support until the prisoners be committed by the Court.

The Goaler's fees are : — For opening the gates for the entrance of a debtor, 2*s*. 6*d*. Ditto, on his leaving; and for each debtor 3*d*. per day. A very good house has been built for the *portier*, or goaler.

The following account from the third Report of Prison Discipline for 1821, will show the internal management of this prison. "This prison was originally calculated to accommodate nineteen prisoners in separate cells; viz. two for women, five for debtors, eight for felons, and four lock-up cells for the use of the constables, to contain prisoners previous to examination; one of the debtor's cells is never used, as there is no fireplace; and one of the lock-up cells is too damp to be occupied. In the number is included a black hole, which is in the same form as the other cells for felons, but painted black, and light excluded; air is admitted by a tube. At present there is only one felon, and one debtor; on one occasion there were twenty-three, the average is about five or six. There is one large yard where debtors are allowed to walk. The felons, etc., have an open gallery, in which they take their exercise; the premises are generally clean and airy. They have no springs, but a constant supply of rain water, from a cistern under ground. There are no day rooms. The cells for the felons are nine feet by seven; for the debtors, sixteen feet by nine; the cells are washed once a week, and white-washed yearly. From the cells the prisoners cannot see each other; but by loud talking they can hear one another. They sleep on straw paillasses, and wooden bedsteads. Each prisoner has from two to four blankets, which are washed and aired once a month; the debtors hire beds, as they are allowed only straw; in winter and summer, the debtors are

unlocked from eight till sunset, the felons from ten till two o'clock. The Jurats of the Royal Court are required, by the ordinance, to visit by rotation quarterly. The present gaoler's name is Stephen Barbet, by trade a plaisterer; he resides within the premises; his salary is 137*l.* per annum, besides perquisites and house; it appears that he visits the prison frequently during the day, or, if absent, by deputy. There are no turnkeys.

Printed rules are affixed to the walls of the prison. Men and women are separate in the felons' wards, but among the debtors there is no separation. The prisoners have no work: solitary confinement may be inflicted by the gaoler, but he must give notice of it to the bailiff within twenty-four hours. No irons are used, and no corporal punishment is allowed in the prison. There is no place of worship, but Bibles are provided. The Court has lately permitted a Minister to visit the prison; he employs those prisoners who can read, by giving them portions of Scripture to learn. The Minister has no regular appointment, and the duty is therefore performed by him gratuitously. The Rev. Richard Potenger, who kindly undertook the office, still continues his exertions on behalf of the prisoners. It is much to be regretted that no portion of the prison should have been built for the express purpose of a bridewell, for the punishment of petty offences, and disorderly persons, as there is no regular one for that purpose in the island, except the hospital, part of which serves as a house of correction. It would certainly tend to the benefit of the peaceable inhabitants of the place, were there a building appropriated solely for that purpose; the present waste ground adjoining the front gates of the hospital, appears a spot peculiarly adapted for it. A writer[1]

[1] Jeremie, p. 146. At a meeting of the States, 26th March, 1828, twenty-eight members were present, out of thirty-two, of which the States are composed, when "The motion for appointing a Committee of five Members to examine and report on the most advisable means of establishing a House of Correction," was adopted by a majority of

before quoted, says, "That the States stand pledged, for the two last centuries, to build one; for then a gentlemen of the name of Thomas De Lisle, of the parish of St. Peter's, an ancestor of the present magistrate, whose name, he adds, I feel anxious to assist in rescuing from oblivion, bequeathed them five hundred crowns, and one hundred livres tournois, towards defraying the expenses of erecting one; and he directed that the sum should, in the interval, be laid out in the purchase of rents, the annual amount of which should be received by a member of the States, and distributed to the poor. The States accepted of the donation, and conscientiously expended the whole in providing barracks for soldiers!"

THE SUBSCRIPTION ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

These spacious and elegant rooms would not disgrace the first town in England; they were erected in 1780, by a society of gentlemen, at the expense of 2300*l.* and were opened in the winter of 1782. The circumstance which led to the erection of these rooms, was this; an Order in Council having been obtained by a party of gentlemen, for the purpose of building a Meat-market for the town, several other gentlemen thought it would be a good opportunity to have the two objects combined;

seventeen against eleven. The members were unanimous as to the necessity of having one; but those who voted for the Committee, said, they wished it to be distinctly understood, they did not pledge themselves to vote hereafter any monies for the erection of a House of Correction, conceiving that the revenue of the States, for many years to come, would hardly suffice to meet their present engagements. The Reverend Mr. Brock said, that although he believed the funds of the States would not allow them to erect a House of Correction, yet he was so intimately convinced of the necessity of having one in this island, that he would suggest whether one might not be erected by means of a general tax? As to himself, he would willingly pay twice the amount of his tax; and Sir James Saumarez had authorized him to say, that he would subscribe 100*l.* towards it.

as the ancient Assembly-rooms, in the Pollet-street, had been found very inconvenient, as well as in a bad situation; they therefore entered into an agreement with the former party, to erect the rooms over the Meat-market. By this Order in Council, the Meat-market Company were to be allowed by the States, certain duties on all the cattle killed, so long as they remained proprietors of the Market; but the States were allowed, at any future time, to take the same into their own possession, on the payment of what the proprietors had advanced. The States did this on the 10th of April, 1817, at an expense of 5000*l.*, which sum, I am informed, the States mean to pay off by regular instalments. The proprietors, however, of these rooms, being a *distinct society*, the rooms have continued ever since in the possession of them and their heirs, who are bound to keep them, with the roof, in constant repair. The Assemblies were at first held every Tuesday, but notice was given in November, 1822, that for the future they were to be held only every other Tuesday. All those persons who had been in the habit of attending the *old* rooms, were now admitted into these *new* rooms, though some of them had not contributed to the erection of them. As these rooms were not built by a speculator to be open to all parties, it became expedient to form rules for the future welfare of the establishment, which would ensure that these assemblies should be attended by such company as the proprietors might think proper; and it may be asked, had not they a right to make such regulations as they might think fit? The answer is obvious. I have thought proper to give these particulars, in order to correct the invidious remarks of an historian of Guernsey, who, had he informed himself of the mode by which the Assembly Rooms were erected, might have spared himself the trouble of making reflections which do no good to any party. Over these rooms on one side, the Savings-bank is held every Saturday; and on the other side, the Gentlemen Douzaniers and Constables have their meetings.

RULES OF THE PRIVATE ASSEMBLIES.

COPIED FROM THE PRINTED RULES.

1st. The Assemblies to take place every Tuesday (now altered to every other Tuesday) during the season; to open at seven, and to close at half past eleven. The drawing of tickets to commence at half past seven, the first numbers to be drawn by the ladies present, the remaining numbers to be drawn indiscriminately as the ladies come in.

2d. No exchange of numbers permitted. Ladies losing tickets, stand at the bottom; if more than one, they draw for places.

3rd. As soon as drawing has taken place, dancing to commence with a quadrille, not exceeding five figures, which, with an English country dance, compose one set.

4th. Ladies sitting down during a dance, to stand at the bottom during the remainder of the evening.

5th. Officers in uniform are admitted in boots, but must not dance in spurs.

6th. No children to be admitted.

7th. No native inhabitants whose parents have not previously subscribed, to be admitted, unless proposed by the Master of the Ceremonies, and approved of by two-thirds of the ladies and gentlemen subscribers present. None but native inhabitants entitled to vote.

8th. It is to be observed, by every native inhabitant proposed to become a subscriber to these rooms, that his name shall be publicly mentioned to the Master of the Ceremonies, and by him to the native subscribers a fortnight at least before the meeting.

9th. Every native inhabitant subscriber is liable to serve the office of Master of the Ceremonies, or find a deputy, under the penalty of 10*s.* 6*d.*

10th. No stranger to be admitted unless with a ticket from a native subscriber, who must, the first time of entrance, introduce the individual to the Master of the Ceremonies, and insert the name, with his own, in the book for that purpose.

Officers of the garrison and squadron alone exempted.

N.B. The subscription for the season is twenty-five shillings; and for one night three shillings.

Note.—Concerts were advertised, in the Star of 7th October, 1823, to be held in the rooms every month. The first took place Thursday 9th October, commencing at half past six; conducted by Messrs. Kirby and Roesset, but they were not regularly continued. In 1823 a musical society was formed of *amateur* performers, who meet once a week in the Savings-bank room.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

This Theatre, erected about the year 1793 or 4, is situated in Manor-street, not far from the Royal Court, and near Bethel Chapel; "and though small," says Berry, "is neatly fitted up, and every alternate season is attended by a very good company of players." At present, the Theatre is open four times in a week, during the winter, and annually attended by the Exeter company, under the management of Mr. Hughes. A French company of performers have sometimes visited the island, and performed here; and concerts have occasionally been held in the Theatre. Another writer[1] says, "When the play-house is opened on popular nights, a stranger would be surprised to see the Theatre filled with company that would not disgrace the Royal Theatres of the British empire!!" I have no doubt of the truth of this, but not being a frequenter of the Theatre, can make no observations of my own on the subject. Under the head of Theatres may be mentioned a temporary Circus, erected in the Grange, in 1823, in which Mr. Powell and his company, for some weeks, highly amused the public with their wonderful feats in horsemanship: in 1824, a similar company visited Guernsey. In the same year, Ramo Samee, the celebrated Indian juggler, exhibited his wonderful performance: he was succeeded by Mr. Ingleby, self-styled the Emperor of all Conjurors; and in September, 1826, Barker's Panorama of the Battle of Waterloo, with several others, were displayed in the Assembly Rooms. Who will venture to say that the island of Guernsey is not in the world!

MARKETS.

We are told that for many centuries the markets were held

[1] Deschamps.

along High-street, as far as the bottom of Rue des Vaches, which obtained its name from the place being allotted for the the meat-market. The inconvenience arising from this confined and most disagreeable situation had been long felt, and, in 1726, a Committee of the States was appointed, to select a spot for building a new market, which did not then take place. Again, in 1777, an attempt was made by private individuals;[1] this was confirmed by the States, and approved by Order in Council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1778; after which the new fish-market was made, and the improvements in Horn-street took place; and, in 1782, the meat-market, under the Assembly Rooms, before described, was built. Here the butchers sold their meat in open stalls; but the population increasing, in course of time it became too confined, and the inconvenience was increased from no butcher being allowed to open a shop in any other place. The necessity of building a new meat-market being universally admitted, measures were taken to carry it into effect, and the present handsome new building was eventually erected, and opened on Friday, the 11th of October, 1822.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

This market, although upon a small scale when compared

[1] See under article Assembly Rooms.

with those in many parts of England, is yet, perhaps, one of the most convenient, both for the buyers and sellers, that can be found in any part of the world, and is as well furnished with all kinds of meat as any market in England. Much praise is due to the architect, Mr J. Wilson, as also to the Committee of the States, who superintended the building. The expense of erecting it amounted to 4222*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* For the mode of raising the funds for its erection and support (well worth the attention of all corporate bodies), as well as for the names of the Committee, the Order in Council, and other documents, vide Appendix, No. IV.

From the period of erecting the first meat-market to the present time, improvements have been gradually taking place, which, by laying open the avenues to the markets, have united to render the whole complete: amongst the most considerable, may be named the improvements in Horn-street, the removal of houses near the Church and Market-place, and the rebuilding of others; which have been recently succeeded by the removal of the lower part of Fountain-street,[1] where it is in contemplation to form a new wide street, as well as erect a new fish-market. These may be considered the most important improvements that have taken place in the island; for what can tend more to the benefit and accommodation of the inhabitants, whether of town or country, than good markets, and good avenues to them?

The vegetable, herb, fruit, and flower-market is chiefly

[1] The following testimony to the liberality of the late Governor, the Earl of Pembroke, appeared in the Sarnian Journal of January 1st, 1827. "We have to record another act of benevolence of our worthy Governor, the Earl of Pembroke, towards the inhabitants of this island. We are informed that he was solicited to reduce the *congé* for the sale of the houses in Fountain-street; he has, however, declined the same, fearful of compromising the rights of his successors, but he has directed that the sum of 200*l.*, arising from his revenue, be applied to the proposed improvements in that street."

held in the square and street leading from the church to the meat-market. It was intended that after the above new market was built, the vegetable one should have been entirely removed from the square, to the old meat-market under the Assembly Rooms; but this space not being large enough to contain the whole number of market-women who sold their wares, and many of those who removed thither, finding the current of air much greater than when sitting in the open air, returned to their old spots, preferring to sit under the shelter of an umbrella, to being exposed to the draft of air; they also thought themselves more in the road for the sale of their goods. Since their return to their old accustomed spots, a regulation has been made by the Committee of the market, by which the French retailers of fruit, poultry, etc., are restrained from offering their market wares elsewhere than under the Assembly Rooms. The sittings are marked off against the wall, and upon boards numbered for each station: each division is charged 1*s.* 3*d.* per week. Beside the French women, there are a few of the fruit-women who have not returned to the square, and still sit under cover of the Rooms; the remaining space is occupied, on market-days, with sellers, etc., by auction. The market for Guernsey poultry, butter, and eggs, etc., is held round, and under shelter of, the new meat-market, in the street close to it, and along the old market: these articles can be found no where better or finer, although in the Devonshire and many other markets in England they may be had cheaper. Very few turkies and geese are brought into the market by the natives; these being chiefly supplied by the French women, who also in the season have plenty of hares, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, wild fowl, plovers, small birds, doves, pigeons, etc. Woodcocks, snipes, and small birds, etc., are sometimes brought in by the country-folks. Wild rabbits come principally from Sark. The high markets for all the above articles are, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, except for pork, which is always

the greatest on Friday, during the winter and pork season. These may be called the chief market-days, as being more fully attended by the country people with their stock and vegetables, etc.; every necessary article of provision, however, may be procured every day in the week, though perhaps at not quite so reasonable a rate, nor with so good a choice, as on the regular market-days. In the spring season, it is really a delightful sight to take a view of the square from the rooms, and to behold the plentiful market, abounding with immense quantities of fine brocoli-heads, which almost every country basket contains; most of them being also decked with flowers in *bouquets*, brought for sale; with almost every kind of root and vegetable in the season, which may be had at a third less price than they can be bought for in England.

FISH MARKET.

The fish-market is situated at the bottom of Horn-street, and close to the church; it is *tolerably* well supplied with fish. There are sometimes turbot, salmon, soles, and red mullet; also cod, bass, and grey mullet, in their season; but the supply of the best sorts of fish is uncertain, and not so regularly good as the stranger might expect, or as the insular situation of the island demands. Lobsters, crayfish, with the immense sized crab, and the spider crab, are in great quantities during the season; the eaumer, which is peculiar to these islands, and also the smelt; but the market is chiefly supplied with the common sorts of fish, such as rock-fish, whiting, pollock, conger eel, ray, mackarel, and herrings, which are plentiful in their season, and cheap. Oysters, for the last five or six years, have been in great plenty, and reasonable, owing to the encouragement afforded by the Fishery Society. If this society would turn its attention to the other branches of the island fishery, by offering

rewards to persons bringing a stipulated quantity of the best sorts of fish into the market, it would ensure a more regular supply.[1]

[1] Statement of the Treasurer's Account of the Market.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance from the last account				0	3	1
Net produce of the First Quarter of 1827	99	14	0			
Second do.	110	12	6			
Third do.	282	10	5			
Fourth do.	115	5	11			
				608	2	0
Annual Contribution of the States				400	0	0
				1008	5	11

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
States' Notes destroyed.						
1827.—May 30	500	0	0			
—— August 2	110	0	0			
—— Nov. 1	283	0	0			
1828.—Feb. 15	115	0	0			
				1008	0	0
Balance carried to the new account				0	5	11
Total Bills issued for the Market	11296	0	0			
Total Bills destroyed	4634	0	0			
Remain in Circulation	£. 6662	0	0			

JOHN DE LISLE, ESQ.,
Treasurer.

On the 16th of August, 1826, the States agreed to purchase thirty-five houses in Fountain-street, in order to build others, and to make a new Fish-market, near the new Meat-market.

CHAPTER V.

Generous *Normans*, venerate the plough.
Thomson.

Happy the man whose wish and care,
A *few* paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground.

Before the subject of Agriculture is entered upon, it may be necessary to apprize the stranger, that the mode of occupying estates in this island is materially different from that in England. The custom of Normandy, with some particular local customs, forms the law, which always has been and is still used and observed in the island. These customs will be more particularly detailed when speaking of the civil government, laws, and customs. In this place it is only necessary to allude to the common tenure of houses and lands adopted here, called giving to rent. By referring to that article, the reader will see sufficiently explained why the estates in Guernsey are so small. The enclosed fields also partake of this character; for very few exceed half-a-dozen English acres. The occupiers of these estates, "The country's guard, the nation's pride," are all frugal owners; but many of the estates are too much encumbered with corn rents. They are, generally speaking, a hard-working and a hard-faring race of husbandmen, forming the defence of the island; most of them belonging to the militia, and serving without pay. To think that such a

race of farmers should enter freely into the expenses of the most approved systems of husbandry, is, perhaps, more than a rational mind can expect; but the island having been much benefited by the Agricultural Society, established by the late Lieut.-Governor Gen. Bailey, in 1817, great improvements have certainly been made in their breed of cattle; and, by degrees, the farmers will doubtless be led to adopt improvements in the culture of their land: the increasing demand for produce will also encourage a better mode of cultivation.

The soil of the island, with few exceptions, is of a loamy nature. In the vale parish, and St. Sampson's, adjoining, it partakes more of the sand and sandy mixture: in parts near the town it is a tolerably good brick earth; but, towards the west and south, it has more stiffness of soil. Perhaps it may be said that this island is naturally better adapted for grass than for corn; and although the land may not be cultivated to the highest point of perfection, yet the islanders have long been famous for their cultivation of the parsnip, and the application of this root to the feeding and fattening of their cattle and hogs; and also for the application of sea-weed, or *vraïe*, for manure. The fields are fenced in by banks of earth, about three or four feet thick, and the same in height, either turfed or walled; with dry stone without side, the banks of which are commonly sown with furze; but in the neighbourhood of the town, or of villas, the outside is walled with mortar and stones, and the top of the bank planted with white-thorn and trees. In the country, and at a short distance from the town, the stranger may observe that, in the place of gates, the space is filled up with large smooth stones, each weighing 15 or 20 pounds, brought from the shore; these are piled up on each other, in a row, and removed as occasion requires. Lands under the plough are never suffered to lie fallow. In five seasons, two of wheat, one of barley or oats, one of clover, and one of parsnips, is the general practice; but to describe the mode of culture in these fields,

would, perhaps, be a difficult task, as many of them contain three or four different sorts of crops: corn or clover, cabbages or parsnips, potatoes or turnips, beet and brocoli, are indiscriminately mixed; some of which the farmers' wives regularly bring to market. Beans or peas are scarcely ever to be met with, except in single rows dividing other crops, or thinly dibbled among the parsnips.

Turnips seem to be more in fashion within these few years, but only to be carried off for their cattle, or to supply the market. Lucern is not here the favourite, as in Alderney, and only partially sown. Quayle tells us, "the cultivation of this plant commenced in this island about the year 1750, the seed being procured from Cette, in Languedoc."[1] Sainfoin seems to be but scarcely known. Quayle says, sainfoin, burnet, and chicory have not been introduced; but I have seen one patch of chicory in a field of Sir Thomas Saumarez, the only one perhaps to be found in Guernsey; this chicory had lucern mixed with it. Carrots are not an article of field culture, except for the supply of the market. Potatoes are largely planted, and are a grand article of export, 74,685 bushels, including those from Sark and Herm, were sold for exportation in the year 1824; each bushel of 60lbs. weight; and in 1827, 45,111 bushels were exported. The farmers, both in Alderney and Sark, told me, that the Guernsey potatoes are not so good as the potatoes in those islands: if it be so, it may be attributed to laying on sea-weed, which improves the produce, but not the quality of the root; I, however, who being an Englishman may be deemed an impartial judge, have eaten as good and as fine potatoes in Guernsey, as I have done in either of the other islands; and these the produce of the Guernsey soil. There is indeed a very great difference between the same sorts, grown on different soils; and perhaps if they were to make use of sea-sand, in-

stead of the sea-weed, upon their strong land, there would be no complaint.

There are no regular foot-paths through the fields in Guernsey; this is some advantage to the farmer, although it may be cause of regret to the pedestrian, for he cannot enjoy a walk in the fields, and gather an ear of corn, as in England, without trespassing on the farmer's grounds.

The climate of Guernsey has been compared by Dr. Macculloch, in his very valuable paper communicated to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, to the mild climate of the coast of Cornwall; but I venture to observe, that it is a much better one, inasmuch as there does not fall so much rain as in that district.[1] Quayle says, that the quantity of rain that falls here is thought to exceed that in Jersey, but this has not been ascertained by experiment:[2] he also says, "the autumnal dews are very heavy here certainly, for the dew drops are not quite exhaled on the grass, on the north side of the hedge, during the day:" and he adds, "that at ten o'clock at night, the streets wear the appearance of having received a hasty shower. From this moisture the after-grass receives great benefit, and its growth is thought to continue to a later period in the year than at Jersey: the advance of winter may be here later, but that of spring is not observed to be more early." Indeed, it is this moisture that makes the land more favourable for grass than for corn; and though naturally more forward than the situation of England, yet, in general, the wheat harvest in the forward counties of England commences a few days before it does here: perhaps this may be attributed, in some measure, to the farmers in this

[1] Page 242.

[2] The writer, during his stay at Plymouth, once asked a sailor whether plenty of rain did not fall there as well as in Cornwall? His answer was, "more or less of it falls eleven months out of the twelve." Though his answer was in *hyperbole*, it is sufficient to shew that the climate there is a very moist one.

island never sowing their wheat till about Christmas, or after; two months after the earliest sowings, which produce the earliest harvests in England.[1] The peculiar mode of harvesting both their wheat and barley should be here mentioned. When the wheat is reaped and the sheaves bound, instead of putting them up in shocks, of ten sheaves in each, they collect an indefinite number, sufficient to make a small stack in the field, of a load or two: these sheaves are regularly stacked, with the ears within, and covered with a sheaf or two on top, well secured. In this state they remain sometimes for weeks, according to the weather; when a fine day or two is seized for bringing the produce home to be housed, or regularly put up in very small stacks. Perhaps if the farmer were to reap it earlier, he would be no loser, as the quality of it would be much superior. Their barley, instead of being mown, as in England, is pulled up by the roots; and after lying a short time, is bound and stacked in the field in the same way as the wheat. The tithes are taken when these stacks are removed, tithes being paid for corn; but it appears, from the table in the Appendix, differently, according to the respective parishes. Wheat and barley appear to be the only sorts of grain in much cultivation in the island: oats, peas, and beans, being rarely seen. The average produce of

[1] Berry, page 285, says, "Into such innumerable small farms is the land divided, that few persons are able to grow more than for their own existence and the payment of their rents:" indeed I may add, in some years, not enough for the maintenance of their families, and to supply them with seed corn. The advocates for small farms might here find an antidote to their opinions; for if all the farmers in the world were to become like those in Guernsey, it might be asked, how is the rest of the public to be fed with corn?—Edit. Falle says, in speaking of Jersey, p. 103, "Gavel kind, or the portion of both real and personal estates among sons and daughters, is our ancient usage, and destroys many an inheritance by mincing it into small parcels, which peradventure in the next generation shall be subdivided again into still lesser portions, and so on till an estate is reduced almost to nothing.

wheat per English acre, is about 30 Winchester bushels; of barley somewhat more. Quayle says, the produce of their potatoes upon an average, was about 240 bushels the vergee, or 580 bushels the English acre: if Quayle be correct, this is a large produce. Potatoes, not sold for exportation, but for private dealers and families, are often bargained for at 65 pounds the bushel, though the exportation weight is only 60 pounds: I suppose Quayle means the last.

CATTLE.

The remarks made on this subject, under the article Agriculture in Alderney, where the comparison is made between the cows of that island and Guernsey, will, in some measure, preclude the necessity of entering so largely here upon this head. Both oxen and cows are much superior in size to those of either Jersey, Alderney, or Sark: the ox, of the largest kind, fattened chiefly upon parsnips and hay, with grass in the summer, has been known to have attained the weight of 1500 pounds, or 75 score, Guernsey weight; as appears from the evidence of the clerk of the market of St. Peter Port, where the animals have been slaughtered and weighed: Quayle says, p. 280, those of 1200 pounds, or 60 score, appear not unfrequently: in general, they are fine animals, and commonly worked in the shafts; sometimes singly, sometimes double, with one or more horses before them: they are, however, seen both in yokes and in harness, between horses: they are broken in early, well attended to, very powerful, very docile draft cattle, and used both for carting and ploughing.

The Guernsey cows are infinitely larger, taller, and generally of rather a darker colour than those which usually sell in England under that name. These, says Jeremie (p. 190), come from Jersey, and may be had much cheaper; the Jersey ox seldom or never weighing above 1100 pounds, or 55 score. Quayle observes, that the question of preference is stoutly con-

tested by both islands: Jeremie, who is a Guernsey-man, contends, "If price be considered here, as on other occasions, the criterion of value, we have decidedly the advantage; the general average being in favour of the Guernsey farmer by two or three pounds sterling the head." This argument, *prima facie*, may appear to be conclusive; but it does not follow that a large cow will be more profitable to the dairy-man than a smaller sort, and which may not be so handsome; but which costs less, requires less food, and perhaps may produce as much butter or cheese as the larger one. Billingsley's Agricultural Survey of Somersetshire will explain this: "The cows of this district being intended chiefly for cheese-making, the profit arising is in proportion to the quantity and the quality of the milk: size, therefore, is not attended to; but principal regard is paid to the breed whence she sprung." I may here add, that upon my estate in Wales, I had, among many others, an Irish cow, which did not cost above one-third as much as a large Herefordshire and true Glamorganshire one had done; yet this small and ugly cow gave at least a third more milk than any one of the others. Sir John Sinclair, in his Code of Agriculture, p. 84, says: "Small cows, of the true dairy breeds, give proportionably more milk than larger ones." It is, therefore, most probably, the difference in the size of the animal which may cause it to bring a higher price than either the Jersey or Alderney cow; and not the intrinsic merit of the animal itself, for the purpose of the dairy only. Mr. Jeremie himself says (p. 191), "that a Jersey cow will probably produce the same quantity of milk, but it will be much inferior in richness; and therefore Guernsey butter has invariably borne the palm." By offering the above sentiments, I by no means wish to disparage the Guernsey cows, for they are most excellent; neither do I desire to enter into the contest, or to give an opinion which animal is best for exportation to England: this must depend on the taste of the English. If a gentleman or a dairy-man prefer a fine, handsome, and large cow, to a smaller one, he will

come to Guernsey for it; if he should choose a smaller sort, he will go to Jersey or Alderney. Good Guernsey cows sell now from 14*l.* to 15*l.* each; but the beauty and quality of the animal often makes a difference of some pounds in the price. A cow is judged of by the mellow feeling of the hide; by the deep yellow circle round the eyes; the tip of the tail, and the inside of the ears should also be yellow. The States of the island allow the Agricultural Society 60*l.* per annum, to be bestowed in premiums for the improvement of their cattle; and there are certain points of excellence which receive the reward. The following points are the standard by which the judges determine:

1st.	Pedigree as well of the bull as of the cow, yellow ears, tail, and good udder	7 *Points*
2dly.	General appearance, handsome colour, cream, light red, or both mixed with white	3 —
3dly.	Handsome head, well horned, and bright and prominent eye	4 —
4thly.	Deep barrel-shaped body	3 —
5thly.	Good hind quarter and straight back	2 —
6thly.	Handsome legs and small bone	1 —
	Total good, or points of excellence	20

Mr. Jeremie is certainly very right when he says, "the fattest cows are seldom the best milchers," for this is invariably the case; "and the best milchers will not always produce the largest quantity of butter." A gentleman," adds the same author, mentioned an instance of one of his cows furnishing 18 quarts of milk each day;[1] another gave only 12 quarts, and yet they both produced the same quantity of butter, viz. one pound and a half a day. Instances can be well substantiated of cows giving 15 pounds of butter per week; one, says he, belonging to a friend of mine, calved in the month of

[1] Guernsey measure, seven of which are equal to eight English. This exceeds Mr. Hanmer's cows of Alderney by a quart.—Edit.

March; he kept the calf nine days, sold it then for 18 shillings; in the course of two months from the day of her calving, besides feeding the calf and 60 quarts of milk, she gave 100lbs. of butter. But the general quantity of "milk and butter, including young and old cows, and in summer and in winter, is rather more than 365lbs. in the year, being equal to 1lb. of butter, or eight quarts of milk, the supposed general average in the 24 hours." Three vergees and a half (about one acre three-fourth English) of good ground, are considered sufficient for each cow. In Somersetshire, Billingsley says (p. 144); "from three to four acres of land will keep a cow throughout the year." It may be asked, does this difference arise from the superiority of climate, the excellency or difference in the cattle, or from the mode of management in Guernsey? namely, "that of the cows being staked by the horns, by means of an iron or wooden stake attached to a halter about 12 feet in length. In this manner it is removed four or five times a day, and allowed a fresh range from two to five feet each time, which causes them to eat the grass off remarkably clean." This, together with being constantly led to and fro to water, is the cause of their being very docile. The cows here are invariably milked three time a day in their flush. In order that the reader may be informed of the true number of the different sorts of horned cattle, which have been exported from the three islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney, for the last six years, the following Export Table, has been procured by a friend,[1] upon the authority of which the public may rely. Subjoined is a list[2] of all the cattle slaughtered for the supply of the island of Guernsey.

[1] John Radford, Esq., to whom the Author is greatly indebted for much valuable information respecting the exports of the islands.

[2] For this, and other information, the Author is indebted to John Savery Brock, Esq.

EXPORT TABLE, *containing the Number of the different sorts of Horned Cattle exported from Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney; with the Average of the respective number each Island has exported during the last six years : including two periods of three years each; extracted from the respective register offices of the said Islands.*

From January 1st, 1822, to January 1st, 1825.

YEARS.	BULLS.	OXEN.	COWS and HEIFERS	CALVES.	TOTAL per ANNUM.	TOTAL for 3 YEARS	AVERAGE for THE THREE YEARS. BULLS.	OXEN.	COWS and heifers	CALVES
JERSEY.										
1822....	23	.....	1027	12	1062					
1823....	18	.....	1498	27	1543	4289	33	....	1382	24⅔
1824....	28	.....	1624	35	1687					
TOTAL...	69	.....	4146	74 for 3 years						
GUERNSEY.										
1822....	2	2	203	19	226					
1823....	5	.....	370	36	414	1304	5⅔	18⅓	367	43⅔
1824....	10	53	528	76	667					
TOTAL...	17	55	1101	131 for 3 years						
ALDERNEY.										
1822....	1	.....	32	.....	33					
1823....	.....	2	58	.....	60	193	⅔	1	60⅓	2⅓
1824....	1	1	91	7	100					
TOTAL...	2	3	181	7 for 3 years						

From January 1st, 1825, to January 1st, 1828.

YEARS.	BULLS.	OXEN.	COWS and HEIFERS	CALVES.	TOTAL per ANNUM.	TOTAL for 3 YEARS	AVERAGE for THE THREE YEARS. BULLS.	OXEN.	COWS and heifers	CALVES
JERSEY.										
1825....	32	35	1793	70	1930					
1826....	22	15	1117	29	1183	4111	21	16	1294	38
1827....	9	.....	973	16	998					
TOTAL...	63	50	3883	115 for 3 years						
GUERNSEY.										
1825....	14	161	528	97	800					
1826....	7	36	318	86	447	1485	8	61	344	73
1827....	3	15	183	35	238					
TOTAL...	24	212	1031	218 for 3 years						
ALDERNEY.										
1825....	4	6	88		102					
1826....	3	9	64	8	84	275	3	6	78	6
1827....	2	3	81	3	89					
TOTAL...	9	18	233	15 for 3 years						

A List of all the Cattle, Sheep and Pigs slaughtered and weighed at the King's Weights, for the supply of the Island of Guernsey; including the dead carcases imported from England or France, for three years, ending January 1st, 1828.

YEARS.	CATTLE.	CALVES.	SHEEP and LAMBS.	PIGS.	OBSERVATIONS.
1825	1861	1237	4934	1888	There is a duty, called the *Market duty*, payable for each head of cattle of 2s. 6d which must be slaughtered at the public slaughter-house. Also for each head of calves, sheep, and lambs, with pigs, 1s. 3d is paid. And to the former of the king's weights is paid one shilling for each head of cattle. And also for each calf, etc., is paid, for ditto, 1s. 3d. But all meat required for the garrison, is exempt from the said duties.
1826	1891	1455	5011	2387	
1827	1956	1644	5182	1623	
TOTAL for 3 years.	5708	4336	15127	5898	
AVERAGE for 3 years	1902 ⅔	1445 ⅓	5042 ⅓	1966	

In the various parts of England, the old-fashioned upright churn is still made use of; in other parts, the barrel churn is the only one used; while in some places the vertible patent churn has been adopted. In Somersetshire, the common mode is to use no machine at all; the cream alone is put into a deep earthen vessel, or crock, and with the hand they turn it about till the butter comes; this plan generally brings it sooner than any other; sometimes they scald the milk in the first instance, then taking off the clotted cream, it is thus churned into butter. In Devonshire, the milk is always so scalded before it is churned, and the Devonshire butter may vie with any in Great Britain. The churn generally used in Guernsey, is the upright old fashioned one; and here they churn the milk with the cream, and generally on the third day; it is commonly put into the churn over night, and when it becomes curdled, it is churned.

and in consequence of the acidity of the milk, the butter comes quicker, and perhaps cannot be excelled in any part of the world. The mode of churning butter by the hand, is certainly an expeditious one, and if not a cleanly way, it is most assuredly more so than that described at Minorca by the Rev. Cooper Williams, who tells us, that the mode of making butter in that country is the following: "The dairy-woman stands under a shed, holding by two pegs in the wall to steady herself, while with one foot naked, she stamps in a tub of cream till it becomes butter." It may be observed here, that no cheese is made in Guernsey. Before we take leave of the subject of cattle, I would remark, that the manner of weighing the slaughtered cattle at the market, is not by the carcase or quarters of beef, as in England, but with the whole loose fat, skin and head. An ox not long since thus weighed, produced a total of 1601 pounds or 80 score; but the loose fat and skin weighed 300 pounds, or 15 score; the neat carcase, therefore, produced 65 score, which is certainly a large ox. Great attention is paid, by the constituted authorities of this island, to the improvement of the breed of cattle, not only by giving small premiums, as before mentioned, but also by enacting laws to prevent the possibility of their becoming degenerated. An Englishman might perhaps be led to imagine, that it is contrary to the true spirit of liberty, not to be able to choose the sort he may like best; but when it is considered that the honour of the island is at stake, and that were a free intercourse to take place with France, French cows would in great numbers be brought into the island, and exported to England under the name of Guernsey cows, when they were only *French ones*; by which means the present lucrative trade of Guernsey cows would be soon abolished—the constituted authorities have, therefore, acted most judiciously, in enacting the following law, which I shall here translate for the benefit of the English reader:

ORDINANCE OF THE 17TH FEB. 1824, BEFORE DANIEL DE LISLE BROCK, ESQ., PRESENT, ETC., ETC.

AT THE ROYAL COURT.

Upon information given to the Court, that there had been introduced into this island heifers from France, whose age and condition render them unfit to be butchered within four months, fixed by law—other circumstances also having given reason to believe, that the intention is, either to keep them for cows, and by that means to degenerate the breed, which the inhabitants of this island have more and more endeavoured to improve; or else for the purpose of fraudulently exporting the same into England, which in either case would prove a fatal blow to that branch of industry; namely, exporting our cows to England—Upon hearing the conclusion of the Attorney-General, the Court has ordered, That provisionally, and until the necessary steps are taken, to preclude all sorts of French cows from being imported into this island, from France, it is hereby forbidden, after the 10th of March next, to any person to import from France, or elsewhere, any heifer of what kind soever it may be, under penalty of confiscation of the same, and a fine at discretion of justice, not exceeding 10*l.* sterling per heifer so brought into the island; as well to be paid by the Master of the vessel bringing the same, as by the owner of the heifer so brought, or, in default thereof, by the person in possession of the same. And all Masters of vessels, or boats, bringing cattle from France, shall be bound to render an account thereof, within twenty-four hours after their arrival, to the Constable where the cattle are so landed, as well as to furnish a list of those who are the proprietors, as well as of those to whom the respective cattle are consigned, under a penalty of a fine at the discretion of justice, not exceeding 5*l.* sterling. And the Constables are hereby ordered to keep a Register of the cattle so landed in their respective parishes; and all the fines shall be applied, one-fourth to his Majesty, one-fourth to the poor, and half to the informer.

(Signed) CHARLES LE FEBVRE,
Deputé Greffier du Roi.

THE SECOND ORDINANCE OF THE SAME DATE,

FEBRUARY 17TH, 1824.

The Court being desirous to prevent any abuse in the conveyance of cows and heifers to England from this island, as also the possibility of substituting those which arrive from France, and having on this day forbidden the importation of heifers from France, has thought fit to take all possible precaution, so as to prevent the cows and heifers which are actually in the island, as well as those which may arrive hereafter, for being substituted for ours, and thus exported to England—Upon hearing the conclusion of the Attorney-General, it is now specially ordered to all proprietors of French cows and heifers, arrived from France or elsewhere, and on their default, to all persons who shall have them in possession, to give an exact list to the Constables of the parish where the said cows or heifers may be found on this island, on the first of March next, as also of the time they may have been in the island, under the penalty of forfeiting the said heifers or cows, and of a fine at the discretion of justice, which shall not exceed fifty livres tournois[1] for each heifer or cow from France, not so made known. And it is enjoined to the said Constables of the different parishes, to watch over the execution of the Ordinance, which commands all cows and heifers to be slaughtered in four months after their arrival; and it is equally enjoined to them, to take the necessary precaution, in order to be assured whether the lists of the heifers and cows of France, which may be delivered in, be true and exact; and they are to cause the said lists to be lodged at the Greffe before the 3d of March next; and the fines shall be paid, one-fourth to his Majesty, one-fourth to the poor of the parish where the offence was committed, and the other half to the informer. And this present act shall be published by the crier of the market, and the same fixed up in the usual places, that no person may plead ignorance of the same.

(Signed) CHARLES LE FEBVRE,
Deputé Greffier du Roi.

Of the native breed of horses in the island, not much is to

[1] Why in the first Ordinance the penalty of the fine is ordered to be in pounds sterling, but in the second Ordinance only in livres tournois, I cannot inform the reader: it certainly appears uncommon to have, on the same subject, the fines both in real and fictitious coin.—Edit.

be said in praise. The draft sort are small. They are a mixed breed of the French. Since the peace took place, many have been imported from Normandy and Brittany as well as from England; but latterly the Agricultural Society have been endeavouring to improve the breed, by introducing a stallion from England; and also under their auspices, the States of the island have granted to Mr. W. Mogford, a veterinary surgeon from England, the sum of 60*l.* per annum for two years, commencing July, 1826: this shews a true spirit of improvement. This was renewed again for two years in March, 1828. There have been also several coach-horses, and some of the saddle kind imported, which are both handsome and of good size. The same method as that used for cows, is also adopted for their horses in summer, namely tethering them in their pastures. The draft-horses, both for the plough and cart, are worked generally very hard, and they fare hard, seldom tasting many oats or other corn.

SHEEP.

There is not a good native sheep in the island; they are small; the mutton, however, is good, when well fed and fat; when slaughtered, they do not weigh above seven or eight pounds the quarter. There are fewer sheep kept in the island than there ought to be, if they would introduce a better breed, and have more turnips to fatten them upon. The farmers need not be afraid that their turnips would be destroyed by frost, which is rarely severe enough here to injure them. The reason that sheep are not so much regarded as cows and pigs, has been owing perhaps to their not having been able, until within the last three years, to improve their stock from England. The jealousy of the British Government, and the manufacturers' monopoly of the long wool, in consequence of the fear, that by introducing long-woolled sheep into these islands the wool

might be carried to France, to the injury of our manufactures, may have been the main reason for not suffering the long-woolled sort of sheep to be exported to these islands from England; but why they should have prevented the South Downs, or other fine-woolled sheep, from being brought to improve the breed here, no good reasons have been assigned. In the year 1824, however, the British Government granted permission for the exportation of sheep of all sorts, and of wool without limitation of quantity. By allowing this importation, the grazier, as well as the consumer, may eventually be materially benefited; the improvement of these half French sorts will give a stimulus to the grazier, and we may hope in future to see as much care and attention paid to sheep in Guernsey, as we now see bestowed upon oxen, cows, horses, and hogs. Some attempts have been made, by introducing some Spanish rams; this will improve the wool, which is tolerably fine at present. Before this permission, wether sheep were allowed to be brought alive for the supply of food for the island; these are chiefly from Dorsetshire and Devonshire. Dead carcases are also brought from Brixham, Weymouth, Plymouth, etc. It may be here observed, that in the year 1824, Elias Guerin, Esq., introduced a small flock of sheep from France.

PIGS.

The breed of pigs appears to have been much improved of late years, by the mixture of the English and Chinese sorts with those of the native long-legged ones. The pork of the island is perhaps some of the best in the world; this may be attributed to their mode of feeding, first with raw parsnips, then with boiled, and towards the end of their fattening, some persons add barley meal with them. Quayle says, "the quantity of pork produced is increased by giving the root boiled, but the quality is impaired, as the fat becomes flabby." Whether

the addition of the meal be an improvement, since Quayle wrote, as he does not mention it, I cannot say, but the pork is now certainly firm, and not much complaint of this kind is heard; but perhaps adding a large quantity of saltpetre in curing it, may have prevented it from being flabby. Hogs of 20 months old, when killed at Christmas, have weighed from 400 to 450lbs. The exportation of pigs and fat hogs to England is now considerable: in 1823, 153 were sent away; in 1824, the total exported amounted to 493, and in 1827, to about 500.

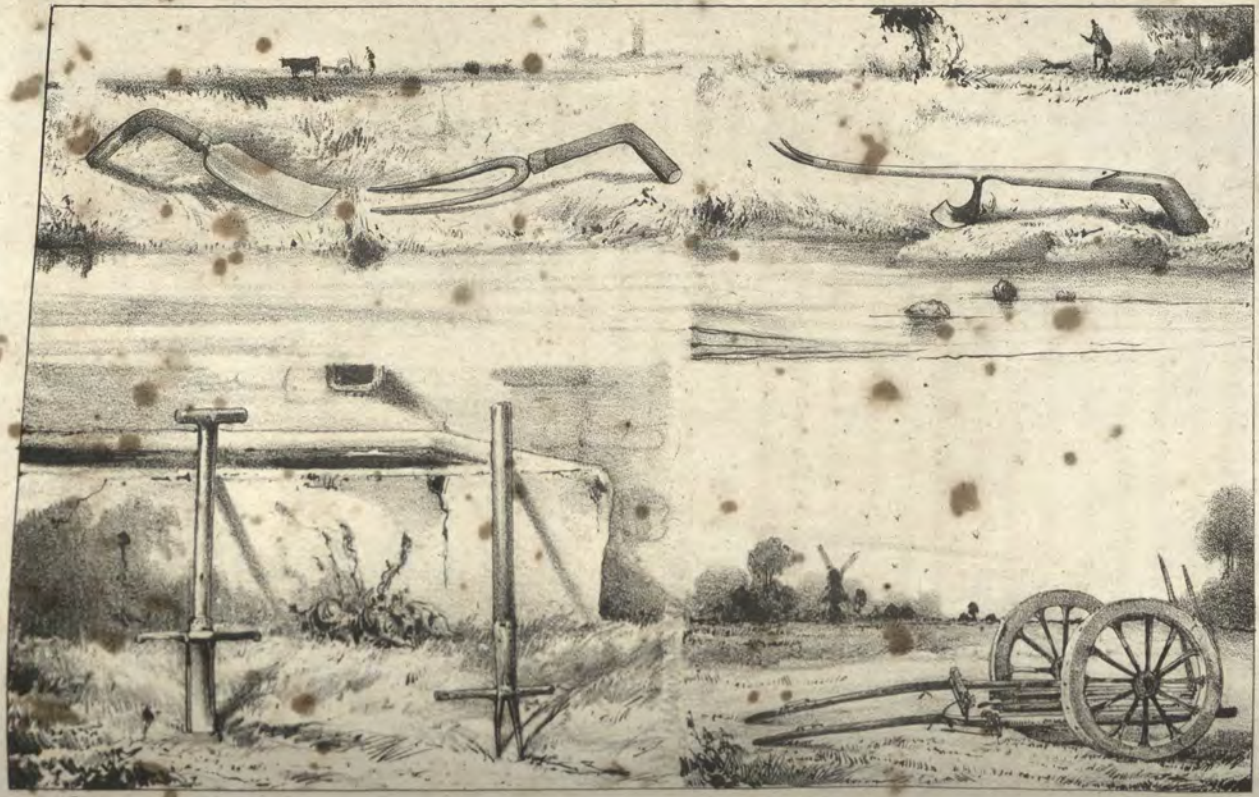
HOPS.

The hop, in its wild state, grows luxuriantly in some parts of Guernsey. This induced John Brock, Esq., of the Hermitage, to endeavour to cultivate it in the same way as at Farnham, whence, about the year 1818 or 1819, he imported 500 plants, planting them under shelter of a hedge in rows about six feet apart, three plants to a hill; the difficulty however of procuring poles for them, none being grown in the island; and having no proper kilns to dry them upon; want of good pickers, and the high rent of the land near the town; prevented him from either increasing, or even continuing his plantation; he has now only a few hills to ornament his grounds. Mr. Brock has no doubt but excellent hops may be produced in Guernsey, as the soil and climate, appear to be well adapted for them. Those he did grow, were dried sufficiently in the sun for his own use.

FLAX.

Flax has been grown in this island of late years more than formerly, and is produced of very good quality, although it is supposed by some of the flax-dressers in the island, to be inferior in quality to that imported from the north of Europe; 5772 pounds of flax were exported to Bridport, Lime, and

N.°1. Le Sarcleur. N.°2. La Fourchette du Jardin. N.°3. Hand meadow weeder.



N.°4 Deck spade. N.°5. Cork Deck weeder. N.°6. Guernsey car or Dray.

Implements of Husbandry.

Poole, in the year 1824, which exceeds that of 1823, by 1277 pounds.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

An Englishman may perhaps be surprised, at not finding English waggons used in an English island; one, however, was imported on the 21st of February, 1824, which I saw on the pier, just after it had been landed; before this a few English carts had been introduced. The cars used for the conveyance of liquors, and for unloading vessels, are well adapted for the purpose, lying low between the wheels, into which, by a windlass fixed in front, the pipes of wine, etc., or hogsheads of sugar, are drawn with great facility, and are as easily unladen. They are calculated to hold two pipes each, and are equally well adapted for bale goods and heavy packages. They are generally drawn by two or three horses. The annexed drawing will give a description of this vehicle. The carts used for husbandry affairs, like their cars, are heavy clumsy vehicles; when used to convey hay, straw, etc., they have upright high poles fastened in front as well as behind. The parsnip hand-weeding tool, called the *sarcleur*, and the one-handed two-prong-fork, are both excellent instruments for rooting up weeds, and supersede the necessity of the hoe, which is scarcely ever made use of, either in the fields or gardens. (See the drawings, No. 1 and 2.)[1]

The ploughs used in Guernsey are clumsy and heavy. The large parsnip one is sometimes seen drawn by eight horses and

[1] Quayle describes the manner of using the sarcleur as follows: "When the man is employed in weeding with the sarcleur, he places one knee on the ground, and attacks the weeds by pushing forward the edge of the sarcleur under their roots, turning them over, and with the flat side occasionally striking the roots, in order to disengage the adhering mould. In this inconvenient attitude the labourer is enabled, from habit, to make greater progress than might be supposed."

four oxen, having four drivers. In the small plough they have two or three horses, with one driver. Both these ploughs have fixed mould boards, with one wheel on one side a few inches higher than on the other; they plough round the field. These ploughs, says Berry, have been used for centuries.

Under the article of Agriculture, it may be of some interest to insert an extract from the Billet d'Etat, just published, for March 26, 1828. One of the articles therein mentioned is entitled *Moineaux* or Sparrows. It appears that the States for the year 1827 had allowed to the nine country parishes, premiums for their destruction; and that they had expended in one year 72*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, a most enormous sum! for a district of not more than 24 square miles. The Bailiff remarks on this subject, "What would persons in England think if they had to pay in the same proportion, nearly four hundred thousand pounds? and that in the 28th year of the 19th century, when naturalists inform us, that these birds do more good than harm by eating the grubs of the cockchafer, and other insects, which destroy whole crops." The Bailiff then states the opinion of Bernadin de St. Pierre, contained in the following anecdote. "Some years ago in Prussia, sparrows were proscribed as being injurious to agriculture, and each countryman was taxed with a dozen heads in order to get rid of them; from which they made saltpetre, for in this country nothing is lost. On the second or third year it was perceived that the harvests were destroyed by insects, and they were obliged quickly to introduce sparrows from the neighbouring country, in order to replace them in their own."

Of course the good sense of the states did not allow the premiums for the destruction of sparrows to be continued.

The Editor of the Guernsey Star, of April 1, 1828, makes the following remark on the above. The payment of seven-eighth of a penny for every sparrow destroyed, and of one-eighth of a penny for every sparrow's egg brought to the col-

stables, amounted as above stated. Admitting that three-fourths of this sum were paid for sparrows, and the remaining fourth for eggs, the result will be the destruction of 17,280 sparrows, and 34,570 eggs.

COMMUNICATION

To the Caledonian Horticultural Society on the cultivation of the parsnip, as it is practised in Guernsey, by Dr. Macculloch, 1814. Copied from the *Mirroir Politique* of the 23d and 30th December, 1815. The notes, with the exception of the 4th under this article, have been added from subsequent information.

The great superiority of this root, as cultivated in Guernsey and the neighbouring islands, to its produce in Great Britain; the high reputation which it bears among the farmers in those islands, and the very little knowledge of it which those of Britain seem to possess, have induced me to lay before the Society a short account of the methods practised in its culture in Guernsey. I am inclined to think that it will be found much more worthy the attention of agriculturists, than has been hitherto supposed; and that it will form a material and valuable addition to the system of green crops, when it shall become better known: but it is chiefly on account of the power which it possesses of resisting the injuries of frost, that I have ventured to point it out as an object of attention to the Caledonian Horticultural Society. The injury which the green crops, commonly cultivated in the northern parts of our island, suffer from this enemy, is such as to render it highly desirable to find one which shall be exempt from the effects of the winter. It has been hitherto, but generally and carelessly said, and, as if the fact were not well ascertained, that this root did not suffer from the frost. The unusually severe winters of 1813-14, has enabled me to decide this question most positively; and to name the parsnip, as, perhaps, the only cultivated root which appears to defy all cold. In the garden of my friend, Mr. Matthews, at Waltham Abbey, a crop of parsnips was suffered to continue in the ground throughout the winter: that land is well known to be wet meadow land, and was frozen in a solid mass to the depth of a foot or more; the roots remained unhurt; and while I write, in the beginning of April, 1814, they are all putting out their new shoots. This hardiness, which would render the parsnip a desirable object of cultivation in

the coldest parts of Scotland, would still more recommend its use to the unfortunate Greenlanders, among whom the esculent vegetables have hitherto been limited to two or three, and where the parsnip has not as yet been introduced. If other circumstances, (the method of culture, the deep ploughing required, and the nature of the soil necessary for this root) do not prevent its introduction into the Highlands, it may eventually be found a valuable substitute for the potato, in many situations where the early frosts often destroy that plant long before the tubes have arrived at maturity. It is no small additional merit that it is nearly exempt from the attacks of insects, and from the diseases incident to all our esculent roots, as well as from the effects of cold. In wet springs only, it is remarked, that the plants in Guernsey are sometimes destroyed by slugs; and that extremes of dryness or moisture, protracted through the season, are injurious to them.

The superior quality and size of the root in Guernsey, appears to be the result of the long-continued care and attention bestowed on it, since there is nothing in the soil of that island to account for this difference, and since that soil itself is by no means of a very superior quality. The greater part of the island consists of a large foliated gneiss, impregnated with a considerable portion of iron, and subject to decomposition in the mass, by a process of rotting, or gangrene, similar to that which occurs in many varieties of the trap family; and, among other places, very remarkable in Sky: the result is, consequently, a gravelly loam.

It is remarked, by Mr. Young, that the parsnip requires a rich putrid, dry, sandy, loam; and he discourages its cultivation where the soil is not of this desirable quality. This is, assuredly, not the character of the soil of Guernsey; where the cultivation is successively carried on, even in situations where the land is stiff, cold, and wet. An open and loose soil is obviously necessary to allow of the growth and descent of the long rooted variety; but it will be observed by and by, that two varieties are in use, of which the one is much shorter than the other, and consequently better adapted to soils of no great depth. There are two principal varieties cultivated in Guernsey, known by the names of the *coquaine*, and the *lisbonaise*; the first of these roots is the finest, and sometimes runs four feet deep: it is rarely so small in circumference as six inches, and has been known to reach sixteen: the leaves of this variety grow to a considerable height, and proceed from the whole crown of the root.

The *lisbonaise* does not extend to so great a depth as the *coquaine*, but the root is as good, and is preferred by many farmers, since that which is lost in length, is gained in thickness; and it does not require so deep a soil. Though the crown is equally large in this va-

riety, the leaves are small and short, and only proceeds from its centre, in which there is a hollow or cup: the root terminates rather abruptly, in small fibrous radicles.

On comparing the dimensions of these roots with those of the variety cultivated in Britain, it will be seen that the former are much superior; and it is supposed, that their qualities in Guernsey are also superior to those of our varieties. It will be likewise seen, they can produce a heavier crop in that island on the same extent of ground.

From these considerations, it would be advisable to cultivate the Guernsey varieties in this country, by procuring the seed from that place, and to abandon those whose produce seems in every respect inferior: (note the sort called *fourquée*, or forked, is only accidental, no seeds are saved from it). Although this root is cultivated in almost all the soils of Guernsey, yet that is esteemed the best which consists of good light loam, the deeper the better; if the loamy soil be not deep, the under soil should at least open, to allow the free penetration of the roots. If the land is not perfectly clear from couch-grass and other weeds, it is pared with the paring-plough in October, and harrowed to remove the weeds. About the middle of February the land is prepared for sowing by means of two ploughs; a small plough precedes, and opens the furrow to the depth of four inches, and is followed by a larger plough, drawn by four or six oxen and as many horses, which deepens the furrow to ten or fourteen inches; this plough is called the *grande charrue*; and as the small farms into which Guernsey is divided do not admit of cattle in the possession of any one farmer, this work is performed by a contribution of the neighbours, who are repaid by the like joint-stock assistance, the whole being attended with a holiday-like bustle, (and a holiday-like supper at the end.—Edit.) that cannot fail to surprise a stranger.

I need not remark that a more accurate system of husbandry could accomplish the subsequent trenching and turning up the first furrow with much less force. The spade is used for this purpose in some parts of France as well as in Jersey,[1] but is less expeditious and economical than a judicious use of a trenching-plough. As soon as the clods are capable of being broken, the harrowing commences, and is repeated till the soil is pulverized, and reduced nearly to the state of garden mould; the whole of these processes are intended to loosen the soil to as great a depth as possible. The seed should not be more than a year old, as it is uncertain when of a greater age. It is sown broadcast, and in a day just so windy as to insure its regular spreading over the surface; the seed is then

[1] Sometimes also in Guernsey, in limited farms, or very small enclosures.

covered by the harrow. The quantity sown is from half a denerel to one denerel per vergee;[1] the half denerel is judged sufficient, but many farmers sow the whole to enable them to harrow the land before the first weeding, by which means they destroy so many weeds, as to save much of the after hand-weeding. As soon as the plants are sufficiently strong, they are hand-weeded and thinned—(before this is done, it is now the general practice to roll the ground with a wooden roller, not too heavy; they do not roll after the first weeding, and this operation must be repeated at least three times during the summer). The distance between the plants is ultimately about nine inches (one foot by the improved system.—Edit.) and to save a portion of the labour, a harrowing is sometimes given between the first and second weedings, the expense of weeding a vergee is sometimes thirty shillings. I believe that the practice of drilling and horsehoeing, by which much labour might be saved, has never been attempted in Guernsey, where agriculture has not arrived at that perfection which it has attained in this country, and where, from the infinitely small divisions of property, and consequent size of the farms, with the almost unavoidable attachment to ancient practice, which accompanies these circumstances, its operations are in general antiquated. It is indeed said, that in other countries where this method has been tried, it has not been found to answer so well as the broad-cast culture.

The first weeding is performed about the middle of May, or it may be earlier, or later, according to the state of the plants; it is repeated, when necessary, till the beginning of July (or as the note says, even sometimes in August): the plants are allowed to remain at a greater distance in Guernsey than in England, which is only six inches asunder. Although the general practice is that which I have now described, the seed is sometimes sown at the latter end of September, or beginning of October, and the plants are found to pass the winter well, and produce a good crop. It is supposed that they may thus become strong before they can be injured by weeds. There is also some variation in the time of spring sowing. Where the soil is a rich, sandy, and dry loam, the seed is sown early in January; but the general period of sowing over the whole island, is from the middle of February to the beginning of March, except in wet and stiff lands, where it is deferred for a fortnight.[2]

[1] The denerel is four quarts; the vergee 17,640 square feet; two and $\frac{46}{100}$ vergee are equal to an English acre, i. e. about ten quarts to the acre; the price of the seed, at this time, is 2*s.* 6*d.* per denerel, or about 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

[2] Quayle says (p. 260), "A few peas are generally scattered after the parsnip sowing, for which, the reason assigned is, that the slugs spare the parsnips, when beginning to vegetate, preferring the sweetness of the pea; of these a few occasionally

The produce per acre is considerably greater than that of the carrot. A good crop in Guernsey is considered 17,600lb per vergée, or about 44,000lb per English acre. This is a less heavy crop than turnips, but is more considerable than that of either carrot or potato.

If we consider at the same time, that the quantity of saccharine, mucillaginous, and generally speaking, of nutritious matter in the parsnip, bears a far larger proportion to the water than it does in the turnips, its superiority in point of produce will appear in this case also to be greater.

The roots are dug up about the middle of August,[1] when they are thought to be most nutritious, and to fatten animals better than after the leaves are decayed. I do not understand that the green tops are used in Guernsey,[2] although in England they have been found as useful for live stock as other green food, either consumed in the field, or cut off when the roots are taken up. The quantity dug up at this season is not more than required for two or three days' consumption. It is only in October that the root is fully ripe, when it may be dug up with forks, and preserved dry in the sheds during the winter; but it is usually left in the ground in Guernsey, where frost is rare, and taken up when it is wanted.

In Jersey (and also in Guernsey) it is the usual practice to follow it by wheat. As it draws its nourishment from the deeper parts of the soil, it is evident, that it is particularly calculated to succeed the generality of fibrous-rooted vegetables. If sown, therefore, after a hay or barley crop, it seldom needs any manure, and yields a very good produce without it. In England, where manure is required, farm-yard dung is preferred, and it is turned into the soil by a light plough, immediately before sowing the seed. But in Guernsey sea-weed is universally adopted when it can be obtained, a species of manure in which many districts of the highlands abound, although its use is by no means so extensive as it deserves to be. The recent and apparently steady diminution in the price of kelp, now going on, will doubtless introduce this valuable manure into much greater use in the highlands than has hitherto been the case. The parsnip is considered by the Guernsey farmers to be the most nutritious root known, superior even to the carrot or potato. When

ripen, and are gathered." The spring of 1824, from continued rains, was unfavourable for the parsnip culture; many fields sown with them were obliged to be ploughed up and planted with potatoes, the slugs having nearly destroyed them. —Edit.

[1] Some farmers do not dig up the parsnip with a spade or fork, but draw them up with an instrument adapted for that purpose.

[2] The leaves are always given to horned cattle, except when the roots are left in the ground till the tops decay, for they are seldom cut off.

small, it is given to the animals whole; but when large, it is sliced longitudinally. As no farmer in Guernsey feeds his horses or cattle on parsnips alone, it is not possible to determine its exact value from their practice, with the accuracy which the more scientific agriculturists of this country would desire. The art has not as yet attained in the island the same precision, nor been subjected to the same laws of rigid calculation, which it has undergone in Britain. But a tolerable conclusion may be drawn of the efficiency of this root, even from the examination of the testimony of Guernsey farmers.

Cows fed with parsnips are said not to yield so great a quantity of milk as when fed with turnips, but the milk is richer, and the butter is better, as well as in far greater proportion, and both are also free from the disagreeable flavour, which they acquire from turnips,[1] a circumstance highly deserving the attention of those dairy farmers, who supply the population of great towns with these indispensible articles of consumption; they are in fact equal to those which are produced by feeding in the best pastures. These animals, when intended for the butcher, are observed to fatten faster and better on parsnips than on any other food. The only precaution used, is to interpose hay, to prevent them from being surfeited with this root. It is also found necessary to begin with a smaller proportion, as they are apt to be satiated with this food in the first week, if given to excess; after that period, it is remarked, that it may be used in any quantity. The farmers are of opinion, that cabbages are the best substance to interpose for this purpose, although turnips or hay may also be given with the parsnips.

The allowance for fattening an ox, which will weigh 11,000lbs. is 120lbs per day, exclusive of hay.

As far as any experiments have been made in England, the results tally with those here reported. The cattle were found to fatten quicker, and become more bulky, than when fed with any other root, and the meat has also turned out more sweet and delicate.

In some experiments recorded as having been made by an experienced farmer in Surry, an ox was fattened from the plough on parsnips alone in thirteen weeks. I may add, that in many parts of France, and among the rest in Brittany, where this root is extensively cultivated, the same results have been obtained. Beef fattened with parsnips fetches a halfpenny per pound more in Jersey

[1] The writer, from long experience in the habit of feeding many cows in winter on turnips, would strongly recommend the practice of putting a piece of saltpetre into each vessel, before the milk is poured into it: a piece of about the size of a small walnut is sufficient for a milk-pan of the largest size. This will entirely take away the most disagreeable flavour from the milk, cream, and butter.—Edit.

than under any other system of fattening. Hogs prefer this root to any other, and make excellent pork; but it is fancied in Guernsey that the boiling of the root makes the bacon flabby.[1] It has however been found, in the trials of the Surry farmer before-mentioned, that the hogs become satiated with the raw parsnips before they were fattened; upon which he caused them to be boiled, with good effect: the animal can be fattened in six weeks by this food. Horses are equally fond of parsnips; although, from eating them with too much avidity, it is said sometimes to stick in their throats, and choke them: but this may easily be prevented, by cutting the roots into pieces, longitudinally, before they are given. The use of parsnips is said to affect the eyes of this animal; but we may safely consider this assertion as somewhat apocryphal.[2] They are found to supersede the necessity of corn, except when the work is excessive; and in Brittany, they are even used for this purpose to the exclusion of corn.

I may add, that it is a popular opinion among the Jersey farmers, that all animals intended for the butcher may be fattened on parsnips in nearly half the time, and with half the quantity, which is required in feeding them with potatoes. This must, however, be taken rather as a general opinion with regard to the superiority of the one root over the other, than as the result of any accurate set of experiments; since the practices of agriculture in that island, as well as in Guernsey, are by no means reduced to that nicety of calculation which they have hitherto experienced in Britain. In Brittany, they also form a principal article of food for the people, and are still used largely, notwithstanding the introduction of the potato; but I need scarcely add, that, as in the case of most other roots, the potato has to a great degree diminished the consumption of parsnips as an article of human food. The peculiarity of their flavour is such as, perhaps, for ever to prevent them from entering into competition with that most valuable plant, although in situations similar to that of the Highland district, to which I have above alluded, the cultivation of the parsnip, to a certain extent, might probably be found a useful resource, at least as an auxiliary article of food in case of the failure of the potato.

Before terminating this paper, I may remark, that a species of wine has been often manufactured from the fermented juice of parsnips, and that report speaks in its favour. I have no experience of it, and for obvious reasons; there never has been any temptation, in Guernsey or its neighbour islands, to discover substitutes for the

[1] I since learn (says the note-writer), on the most respectable authority, that it really is the case.

[2] It blinds geese; but they recover their sight on leaving it off.

untaxed superior produce of the vine;[1] nor do I know that the parsnip *wash* has been subject to distillation. It would be worthy the attention of the society, to inquire whether the spirit produced from it might not become a substitute for whiskey, since the produce per acre would unquestionably be much greater. I may add also, parsnips are cultivated to a great extent in Jersey, as well as in Guernsey, and with the same favourable results, though with some variation in the process. The Jersey farmer cultivates the parsnips in a very inferior manner; he weeds them badly, and the beans and potatoes with which he loads the crop always injure it. The preparation of the land there, and the other previous arrangements, are similar to those already described. After the harrow, the ground is dibbled with beans, in rows at five feet distant; the parsnip seed is then sowed over the whole broadcast. In May, the hand-weeding commences, and the parsnips are thinned to the requisite distances; the beans are pulled up by hand in September, and the parsnip crop is then disposed of as in Guernsey. I have not been able to procure any accurate estimate of the comparative value of the two processes, nor to learn how far the bulk of the parsnip crop is diminished by the additional incumbrance imposed on the land by the beans.[2]

[1] The note-writer has tasted it, and found it superior to most fabricated sweet wines, and of great strength, without any spirit. The present writer has also often tasted parsnip wine in England, and can vouch for its goodness; but he always found, upon inquiry, it had a small portion of brandy with it.—Edit.

[2] "It is much diminished." Note, the practice in Brittany is to divide the field into large ridges; and, throwing up the earth from the furrows, to increase the depth of soil; and on the ridges they plant cabbages, for the market or consumption: on the top of the ridge, at the distance from five to six feet, they plant three or four beans, of a small size, which form a row along the ridge, and serve for their soup, both green and dry.—The Note-writer.

Although these islands produce no lime-stone, chalk, or marle,[1] yet they have an abundance of sea-weed called vraic, which is their chief article for manure. Sea-sand is likewise used for heavy lands, which being at a considerable elevation

[1] The lime-stone used for building is brought chiefly from Plymouth and Lime, and is burnt in the same kiln with their bricks.

above the sea, is carted at a great expense; this is used also for covering dung heaps in layers during the summer.

The vraic or sea-weed, grows abundantly on all the rocks surrounding the island, but perhaps more so around the small isle of Lihou, on the west, and also on the eastern part near the town, and in St. Martin's parish. Of such value is it both for manure, and for fuel for the poor, that it became necessary to protect it by regulations made by the Royal Court. [1] All the ancient ordinances were revised in 1818, and embodied in a general regulation of the Chief Pleas of Easter at that period.' The winter harvest commences on the spring tide after February the 2nd, and continues to the 15th of March. The summer harvest begins on the second spring tide after the 24th of June, and lasts two tides. That every class of society may share in the benefit derived from the vraic, poor persons possessing neither horse nor cart, are allowed, during eight days of the first spring tide immediately preceding the general summer vraic-harvest, exclusively to cut it, provided they bring it on their backs to the beach. This is termed *vraic à la poche*, to distinguish it from *vraic à cheval*. They have a proverb in Guernsey "*Point de vraic point de hautgard.*" No sea-weed, no corn-yard. The application of the sea-weed cut in the spring is exclusively for manure, and principally for the arable land destined for barley; though some persons have applied sea-weed for their potato crops, which increases the bulk and produce, but not the quality; their intrinsic value being diminished from its use. It is also applied for the grass-land, and if the season be wet, with great benefit both in forwarding and augmenting its produce.

The product of the summer cutting is dried on the beach,

[1] Petitions, in 1607, to the Royal Commissioners, were made by most of the parishes; the answers of the Commissioners show that the royal Court had, for a long time before that period, constantly made regulations on the subject of the vraie.—Edit.

and then preserved under cover for winter fuel; the ashes are used as a manure, and sell at nine-pence per bushel, 20 of which are requisite for one vergee, or from 45 to 50 bushels a statute acre. There are two sorts of vraic, or sea-weed, *vraic-sci*, which is that cut from the rocks, and the *vraic-venant*, which is that washed from the rocks by the storms.[1] Four large cart-loads manure a vergee, or at the most ten loads per statute acre. On the beach, no heaps of vraic are allowed to be made by any person for sale, as this might impede others from saving it for their own use; sea-weed may however be purchased at about five shillings the load in the winter; it is used in gardens, where it is generally laid round cabbage plants, and not only causes them to thrive, but brings them more forward in the spring.

It appears by an advertisement in the papers of March 1824, that bones are required at the rate of eleven-pence the cwt., or one pound the ton. I have never heard of their application for manure in Guernsey, though they are used for that purpose, among others, in England. Soot, coal-ashes and dung, are also used as in other places.[2]

[1] Many persons on the coasts of the island, earn a portion of their livelihood by collecting the sea-weed, thrown on the shores after gales of wind; and when it has been dried, burning it, and selling the ashes for manure.—J. D. P.

[2] Jeremie (p. 177) says, "The following is an estimate of the amount and value of the vraie obtained from Lihou; resulting from the depositions of most respectable farmers of the upper parishes, and delivered before the Royal Commissioners, in 1815; at the suit of Eleazer Le Marchant, Esq., against several inhabitants of St. Peter du Bois, and the Forest.

			£.	£.
They gathered in Summer, of vrai sort,	about 80	cart loads,	value 2 each,	160
——— in Winter,	70	——	— 1l. —	70
——— in Summer, of vraie venant, about	80	——	— 1l. —	80
——— in Winter,	140	——	— 5s. —	35
	370 loads		Total value	£.345

This appears to me to be a high valuation.—Edit.

Formerly in this island, as in England, the tenth sheaf was taken for tithe of corn; but the farmers agreeing to stack the whole growth together, in small stacks in the field, to preserve it as before-mentioned, the tithe now allowed to be paid is every eleventh sheaf for the tithe, with the twelfth sheaf for champart or campart. As this is a different mode of tithing from the English, it may be necessary to inform the reader what campart means.

This word is derived from *campipars*, a part of the profit of the land reserved, for ever to be paid by the under tenants to him who was the first owner of the fief, and who let it out to tenants, with the reservation of this duty upon it. The first Dukes of Normandy granted several parcels of land in the island to such as had served them in their wars; and granted likewise a very considerable part to some religious houses. These, whether soldiers or churchmen, not being themselves skilled in agriculture, let out these lands to tenants, reserving such rents and services as they thought most convenient, and as were then agreed upon by the parties. Such was the campart, which is undoubtedly the most ancient duty; and such were the chef rentes, or rents reserved to the Chief Lord, which are the most ancient rents; and these have been in use at the least ever since Richard the First, Duke of Normandy, who sent monks from St. Michael de Monte Tumba, and placed them in the island about A.D. 966, and possibly they may be of yet more ancient date. These churchmen judged it the most equitable way, and for themselves the most useful revenue, to reserve to their own use, a part of the corn produced by the land they let out to their tenants, and it appears first to have arisen after this manner; because no lands pay any campart, but such as are part of some fief. All other lands, whether held in *franc aumone*, or *franc alleu*, pay no campart. And there are some fiefs, upon which no campart is paid. The lands held of such fiefs, are said to pay grande

chef rente, which is not a different sort from what the other lands pay, only it is so called where there is no campart paid. The proportion reserved under the name of campart was formerly the eleventh part of the grain, which should grow upon the ground assigned to pay campart, and so two parts of eleven came to be paid by the farmer, or occupier of the land; the tenth part as the tithe, and the eleventh as campart; but then he was not obliged to gather together, and bind up in sheaves the tithe and campart, as he did his own nine parts, but left them loose, and scattered on the ground, until by a general agreement between the parties, it was agreed that those who were to pay tithe and campart should gather together, and bind up the corn in sheaf, and for so doing, they then should pay only the eleventh and twelfth sheaf, which is now the custom over all the island, except in the *clos du Valle*, where, out of extraordinary respect for the Abbot, who resided among them, and to whom the tithe and campart were due, they were willing to bind up the corn as others did, and yet to pay the tenth and eleventh sheaves; and so they do to this day, custom having made it become a due from them, which is not so from others.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, they all fell to the Crown; some when Henry the Fifth suppressed the Prior's aliens, others when Henry the Eighth dissolved the rest of the monasteries. In Elizabeth's reign, some of these were again granted by the Crown to particular persons, and are still enjoyed by such claim under them. The rest remain as part of the King's revenue, and are commonly let out to farm together with the tithes.[1]

DESERTS,

In the common acceptation of the word, have some relation

[1] Warburton, p. 104.

to camparts; and thus such lands are called deserts as have not been ploughed, or sown with any sort of grain, for the space of forty years together, but employed only for pasture, or such other uses: and then these lands do, by these means, become freed from the payment of camparts, for as long as they shall afterwards be sown constantly every year with some sort of grain; but if after that, these grounds come to lie fallow, even for a single year, they then lose the privileges gained by the being before forty years untilled: "This," says Warburton, "is the general notion of deserts;" and I may add, so determined by late decisions of the Royal Court: this, however, does not exempt the land from the common tithe that may be due when so brought into tillage, but only for that part called campart; nay, supposing this pasture land, or rough land, should have any apple trees for cider, or even for sale, it is said that tithe is annually due for the fruit, though the herbage pays no tithe; therefore Berry, p. 266, is incorrect, when he says "they are entirely freed from either."

The tithe of all grain and flax grown in the island is due to the King, or rather, the Governor, holding under his Majesty; and where the campart belongs to the Crown, they are both collected together, and the Rector has his portion thereout; as appears by the Table in Appendix, No. I; but the Rector is not entitled to any allowance out of the campart payable to the lords of fiefs in private hands. The Rector is also to have the tithe of fruit for sale, apples for cider,[1] honey, calves, colts, pigs

[1] "By the act of the Royal Court, dated 21st Nov. 1787, Margaret Le Page was ordered to pay the farmer of the tithes of the Town parish, the tithe of those apples or pears which grew on her ground, and which had been sold for profit; and Andrew Bonamy, Esq., having sold and received 13*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for cider and keeping apples, was ordered to pay 1*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* for the tithe, it being the thirteenth of the above sum: the Court also decided, that no tithe was due from the proprietor for those consumed in the house, or for those not sold." —Note taken from Independence, 3d Oct. 1818.

lambs, geese, and fish; but no tithe is due to the Crown, or Rector, for hay, lucern, potatoes; parsnips, cabbages or other vegetables. The parish of St. Andrew is the only one that has not tithe of fish, it having no sea-coast. A moderate composition, sanctioned by the Royal Court, is paid to the Rector for calves, colts, lambs, pigs, wool and fish; the latter is generally compounded for, at the rate of from eighteen shillings to one guinea per annum each boat.

It may here be remarked, that as the tithes and camparts are paid for grain only, the discouragement for raising corn of any kind is so great, that it is not surprising there is not corn enough grown even for the inhabitants of the country parishes, which do not contain half the population of the island; the whole of the town population must then be supplied from foreign countries.[1] By Arator's calculation of two Guernsey quarters of wheat, or six Winchester bushels per head, there would be wanting, per annum, for the supply of the inhabitants, not reckoning the great number of strangers passing and repassing, nine thousand six hundred and twenty English quarters of wheat!

Before I conclude the subject of tithes it is necessary to observe, that owing to the very considerable decrease in the growth of corn, and consequently of the immense diminution of the tithes in this island, they having been lessened, both in growth and in value, more than half within the last few years, our present Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Colborne, with the other constituted authorities, have very properly taken the subject into their most serious consideration, as appears by the Guernsey Gazette of the 5th of May, 1827, copied in the Appendix, to which the reader is more particularly referred, as it contains just reflexions on this obnoxious tax, paid by the

[1] See Arator's intelligent Letters in the Independence of Oct. 1822.—Edit.

occupier of the soil, as well as very forcible arguments for a commutation.

The Bailiff commences his remarks on tithes having been acknowledged in all countries, and at all times, as one of the greatest obstacles to the cultivation of wastes; and the improvements of other lands; and he observes it must be so more particularly to this island, as they have not only the tithe of corn, but also the camparts; these, he adds, are the scourges of the country, and fatal to the interests of society, by discouraging improvement in agriculture, the source of all riches. The Bailiff then speaks of the effect tithes have had in diminishing the cultivation of corn in this island, by substituting potatoes, which here pay no tithe. He then adverts to the small tithes, many of which in this island are not demanded; while one, the tithe of fish, is now paid. He very properly argues, that as the profits of commerce and industry pay nothing, it falls peculiarly hard upon the poor fishermen, who ought rather to be encouraged by bounties, considering the danger and hardships of their employment, and the benefit they bestow on society.

The Bailiff then proceeds to show, by the following statistical table, that a commutation might be easily paid to the advantage of all parties.

The calculations are as under:

"The island of Guernsey," he says, "is stated to contain 24 square miles, of 640 English acres in each, and each acre 43,560 square feet; consequently it contains 15,360 English acres, or 37,929 Guernsey vergees of 17,640 square feet.

37,929	vergees	
12,643	do.	to be deducted for rocks, sands, houses, premises, and public roads
25,286	do.	capable of cultivation.

But the Bailiff thinks that, notwithstanding the aforesaid calcu-

lations by the Committee of Agriculture, the lands liable to cultivation may be calculated at 26,000 Guernsey vergees.[1] By an exact extract it appears that, taking the average, commencing in 1805, of 10 years of war and ten of peace, finishing in 1824, that the great tithes have amounted, as paid to the Crown, with the camparts due to the King, to the sum of

	£.	s.	d.
	1,177	19	3
Average receipts of tithes by the clergy — —	330	0	0
Total annual receipt of great or corn tithe —	£.1,507	19	3

The Bailiff proceeds to show, that the camparts are due to the crown, to the lords of the different fiefs; and some have paid a composition in lieu of them, as there are 2727 vergees in the parish of the Forest, at St. Martin's and at Butron, which for a hundred years have paid five sous and a half per vergee instead of paying campart.[2] These distinctions prevent an exact calculation; but he supposes that 1300*l.* is the total amount of the great tithes; and the camparts he calculates at 372*l.*; total 1672*l.*

The Bailiff adds, these calculations are subject to a revision, but are sufficient data to show the possibility and facility of a commutation, which he proposes in lieu of tithes; and he offers what appears to me the very best plan for accomplishing so desirable an end, namely, that of having a corn rent of so many Guernsey quarters assessed upon the 26,000 vergees.

He says, the 1300*l.* sterling substituted for the tithes ought to represent a determinate quantity of wheat, which by taking

[1] By the Surveyor's admeasurement of each parish (See Chapter I), the total is given at 38,422 vergees instead of 37,929, a difference in favour of the Bailiff's calculation of 493 vergees; for if the Surveyor be right, there will be 493 vergees to add to the assessment.

[2] It ought here to be remarked, that during the republican troubles in 1663, the inhabitants, in reward for their steady adherence to the Commonwealth, were forgiven all their arrears of campart.—Edit.

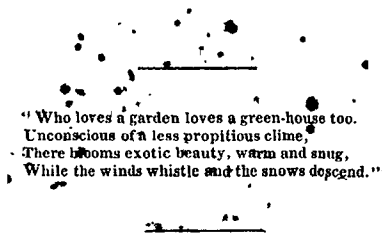
the average of the last 20 years will be found to be about 20*s.* the Guernsey quarter; ergo, 1,300 quarters would amount to the value of the tithes, and which quantity being divided over the 26,000 vergees, would give a deneral and a quart of wheat upon each vergee, or one shilling the vergee; which deneral and quart ought never to represent a less value, and might easily be regulated according to this standard by the Royal Court, supposing the price should be lower than one shilling for that measure.

The above appears to be the principle of the plan proposed, which, *primâ facie*, carries with it the conviction of its utility; and if the mode of assessment can be adopted so as to allow of the future difference in the division of property, from successions, as also from the erection of new houses with their gardens, which should be added or deducted from the assessment, as the case may require, it would be a most beneficial accomplishment. It appears that the constituted authorities wish each Rector to receive 150*l.* per annum, or total 1,200*l.* Now the eight Rectors for the ten parishes have received an average of only 330*l.* for the great tithes; and 163*l.* 10*s.* for the small tithes; total 493*l.* 10*s.* To make up the sum now proposed, that is for each Rector to receive in addition 88*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, 706*l.* 10*s.* will be required. In what manner this is to be obtained, it does not clearly appear.

It seems from the above calculation, that the average receipt for each Rector has hitherto been only 61*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum, which, with the church glebe land and fees, has constituted the stipend of each Rector; this it must be acknowledged is a very paltry income indeed! One of the Rectors has, however, received an addition of 8*l.* per annum from the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty; but we are informed in the letter above mentioned, that the Governors have lately discontinued this allowance to the parishes in the Channel islands; the plan, therefore, for the amelioration of these parishes is the more

devoutly to be wished by all the supporters of the Established Church. Why Queen Anne's bounty has been withdrawn from these islands, the public are ignorant; but this is pretty clear, that had the 200*l.* bounty, as settled in the British funds, been laid out on estate in the Bailiwick, the Governors would have had some difficulty in recovering the lands, which they had previously appropriated for the benefit of poor Church Livings in these islands.

CHAPTER VI.



"Who loves a garden loves a green-house too.
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle and the snows descend."*
Cowper.

This island may be deemed the garden both of common flowers and exotics; many of the latter have no need of shelter from the frosts and snow, which are scarcely ever sufficiently powerful here to destroy the plants; yet perhaps there is no spot of ground in Europe of the same size, where there are more green-houses, or hot-houses, than in Guernsey, there being scarcely a gentlemen's house without one or more, and many of the tradesmen have their graperies. Indeed the health and luxuriance of all garden productions, noticed in the very valuable paper on this subject from the pen of Dr. Macculloch, which I shall quote hereafter, may be most amply confirmed. The broad and narrow leaved double flowering myrtle, constantly flourishing in the open air; the orange perfecting its fruit, with the aid only of a wall, and only sometimes matted up, when the winter has been unusually severe for the island; the bushy hydrangeers in shrubberies, equal in beauty probably with those growing in New South Wales, their native soil; all

* This is more peculiarly characteristic of the Guernsey inhabitants, than of its climate; as snow does not often descend on Guernsey.—Edit.

these bespeak a most favourable climature both for flowers as well as fruits; the Guernsey figs in particular, growing on standards of great luxuriance, are of excellent quality, and sold at the market generally at a half-penny each.

Quayle[1] has remarked in 1815, that there was a standard fig-tree in the garden of Mr. De Jersey, at Mon Plaisir, which had attained extraordinary dimensions in girth; I find upon inquiry of Mr. De Jersey, that the tree is since dead. Mr. De J. gave the following particulars; the trunk measured about two feet in diameter, the height about 20 feet; and the branches covered a circumference of about 130 feet; it was supposed to be the largest fig-tree in the island, and to have been planted about 1760; the branches made 187 small faggots, the trunk, arms and roots, completely filled two large Guernsey carts. Dr. Macculloch says, "Having visited the island many years ago, I was much struck with the peculiar luxuriance exhibited by many plants, which either grow with reluctance, or refuse to grow at all, even in the mild climates of England: The variety and splendour of these productions, give a character to its horticulture, which is very impressive to an English visiter, and which excites surprise, when compared with the very slight advantages of climate which this island, from its geographical difference of position, appears to possess. As some of these facts seem capable of leading to useful trials in this valuable art, I have turned to the notes I then made, with the hope that they might afford you a few minutes amusement. Among all these productions, its *amaryllis* is almost too well known to be enumerated.[2] It is said to have been brought from Japan, a country possessing such variety of climate, that it might well

[1] P. 337. The orange tree in Mr. De Jersey's green-house against the wall, on June 17th, 1824, had fruit upon it; was 15 feet wide, and 10 feet high.

[2] In this island they are called *Guernesiases*, in English, Guernsey lilies. There are some doubts from whence they first came. Le bon

afford plants suited to any latitude. I think, however, it is yet a point to be ascertained, whether there is any thing in the climate of Guernsey, peculiarly favourable to the growth and flowering of this plant. This is a fact which cannot be determined till the cultivation of it is carried on in England on the same scale on which it is practised in Guernsey. The gardeners of this country are satisfied with returning to the earth the few roots they receive in flower, but are scarcely content to wait till the period of flowering of the exhausted individual shall again return. From such impatient and narrow trials, no conclusion can be drawn against its possibility.

"In Guernsey, every gardener, and almost every petty farmer, who has a piece of garden ground, appropriates a patch to this favoured root:[1] and the few hundreds of flowers brought to England in the season, are the produce of thousands of roots. The average rate of flowering is about fifteen or eighteen in the hundred. The soil in which they are raised, is light, and the beds are covered with sand; in other respects, I do not recollect that there is any particular care taken of them, except that of keeping them very clean. It is probable that some portion of their success does depend on climate; but of the extent of this influence, we can have no proof, till experiments, on a similar scale, are tried in England: it is however true, that the bulbs are frequently injured in the winter by a frost, which

Jardinier, says Du Japan, in times of yore said to have been stranded on the sands from a Dutch Indiaman from Japan.—Edit.

[1] *Narcissus Japonicus*, or *narcisse du Japon*, by several authors; by Linnæus, *amaryllis Sarniensis*: they love a light earth, made with dung and sand, and a little lime rubbish with it does very well: it keeps the root sound; for if the earth be too stiff or wet, you may keep them for many years before they blow in England. If they are in pots, they should be put into the house in winter, to keep them from the frosts; the time of moving them is when they have no leaves on the roots, that is from June to August, or beginning of September, according to the season; those that come with six leaves, seldom fail blowing the next season, and they never bloom till the plant has attained that number of leaves: they need not be put into fresh earth

has no effect on the hardy geraniums:[1] so that it would be requisite in England to guard against that danger; at least, by matting, or occasionally covering, the beds, in winter. I may add (says the Dr.), that some of its congeners, the *amaryllis bella-donna*, *vittata* *undulata* and *formosissima*, also flourish in Guernsey, without care, with great certainty and vigour. A shrub of great beauty, the *magnolia grandiflora*, is well known to be shy of flowering in England, if we except the mild climate of Cornwall, to which that of Guernsey bears a near resemblance: in this island, however, its flowering is as certain as its growth is luxuriant. Among the more hardy of the tender plants, which here grow freely, and which Cornwall but rarely preserves through the rigour of winter, are the *hydrangia hortensis*, the *fuschia coccinea*, *geranium zonule*, *inquinans* *radule glutinosum*, and some others, which pass the winter without difficulty, and emulate in the summer the luxuriance they possess in their native climates.

"Many tender and transient variety of flowers, and among them those of the pink tribe, are remarkable for the facility and certainty with which they are propagated, and for the constancy of their characters: every rustic cottage is covered with geraniums, and ornamented with numerous varieties of pinks, rarely seen in England but among careful florists." Even the green-house cultivation is influenced by the climate. It is well known that the *heliotropium Peruvianum*, a plant otherwise

above once in two or three years. Fairechild, a practical gardener of eminence, mentions he has had the same roots blow again in four years time, and particularly recommends that care should be taken to prevent the leaves being killed by the frost; and by no means to cut them off, which weakens the plants so much, that they may be kept 20 years without producing a flower. In Guernsey, the same root is supposed to blow every third year: in some instances, they have been known to flower in two succeeding years; but it very rarely happens.—Edit. (See Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary, and Berry's History, Appendix, No. I.)

[1] This is not quite correct, as the contrary has sometimes occurred.—Edit.

of sufficiently easy cultivation, in England is limited in its growth; becoming woody and feeble after it has attained a certain height: in Guernsey, on the contrary, if planted in the bed of earth in the house, although no artificial heat be applied, it soon fills the whole space; running over the bed, and striking fresh roots from its branches as it advances. But of all those shrubs which require the protection of the green-house in England, the *virbena tryphilla* is that of which the luxuriance is in Guernsey the most remarkable; its miserable stinted growth, and bare wooden stem are well known to us: in Guernsey it thrives exposed, and becomes a tree of 12 or even 18 feet in height; spreading in a circle of equal diameter, and its long branches reaching down to the ground at all sides: its growth is indeed so luxuriant, that it is necessary to keep it from becoming troublesome, by perpetually cutting; fresh shoots 14 feet in length, resembling those of the osier willow, being annually produced.

"I may also enumerate a few other plants, of tender constitutions in Britain, which appear equally hardy in this more uniform climate: the *celtis micrantha*, classed among our stove plants, grows, with very little care, out of doors: so do both the double and single varieties of *camellia japonica;* the latter often attaining the height of twenty feet. Some species of the *olea* are also hardy, as well as many of the *proteas:* the whole of which require, in our island, the shelter of a green-house; such is the case also with many species of the genus *cistus*, and among them I may name, *crispifolius*, and *ormosus:* I may add to this enumeration, the *ysicca-aloifolia, dracocephalum canariense, jasminum azoricum, nerium, oleander, clethra arborea, daphne-odorata, minsulus glutinosus, correa alba, melaluca hypericifolia, gorteriarigens*, together with a very large number of the genera *ixia* and *irica*, all equally requiring protection in England during our winter; and many of them subject to pe-

rish at that season, notwithstanding this care. I need scarcely add, that the myrtle defies the greatest rigour of a Guernsey winter, and flourishes in the utmost luxuriance.

"In the production of fruits, the gardens of this island are no less remarkable: the superiority of its Chaumontel pears are well-known: a superiority which the grafts imported into England do not retain; yet, in this it yields to its neighbour, Jersey.' And I may add, for the consolation of the English gardeners, that this pear, even in these islands, is reared under the warmest walls; succeeding but indifferently in any other situation. The purple and green fig, grow readily, as standards, and produce annually perfect fruit. Many varieties of the melon ripen without glasses; the Roman melon is even raised in Jersey without the assistance of the hand-glass; and is cultivated there in large quantities. The attempts to raise oranges have not been numerous; but in different gardens there are trees of the Seville and sweet orange, both standing under the shelter of a wall, and producing perfect fruit in abundance every year: they require however, to be protected by mats in the winter.[2] But the circumstance to which I would chiefly call your atten-

[1] I should suppose this remark applies to size only, and perhaps this may not be quite correct, for it appears by the Star of Oct. 19th 1824, that a pear (a Chaumontel) was gathered in a garden at Vauvert, the property of D. De Lisle, Esq., occupied by his tenant, the weight of which was upwards of 27 ounces. I have in my garden both standard and dwarf Chaumontel pear-trees, and some also against a south wall; the flavour of the standard is equal if not superior to those against the wall; I cannot make a comparison of their quality with the pears of Jersey, not having tasted any from thence: but, not being a native of Guernsey, I may be allowed to say that I never wish to eat any finer or better than those of Guernsey, and that I have found a pear of 12oz. of finer flavour than one of 18oz. —Edit.

[2] There are some very fine orange-trees belonging to P. Mourant, Esq., at Candie; there is also one at a new house at the King's Mills, against the south aspect, which I saw on May 14th, 1824, well laden with yellow and green fruit.—Edit.

tion, is the naturalization of the native of very warm climates, the *canand Indica*, a fact, which confirms and illustrates the remarks made by Sir Joseph Banks, on the naturalization of *zizania aquatica*. This very tender plant has become thoroughly habituate to the climate; scattering its seeds yearly so as to prove a weed in the gardens which it has occupied. I attempted to naturalize it here (England), from seeds which I brought from Guernsey, but my experiment was interrupted by an accident, and I have never since attempted to repeat it. I think that it is not only desirable that it should be repeated, but that similar attempts should be made to naturalize other ornamental or useful plants, which have, as yet, foiled us; chiefly, perhaps, because these trials have been ill-conducted. Abundant experience has shown, that the propagation of a plant by cutting, or offsets, has little or no effect in changing its constitution; and the instance above cited, equally shows us that the seed will produce a hardier progeny, which in time may possibly be habituated to bear all the range of temperature which the globe affords. To carry this speculation, however, into practice, it is evident that in most cases the attempt will be unavailing, if the transition be violent; and that we should often fail in our endeavours to naturalize the inhabitants of Bengal, or Jamaica, to the climate of England, or Newfoundland; yet it is probable, that in the immense number of untried plants, many might be found, which, like the *canana Indica*, would even bear a change as great as that now mentioned. But to pursue the system of naturalization with any great hopes of success, it would be necessary that the transition should be more gradual; and that the transplantation should be carried from a hot climate through some intermediate one, to our own more congenial shores. The peculiarity of the climate of Guernsey would afford us ground to hope, that it possesses many of the requisite properties, and that it would form the steps required in this experiment.

"It is certain that neither the thermometric condition of a given country, nor any meteorological condition which we have yet been able to observe, are competent to explain the peculiar affection of plants for particular regions of the earth: the observations of M. Ramond, in the Annales du Museum, show this in a striking point of view. From these, we see the persevering regularity with which certain plants affect particular elevations, apparently unconnected with the nature of the soil, but bearing a relation alone to certain states of the atmosphere which we have not hitherto ascertained, and perhaps have no means of appreciating. Similar facts are familiar to botanists in our own country, in the very limited zones of elevation, affected by our alpine plants: but perhaps, of individual instances, the strongest and best known is that of the caper, *capparis spinosa*, whose delicacy of sensation has hitherto precluded its cultivation in any other climate than its native one. Whatever this obscure condition of a climate may be, it appears that the island of Guernsey possesses requisites appertaining to it, which are not common, and which, to us at least, are in the present state of things, elsewhere inaccessible.[1] These considerations, therefore, should stimulate us to make trials, which in their results, may possibly prove useful, as well as ornamental. Many of the fruits which are now too tender to bear our climate, might thus be made to produce seeds, which would give us products, equal in goodness with the original, and of hardier character: it is not unlikely, for example, that a variety of the melon, from seeds produced in Guernsey, might be taught to grow without the aid of glass in England: perhaps even the caper or the orange, might be naturalized through the same medium. That process which has naturalized the *canana Indica*, might go far to put us into possession of many other desirable objects; at least, in cases, where like the

[1] Written during the revolutionary war.—Edit.

melon, the generations can be rapidly repeated; and when the produce goes hand in hand with each successive generation. Thus, possibly, even the elegant pine of Norfolk island might become a British tree, although the toil of many years would be requisite for such a purpose.

"Some other economical objects remain to be noticed, which depend on this theory of naturalization; and which are still more in our power, and probably of more consequence than either of those above-mentioned: of these, the perfect naturalization of the vine is one. It is well known, that from many of the ordinary varieties cultivated in this country, we can always ensure a crop of grapes, but not always of ripe ones: from two or three varieties, the chance of ripening out of doors is considerable; from many others, it is hopeless. It is not improbable, that by successive sowing of seeds, varieties might be produced with still more certainty of ripening than those which ripen best with us, viz. the miller and sweetwater. We should thus acquire possession of an article of cultivation of great importance; by which an important addition would be made to the agricultural proceeds of land in particular situations; and by which, we should be enabled to fabricate wines, of quality sufficiently good to compete with those of foreign growth."[1] Quayle says, "Whether the vulgar opinion be founded or not, that the Guernsey lilies are the produce of roots transporting from Japan in a Dutch Indiamen accidentally wrecked on this coast, and which were conveyed by the waves to the beach, it does not appear that they are elsewhere cultivated." Since Quayle published his work in 1815, I am informed that they are cultivated and thrive well on the coast of Brittany. Boxes of these roots are annually sent to England in their season, which is from the latter end of July to the beginning of September.[2]

[1] The reader is referred to the whole of this very valuable Essay by Dr. Macculloch, or to Quayle's Agriculture of Guernsey, p. 271.

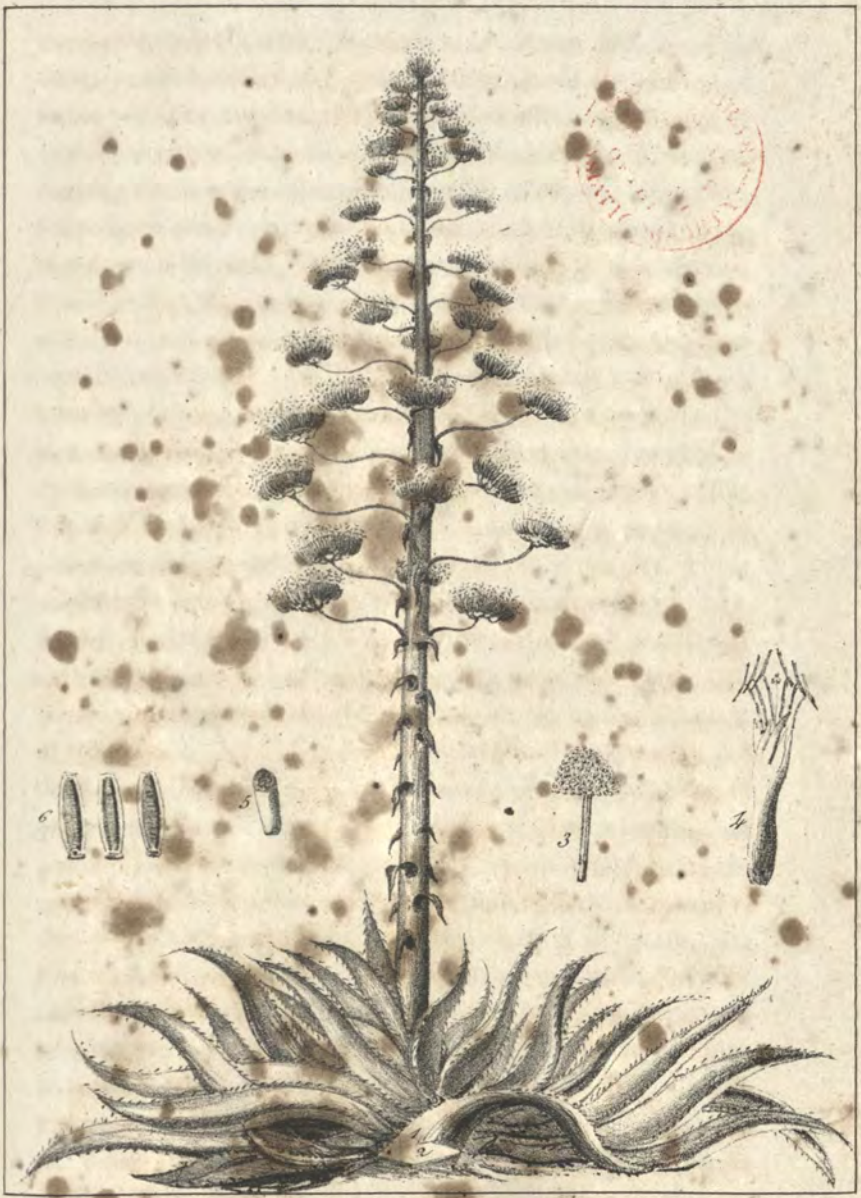
[2] See export table.—Edit.

Having offered the above observations on plants and flowers, from the very intelligent pen of Dr. Macculloch, I will proceed to make a few further remarks on the subject of horticulture. As Guernsey is famed for the culture and production of flowers and fruits, so is it also for vegetables; all sorts of which in their respective seasons, are to be found in the market in the greatest abundance; some of them at one-third, and many others at half the price, for which they can be purchased in England, and generally much earlier in the season; without being forced, than those in that country.

Brocoli is produced in such abundance, that great quantities are sent to supply the markets of Weymouth, Southampton, etc., and even to France. Chaumontel pears are annually sent to England in great abundance; also grapes, both from the hot and green-house, chiefly as presents. The late Peter Mourant, Esq., of Candie, was the first person who erected a hot-house in this island, about the year 1792 or 3, as I am informed by his late gardener; and he also was the first person who introduced pines, the cultivation of them however lasted only a few years; from that period till 1823, no pines were raised in Guernsey. Sampson Pierce, Esq., then imported plants from London, with the view of raising this delicious fruit; the elegant hot and green-houses, lately erected by this gentleman, contain a rare and beautiful collection of *camellia Japonicus* and exoties; and those of many other gentlemen in the island, display an equally choice assortment of excellent plants; and the numerous gardens in the island are in high cultivation. Aloes occasionally blossom in Guernsey in great perfection; about 35 years ago, one of the large species of aloes blossomed at Cotils, near L'Hyvreuse, belonging to James Tupper, Esq.; there was also another at M. Le Lievre's at the Piette, in Glatney, which produced its flowers in 1814; and one also since that, at Candie, belonging to Peter Mourant, Esq., which would have perfected the whole of its blossoms, had it not been maliciously destroyed by some ill-disposed youths. In 1823-4,

American Aloe,

36 Years old when it blossomed A.D. 1814 in the Islands of Guernsey



N°1 One of the leaves cut at the base.
2 The shape of the leaf &c.
3 Top view of one of the branches & stalk containing 207 flower buds, some of which stalks are 36 inches in circumference.

N°4 A bud in blossom natural size.
5 A bud cut in the centre shewing the position of the seeds.
6 A bud divided lengthways its contents of seeds which are 350.

another aloe blossomed in the garden of George Bell, Esq., in Glatney; all of which were about 40 years old at the time of flowering. The last aloe which blossomed in this island, was in 1827, belonging to J. Alice, Esq., of Mount Durand House. Nothing perhaps can show the difference of climate more than the perfection of flowers; while the aloe is a constant inhabitant of the green-house in England during winter, in this island it flourishes in the open air, without any particular care or attention; it is said that this species of aloe never blossoms in England before 60 years; the vulgar notion is that it requires a longer period. It has been mentioned by an amusing traveller in Sicily, that he was informed at the latest they always blow the sixth year, but for the most part the fifth, in Sicily; "The Captain of the Port (Agrigentum)" says he, "gave us a polite reception, and insisted on accompanying us to the city, which stands near the top of the mountain, four miles distant from the harbour, and about 1,110 feet above the level of the sea; the road on each side is bordered by a row of exceeding large American aloes, upwards of one-third of them being at present in full bloom, and making the most beautiful appearance that can be imagined." The flower stems of this noble plant are in general betwixt 20 and 30 feet high, some of them more, and are covered with flowers from top to bottom, which taper regularly, and form a beautiful kind of pyramid, the base or pedestal of which is the fine spreading leaves of the plant. As this is esteemed, in the northern countries, one of the greatest curiosities of the vegetable tribe, we were happy at seeing it in so great perfection, much greater I think than I had ever seen it before; as the whole substance of the plant is carried into the stem and the flowers, the leaves begin to decay as soon as the flowers are completed, and a numerous offspring of young plants are produced around the root of the old ones; these are

[1] Brydone's Tour through Sicily and Malta, vol. ii. p. 7.

slipped off, and formed into new plantations, either for hedges or avenues to their country houses."

As the blossoming of the aloe is a great curiosity, I shall here copy the description of the one which I saw in blossom in 1814, as given by the late Mr Thomas Mantel, of Glatney. "The present height of this plant is 21 feet from the ground; it is of a pyramidical figure; from the stem proceed triangularly 39 branches, each supporting a bunch of flowers, and at the top is a similar bunch, making together 40; the lowest bunch is nine feet seven inches from the ground; the horizontal diameter of the fifteen first, is one inch and a quarter; and the perpendicular three quarters; their distance from the stem to the extremity of the flower tufts, is from 22 to 30 inches, diminishing in length and thickness to the top, so that its circumference at 13 feet from the ground, is 16 inches; the 20 lower branches (exclusive of the flower buds) measure 230 inches; and the remaining 19, 80 inches; both together 310 cubic inches; the mean circumference of the trunk is 48 inches, being 76 inches in circumference at the height of 9 inches, and 19½ at 40 inches; giving at this height, 7,200 cubic inches; the circumference of the stem at 40 inches from the ground, is 19½ inches; at five feet, it is 31 inches; 2' at nine feet and a half, 11 inches; and at twenty feet, 2 inches, making the mean circumference 14 inches; its height being 17 feet, gives 2,000 cubic inches. To the height of 10 inches from the ground, are 74 leaves proceeding from the trunk, of which 56 are large, and 18 small; several of the former are 47 inches by 5 inches, thick at their base eighteenth of an inch at the edge, and six feet long; thus average them at five feet two inches long; eight inches broad, five-eighth thick, they will each contain 310 cubic inches, and the give 17,360; and averaging the 18 small at five inches the total contents of the 74 leaves will be 18,260 cubic inches. On the stem, triangularly situated, are also 59 small leaves

very thin and faded; 20 between 40 inches from the ground and the first branch, and the remaining 39 immediately under each branch; at the end of the 39 branches is a flower tuft; in each of the 25 lower ones is contained 207 flower buds, and in each of the remaining 14 and tops, 100; each together, 6675; of about 64 to one pound makes 103 pounds English weight.

Contents of the aloe trunk	7,200	cubic inches
The stem to the top	2,000	—
The 39 branches	310	—
The 74 leaves	18,260	—
Total	27,770	

The gravity of the aloe being equal to water,

27½ inches to 1lb. English, the weight	*lbs.*	*oz.*
will be	1,000	13
The 6,675 flower buds	103	0
Total weight of the aloe	*lbs.* 1,112	13

It is surprising to see this rare plant blossom in this climate; the one in question, in the period of 36 years, produced annually but few leaves, yet in the short space of three months, it put forth from the trunk, a stem to the height of 24 feet, with 39 branches, and as many flower tufts, besides the top, comprising 6,675 flower buds, the lower ones began to blossom in the latter end of August: in the middle of October two-thirds of the buds were in blossom, and the lower tufts began to fade, and the upper to blossom, thus succeeding each other to the top, the said top being in blossom to the end of November 1814.

REFERENCES TO THE DRAWING.

No. 1. One of the leaves cut at the base.
2. The shape of the leaf.
3. Top view of the branches and tuft, containing 207 flower-buds, some of which tufts are 36 inches in circumference.
4. A bud in blossom, natural size.
5. A bud cut in the centre, showing the positions of the seeds.
6. A bud divided length-ways, showing its contents of seeds, which are 350.

If any evidence were wanting to prove the mildness of the Guernsey climate, the following answers to questions which I put in 1824 to two nursery gardeners, the one a native, the other an Englishman, would completely settle this point.

Questions put to Mr. Nant, a native of Guernsey:—

Questions.	Answers.
How long can you remember?	I cannot exactly say, sir, but I am 52 years old, and perhaps I may remember some things 40 years, or above.
Did you ever remember losing any of the Guernsey lilies by the frost?	No, sir, I never lost any, though my garden lies towards the north; but I have heard it said, that about 25 years or more agone, some persons did then lose some; the last year's spring was as unfavourable and cold as I ever remember; this did not destroy any roots, but perhaps prevented many lilies from blowing, and so made the flowering bulb to be so scarce last summer.

Questions put to Mr. Creek, an Englishman:—

Questions.	Answers.
How long have you lived in Guernsey?	More than 35 years, sir.
Do you ever remember losing any Guernsey lilies by the frost?	Yes, sir, nearly 30 years agone; when I worked for Mr. Mourant's father, at Clusiie, we lost nearly all the beds; but many flung into a pit as waste, having been covered with leaves and rubbish, escaped the frost: this is the only time I remember losing any; I never lost any myself.

It may not be amiss here to state, as an event very unusual, that on the 14th of January, 1823, there was a deep fall of snow, and it had not entirely left us before the 25th of the

same month; the English reader, when considering the difference of climate between Guernsey and England, may not have observed, that the days of the winter in Guernsey are at least a quarter of an hour longer than those of England, and in the summer, they are shorter in the same proportion; add to this circumstance the effect of the sea on so small an island, and the mildness of its climate, when compared with England, may in some measure be accounted for. Mr. Nant, the gardener before mentioned, informed me, that along the town exposed to the eastern sea, at Glatney, or nearly so, the plants suffered less in the year 1823, than those in the middle of the island. It is stated in Dumaresque and Mauger's Almanac for 1824, that the winds most prevalent on the island, are the south-west to the north-west; that the wind blew from those quarters, 253 days during the year 1823; Fahrenheit's thermometer, by the same authority, is said to have ranged between 35° in January 1823, and 71° in September, which was one degree higher than in May, and two degrees higher than in June, July, or August. In 1824, the summer was wet and cool; in 1825, remarkably dry and hot; in 1824, the thermometer scarcely ever was as high as summer heat in the shade; in 1825, it was occasionally 14 or 15 degrees higher than summer heat. Under this head it may be observed, that the water in Guernsey is excellent; and generally in plenty, this article being so condusive to health and comfort, is justly prized by the inhabitants, who are supplied with water from the public pumps at various parts of the town, the springs which supply them have only partially failed even in the driest summer, like those of 1825 and 1826.

"The same difference," says Quayle, "which is observed between Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to venomous animals and toads, is also found to exist between the two islands. In Guernsey, as in Ireland, no toads are found; it is asserted that they will not live in Guernsey, but it is not known that this opinion is founded on experiment; with frogs," says

he, "the country appears to agree perfectly, as they attain a portly size." We have here a few wasps, but not to the degree they have in other places, nor are there any moles, though they have plenty in Jersey and Alderney.

Before quitting the subject of gardens, I cannot forbear mentioning the peculiarly neat mode of having their wall trees tied to upright pieces of painted deal, three quarters of an inch square, fastened to two or three cross rails, according to the height of the wall, of one inch square, which latter are fixed in between the joints of the stone or brick wall, by means of iron hooks, the upright pieces being nailed to the rails; the trees are attached to these uprights by means of ozier willow shoots: this, and the espaliers also being tied to such kind of frames, painted white, give a peculiar neatness to the gardens. It has been remarked by strangers, that they thought the fruit could not ripen so well, the branches being from one inch to two, or more, from the wall: and some experienced English gardeners have also objected to this Guernsey mode, from its admitting a current of air between the branches and the wall; but there is no reason to complain of that in this island: beside the walls being chiefly built of stones, and irregular in their size, it would be more difficult to train the trees properly in another way.

It has been observed before, in Dr. Macculloch's Essay, that the common fruits, the growth of the island, are in great abundance in their respective seasons: there is, however, a species of strawberry peculiar to it, which should be mentioned, as being two or three times the size of the largest of the others, but what it gains in appearance, it loses in quality; for the flavour is not to be compared either to the scarlet, the Turkey, or the carolina, the two last of which are mostly cultivated. There have lately been introduced into the island, some new sorts called the Rosebury and the Downton; and, in the year 1824, the Hermaphrodite Hautbois, the Wellington, and other

sorts, were sent to me by J. R. Neame, Esq., a member of the Horticultural Society. Amongst the variety of wall-fruit in this island, is the delicious white nectarine; the white cucumber is also cultivated.

I cannot better conclude the article of horticulture, than in the words of a late author; a writer by no means partial either to the lays or inhabitants of the island, and therefore not prejudiced in its favour: "In short," says he, "such a profusion of flowers of all sorts unfold their varied hues and fruits; and vegetation in general is so plentiful and luxuriant, that Flora and Pamona seem to vie with each other in lavish distribution on this their favoured isle."

4 Berry. Nothing perhaps will show the variation of climate, in the same place, in different seasons, so much as the maturity in fruits of the same sort in different years. In 1824, the sweet water grape in this island was not ripe before the beginning of October, the summer being wet and cold. In the year 1825, I gathered, on the 23d of August, several ripe bunches from the same vine, which is exposed to the open air, on a south wall, without any forcing whatever; but the spring and summer were remarkably dry and warm.—Edit.

CHAPTER VII.

"By Nature's all-refining hand prepar'd,
Of temper'd sun and water, earth and air;
In ever changing composition mix'd.
Such falling frequent thro' the chiller night,
The fragrant stores, the wide projected heaps
Of apples, which the lusty handed year
Innum'rous, o'er the blushing orchard shakes.
A various spirit, fresh, delicious, keen,
Dwells in their gellict pores; and, active, joints
The piercing cider for the thirsty tongue."

Thomson

The apple blossom of the numerous orchards, which "have the fanciful appearance of small blooming coppices, and in part supply the want of wood scenery, are beautiful beyond description; even the little rills,[1] though not seen meandering through the meadows, nevertheless add to the beauty of the landscape, by turning the overshot wheels of several mills in deep valleys, which have a pretty effect." Quayle says, "The quantity of orcharding is much less in proportion than in Jersey; the quality of cider manufactured is equal, but little, if any, is exported." It appears, however, by the export table for the last seven years, including 1824, that four thousand seven hundred and ninety-six hogsheads and a half have been exported, averaging more than six hundred and eighty-five hogsheads for each year; but in 1827 it amounted to con-

[1] There being no rivers in the island.—Edit.

siderably more, as may be seen by the Export Tables in Appendix for Guernsey; several hundred bushels of apples have been also annually exported during the same period; indeed this island has been long famed for its excellent cider, the common beverage of the country people. Since the peace, great attention has been paid to the cultivation of the choicest fruits, among which both apples and pears, for the table and kitchen; some of the former have been brought from America, by John Savery Brock, Esq.; other sorts have been sent from England by grafts from members of the Horticultural Society; and a great many trees annually arrive from France: the island itself has produced a seedling or two of an excellent sort of golden pippin, called Mollet's, after the name of the gentleman who raised them from the golden pippin-seed. But were I to enumerate all the various sorts of apples cultivated here, it would make too bulky an article for this work; I have in my garden more than forty different sorts of apples. The best orchards in the Town parish, or adjoining, are those around L'Hyvreuse, Mont Plaisir, and in that neighbourhood; there are also good orchards in most, if not in all, the country parishes; and in Câtel parish, at St. George, the estate of John Guille, Esq., there is a fine cherry orchard, the only one in the island; to this, during the cherry season, the inhabitants of the town resort, when taking their country walks, to purchase the fruit fresh from the tree, which is let to a farmer for that purpose. In all the parishes, more or less, cider is made. Most of the orchards are cultivated, having garden vegetables under the trees; and it will be a novelty for a stranger to see, in some of them, a species of cabbage-plant growing among the branches of the fruit trees, almost as high as the trees themselves: the leaves of these cabbages are used as food for their cattle and pigs; it may properly be called the cabbage-tree; these are almost always to be seen in an orchard bordering the high road leading to the parish church

of St. Andrew, from the town; but the highest trees of this sort of cabbage I ever saw, were in Sark. The pear-trees are generally planted in gardens, and as no perry is ever made for sale, these are chiefly of the best sorts, viz. Chaumontel, Beurré, Grésan, Colmar, Bonchrétien, St. Michael, St. Germain, Burgamot, Swansegg, etc.: these would not flourish so well in orchards.

TIMBER.

But little timber is grown in this island, and that mostly elm, with a small quantity of oak and evergreen oak, ash, lime, and sycamore round gentlemen's houses for ornament. The sorts of elm are the common and the Scotch. Quayle remarks, p. 271, "That the species of elm usually seen here is of a peculiar form, its branches tend upwards, and give to the tree somewhat the appearance of the Lombardy poplar. In spring it is later in putting out its leaves, but it retains them till late in the autumn." Deschamps tells us, "The elm of Guernsey is the best in the world, and the oak of Jersey is considered of very superior quality." In Jersey the growth of timber is encouraged by the laws; for a person who takes down a timber tree must supply its place, and it abounds in timber trees and orchards. The country of Guernsey is more open, but there is no reason why it should not grow as fine timber; though from being a smaller island, an equal space for its cultivation cannot be afforded. I think that there are many spots in the island which might be improved by plantations, and the soil made to render a much greater profit than the present spare crops of furze; for trees would thrive exceedingly well in those parts not exposed to the western sea-breeze; witness the fine elms in the Câtel parish, particularly at the Grand Moulins, or King's Mills, and St. George; and also those in St. Andrew's parish, and many

other parts. When, therefore, Mr. Berry in his history of Guernsey says, "Timber is of rather slow growth, and not very luxuriant and lofty, he must have had in his imagination only the stunted trees at Torteval, on the western side of the island. That there was formerly a larger quantity of wood and timber we may well imagine; one of the parishes of the island being St. Peter *du-bois*, and another *Le Forêt*." In both islands," says Quayle, "it is thought that the oak does not affect the soil of Guernsey, but they do not show any symptoms of being planted in a soil uncongenial to them."

FURZE.

In former times, when ships and vessels were not coppered, as is the case at present, furze was an article much in request, for the purpose of firing and cleaning the bottoms of vessels in the harbour at low tide. It is still occasionally used for that purpose; but the greatest demand for it now is for heating ovens and lighting fires, and it is certainly a valuable substitute for brush-wood, there being no regular coppices in the island. Furze, upon hedge banks of rich earth, is cut down every second year; upon poor rough ground, not oftener than four or five years; upon an average of the whole lands, every three years; when it is bound up into faggots, and made into small stacks, which are not very ornamental. Besides the growth of furze on the banks of the enclosure, there are furze banks irregularly scattered over various parts of the small hills, whose yellow blossom adds a cheerfulness to the scene. Furze faggots were, in 1824, sold at eighteen shillings per hundred, delivered; and the produce, per statute acre, varies according to the poverty or goodness of the land, from ten hundred faggots to two thouand.[1]

[1] Quayle says, "They sell at 40*s*. per hundred, in 1814 or 1815." This was the war price.

PEAT.

Although peat appeared uncovered at every ebb of the tide on the surface of the beach, in the sandy bays on the west coast of the island, not more than eighty years have elapsed since its use in fuel was introduced. It now supplies this part of the island; this, and the dry sea-weed being chiefly used for their firing. In the Vazon valley the depth of the bed of peat is about five feet. It is called *gorbon*. "No peat is ever employed in Guernsey for the purpose of manure after fermentation;" nor does it appear that there is any in the island, sufficiently decomposed to admit of its being converted into manure. The peat in Vazon bay may be dug up by any individual, without payment.[1]

ROADS.

"One should think," said our worthy ci-devant Lieut.-Governor,[2] "that, in the nineteenth century, it would not be necessary to use many arguments to prove the utility of good public roads of communication; it is the great mark of civilization in all countries, and in this respect, but happily in this alone, we are two hundred years behind the rest of civilized Europe." This was said in 1807! not so at this period. Happily for the island the General's appeal carried with it conviction; and with the consequent improvement of the roads, within the last few years, has arisen such a spirit and taste for general improvement, that the appearance of the island has been completely changed for the better. Not only have numerous new houses been erected, but even the old ones have

[1] Turf is also cut, for which the proprietors are paid per hundred; this last kind is used not so much for the purpose of firing as it is for retaining the heat; and thereby is converted into manure.—J. D. P.

[2] Speech of Sir John Doyle to the parish meeting of St. Peter Port, 1807.

put on new fronts, where they have come in contact with the new roads. These improvements have been uniformly progressive, ever since they commenced under the auspices and government of General Sir John Doyle; and, that there might always remain a memorial of his praiseworthy exertions, the name of Doyle has been given to one of the new roads, leading from the Grange to the public walks called L'Hyvreuse, and towards the Vale parish. A monument has also been erected to his memory, of which notice will hereafter be taken.

The present Lieut.-Governor has also patronised a continuance of these improvements. The new road, which Sir John Colborne has caused to be made, leading from Country Mansell on one side, and from Petite Marche on the other, to Fort George, is not only one of the most useful, but also one of the most beautiful and pleasant in the island: this was finished in 1823. Indeed the highest honour is due to both the civil and military government, for their united efforts and perseverance in stemming the tide of opposition, and accomplishing these most essential benefits for Guernsey.[1] The whole of these roads were completed without the aid of a single turnpike gate. The stranger will naturally ask, how was this effected? The answer is, that excepting the profits from the sale of the lands at the Braye du Valle,[2] given by government, amounting to the sum of 5,375*l.*, the whole of the expense of making these roads has been defrayed chiefly from money most liberally granted by the States of the island, as-

[1] Quayle, in speaking of the opposition made to these roads, tells us, "One farmer evinced his sincerity by enjoining, in *articulo mortis*, that his remains, on their conveyance to his last home, should not be carried over any part of the new road!!"

[2] The Braye du Vale, containing about 300 English acres, recovered by embankments from the sea, under the direction of Sir John Doyle, at an expense of 3,500*l.* The same was afterwards sold to individuals for 5,375*l.*, and the profits appropriated as above stated. Ex. inform. Mr. Goodwin, surveyor, to whom the author is indebted for information respecting the roads.

sisted, in some few cases, by those inhabitants benefited by the improvements. They are kept in repair, by the States,[1] with the exception of a small annual tax of twopence for every perch, or twenty-one feet, upon the proprietors of the land on either side. In 1823 mile-stones were placed on these roads; there are sixty in number.

These military communication roads[2] are not inferior to the best turnpike roads in England; two carriages may run abreast, without touching the foot-paths, which always form one side of the road, which is generally of the width of eighteen feet; the raised footway, from three to four feet. The spirit of improvement having thus given a stimulus to private individuals, houses have sprung up, as before-mentioned, in all directions around the town and near these roads according to the fancy or convenience of the inhabitants: some of these have a very tasty appearance; while all of them give an air of comfort, of independence, and of wealth, to the island.

A person taking a walk through some of the lanes of the island not improved, will have a complete specimen of what the best roads were, previously to Sir John Doyle's undertaking to improve them in the year 1807. The new roads are certainly a great advantage to the public; but the admirer of rural scenery will be glad that they have not quite superseded the original roads of the island, which often form a pleasant, picturesque, and shady walk; and in a great measure compensate for the deprivation of being unable to enter the corn fields and meadows. These lanes have a narrow raised

[1] The parochial roads are repaired by the proprietors of the land through which they pass. For the better preservation of the roads, there was an Ordinance of the Chief Pleas, held January 16, 1826, that every cart should have wheels of at least four inches wide, and also be marked: there were also regulations for drivers, etc. Vide Appendix.

[2] By a reference to the chart, in the second part of this work, all the new roads may be seen up to July, 1827.

causeway on one side, and are generally bordered by verdant hedges, decked in the spring with a profusion of primroses and other wild flowers, and occasionally shaded on either side by trees, whose branches form an arch impervious to the sun; the frequent openings afford a pretty coup-d'œil of the country.

GRASS LANDS.

The productive soil of this island appears nowhere to so great advantage as in the pastures near the town. Both the soil and climate are very favourable to the produce of grass; the land is constantly manured, but they mow it only once in the year. The common produce of hay per vergee is a ton, which may be nearly two tons and a half the statute acre; but a plentiful crop will be half a ton more per vergee, being at least three tons and a half.

It is a general remark made by English agriculturists, that the farmers here suffer the grass to stand too long before they cut it; and also permit it to remain abroad too long, which destroys a portion of the nutritive part of the hay. It has been before observed, that all kinds of cattle are tethered on the pastures; it may be added, that some persons tether even their sheep; this practice, it is said, makes them thrive better; it at least makes the grass go farther, and the animals more docile; and this plan may do for those who keep only half a dozen, but an English grazier would smile at the sight.

Many of the best cultivators of the soil here, make use of instruments, like those contained in plate nos. 3, 4, 5, p. 144, for the purpose of rooting up docks and other large weeds from the pastures. The rents of the lands may be calculated from their sales; for land is here taken to rent by quarters of wheat. Guernsey measure is three Winchester bushels to the quarter; the price of the quarter, at this period, is 15*s.*; in time of war it has been as high as 40*s.*; 15*s.* the quarter

is at the rate of 2*l.* 5*s.* the vergee, or about five guineas the statute acre. This is the value of land within a mile and a half of the town; lands at a distance from it will not produce so much by a quarter of wheat or more the vergee; and land sold for buildings will produce a much higher price.

LABOUR.

The pay of the common labourer by the day, in the country parishes, is from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings; with two bottles of cider, or half a pint of spirits, which they drink mixed with water. When they have their three meals, they are paid from one shilling to one shilling and three-pence per day. About the town, labour is somewhat dearer; working gardeners, who have stated days at different houses, once or twice a week, to keep the respective gardens in order, are paid two shillings and sixpence, with an allowance of cider or spirits once in each day at least. Those gardeners who manage wall-fruit and green-houses, are paid somewhat higher. Masons have two shillings and fourpence, and carpenters three shillings per day; the best workmen, and plasterers, have also three shillings per day.

CHAPTER VIII.

'Now call we our high courts of Parliament,
And let us choose such limbs of noble counsel
That the great body of our state may go
In equal rank with the best govern'd nation.

King Henry IV

All these islands in St. Michael's Bay (or Gulph of Avranches, or Contance,) were ceded A. D. 912, by Charles the Simple to Duke Rollo. In 1066 their sovereign, William I, a Norman, ascended the English throne; and in 1360, by the treaty of Bretigni, when our Edward III agreed to yield to the French monarch his claim to the duchy of Normandy itself, the right to all the islands of which Edward was then in possession, was expressly reserved to him in full sovereignty.[1]

From the time of the union of these islands to Great Britain, their inhabitants have ever remained attached to it in heart and interest; "Evincing on every emergency (says Quayle), which history or tradition records, the most devoted loyalty and persevering courage." Their ancestors' example is emulated by the present descendants in all the islands; but perhaps those of Guernsey and Sark have been less under the dominion of the dæmon of discord than the other two. Party spirit has

[1] Falle's Cæsarea, p. 7 and 37; Warburton, p. 7; Quayle, p. 2.

truly run high both in Jersey and in Alderney, yet it has not in the least affected the loyalty of their respective inhabitants.

Guernsey forms a Bailiwick, in which is included the isles of Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, with a Governor, usually non-resident, and a Lieut.-Governor, or deputy, residing.[1] The general legislative power belongs to the Assembly of the States: it is said general, because the Royal Court, at its Chief Pleas, has the power of issuing ordinances for the better government of the island; these are however deemed temporary laws. Perhaps the share of the legislative power which these two respective bodies possess, cannot be accurately defined by a stranger.[2]

The Assembly of the States of the island must have the

[1] "The dukedom of Normandy was divided into seven great bailiwicks, which were again subdivided; of these the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, anciently formed one bailiwick. In the time of Henry VII, when Matthew Baker, Groom of the Bedchamber, was made Governor by the title of Captain of Jersey, Guernsey was made a distinct Government."—Dr. Shebbeare's Hist. of Jersey, vol. i. p. 11 and 11.

[2] "As for any ordinance, or act of the Court, or of the Chief Pleas, or made by the States of the island, all such are but provisional ordinances, and have not at all the force of a law; nor can they be so esteemed, until they have the ratification of the King, or at least of the Lords of the Council, which alone can put such a stamp upon them as may make them authentic: and yet these have sometimes obtained in the island an allowance of greater authority than in truth they ought in right to have."—Warburton, p. 77. See also Quayle's Remarks, p. 240. "In the time of Edward II, between the years 1307 and 1327, the islands appear to have been under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Westminster, which harassed the inhabitants with *quo warrantos*, by which they were obliged to make their appearance at Westminster: but by Edward III this order, compelling the inhabitants to attend the Courts of Westminster, was suppressed."

"By ordinances of Henry VII, the military and civil government had been divided, as power too great to be exercised by the same person."—Shebbeare's Hist. of Jersey, p. 171. See also Falle's Ditto, p. 107.

sanction of the resident Governor in the first instance, but he has only a consulting or an advising voice in the proceedings of the meeting, which consists of the Bailiff, who is president; the Lieut.-Bailiff and the eleven other Jurats; the Procureur, or his Majesty's Attorney-General; the clergy, namely, the eighth Rectors,[1] and the Constables of the ten parishes, having for each parish only one vote. His Majesty's Comptroller, the

The reader is referred to the Order in Council dated 11th December, 1776, respecting the meeting of the States, an extract from which may be seen in the Appendix.—Edit.

In all grants, patents, and orders of King and Council, and the oaths which are taken by the Bailiff and Jurats, there appears to be no legislative power imparted to the Court, but to the States only: custom has, however, in this instance, become law. Dr. Shebbeare remarks on this subject, the absurdity of this union of inconsistent powers. Hist. of Jersey, p. 91.

[1] Foreigners, preferred to benefices, are excluded, unless naturalized by the Court.

In the answer of the Bailiff and the Royal Court to a petition of five of the Rectors to the King and Council, for their right to sit at the left hand of the Bailiff, at the meeting of the States, which petition is dated 10th of February, 1732, and the answer of the Court on the 17th of October, 1732, it appears that the Royal Court denied the right of the clergy to sit in the States, except by courtesy: and they say that the constitution of the island makes no mention either of that body or of the Procureur, though it appears by the same answer, they acknowledge that the States of Normandy consisted of the clergy, nobility, and commons. The Order in Council, granting the request of the clergy, is dated the 18th of December, 1735.

In 1760, Dean Hemming petitions the King and Council to grant him a seat in the States, he not being a Rector. The Order in Council relative to this, is dated 10th of July, 1760, and grants to the Dean, "All the powers and privileges which his predecessors in the same office have, at any time heretofore, held, possessed, or enjoyed:" but the Order does not specify either his right of sitting or voting in the States as Dean of the island. Here the matter rested; as it appears the Royal Court had no objection to his seat, but only to his vote. It certainly must appear strange that the head of the clergy in the island should be denied the privilege which the subordinate clergy possess. The deanery having been united to one of the rectories, has set this matter at rest.—Edit.

Greffier, with the Sheriff, though forming part of the Assembly, yet have no votes in the State. The King's Sergeant must also attend. The Bailiff, the Procureur, the Comptroller, and Greffier, with the King's Sergeant, are appointed either by the King or Governor.

The Lieut.-Bailiff is named by the Bailiff from one of the Jurats.

The twelve Jurats and the Sheriff were formerly chosen by the inhabitants at large, as is the manner still in Jersey. The Constables of the respective parishes collected their voices at the church door, immediately after divine service, notice having been given for that purpose on the decease of any of the Jurats, but this plan has been discontinued for nearly 200 years in Guernsey.[1]

[1] Dicey, p. 35. By the Order of Council 1677, "Every Jurat must be a native of the island, and a protestant of the Church of England; and they are chosen for life, unless they forfeit that right by an improper behaviour in office. No persons are rendered incapable of that magistracy but such as are bakers, brewers, or vintners; and before he enters on his office, he must be sworn on the Evangelists." Hist. of Jersey, vol. i. p. 253.

The following being a curious document, is here transcribed from Documens relatifs à l'isle de Guernsey, p. 28; this being one of the many complaints of the inhabitants to the Royal Commissioners, on the 17th of October, 1607.

"Item.—They complain, that the brewhouses, to furnish common ale-houses, have been heretofore cause of a great scarcity of corn throughout all the isle generally, and do also make a great waste of fuel, to the great hinderance of the people; and therefore they humbly desire that there may be some good order taken for the reformation of the same."

ORDER MADE.

"Forasmuch as we are of opinion that brewers and brewhouses being discreetly ordered and well used, would rather prove beneficial than prejudicial to the poor inhabitants, who, as we are credibly informed, for want of brewers, or of skill in brewing, or of such other things as are thereunto needful, for the most part drink water; we do therefore refer the consideration hereof to the Bailiff and

The present custom is this: upon the death of a Jurat the Court assemble, and with the approbation of the Governor, they appoint a day for the election of another to supply his place; this is called *Une Assemblée generale des Etats D'Election*, and differs from the general meetings with regard to voting. In these assemblies, the Bailiff, Jurats, Ministers, Constables and Douzaniers of each parish, meet at the time appointed at the Royal Court-house, and there each in his turn gives his separate vote.

The Jurat is chosen by a majority of voices, in which election the Bailiff gives his vote no otherwise than any one else of the assembly does; and if there be two competitors, and the voices equal, a new election takes place.[1]

Upon the resignation of any of the Jurats, his Majesty's pleasure must be known previous to the appointment of a new one.

The Bailiff, or Chief Magistrate of the Royal Court, was formerly appointed by the Governor, but now always by his Majesty.

As the Bailiff can judge of no cause without the Jurats, so they can do nothing without him or the Lieut.-Bailiff. Without the Bailiff, or the Lieut.-Bailiff, no court can be held.

Upon the death of the Bailiff, until another be appointed,

Jurats, who best understand what appertaineth to the common good of the island; and whatsoever order they shall set down therein, we require to be observed: provided always, that neither the Bailiff, nor any of the Jurats, shall be a common brewer, to the end to sell any beer or ale in anywise."

[1] Ex. inform.—P. L. C. Upon this subject, Warburton has, p. 53, "If the voices be equal, there is no other way to decide which of them shall carry it, but by the King's declaring, of his pleasure, which of the two shall be the Jurat, as in a case mentioned he was pleased to do. But the election being clear, the Governor is to be made acquainted with it; and if he has nothing to object against the person chosen, he is then to be sworn within some few days after; but if the Governor except against him, his exceptions being heard, the matter is to be determined by King in Council."

the rest of the Court, i. e, the Jurats, choose a Judge délégué, who for the time performs the office of Bailiff. It is commonly the eldest of the Jurats that is chosen.

The Bailiff, or his Lieutenant, tries all causes in the Court, and manages the proceedings in hearing them; but when the parties have been fully heard, or whenever there is occasion to make any order or act of Court, he is then to ask the opinion of the Jurats present, and is obliged to follow the opinion of the majority of them; but when the voices of the Jurats are equal, he has always the power of deciding, excepting in the cases before mentioned of States-Elections.

The Bailiff, with the assistance of two Jurats, has power of commitment to prison: also his Lieutenant and two Jurats. He, or his Lieutenant, and two Jurats, administer an oath; which no individual Jurat can do, except for the particular purpose of clearing out vessels.[1] Now, by an Order in Council so far back as the 7th of June, 1771 (but which Order was not sent from the Council-office till March 1, 1823, and therefore not acted upon in Guernsey before), the Bailiff, the Lieut.-Bailiff, or any one Jurat, may administer the oath for clearing out ships, provided the same be done in the presence of the Registrar of certificates, or in the presence of one of the waiters or searchers in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey respectively.

The Bailiff has the custody of the seal of the island, granted to it by Edward I, in the seventh year of his reign (A. D. 1279). This, in the presence of at least two Jurats, he affixes, with green wax, to such acts or deeds, or whatever else is required to be put under the seal of the island; on the back of which it has been usual to put his own seal.

[1] Jurat for clearing out vessels. Note. By the Order in Council of 13th of May, 1823, a Jurat, alone, may administer an oath as well as the Bailiff, or Lieut.-Bailiff, in the cases of arrest for debt. See page 246.—Edit.

The Bailiff receives out of the King's revenue, 300*l.* sterling per annum, by an Order in Council bearing date the 14th of August, 1813; and as a fee, two pots of wine from every foreign ship unloading wines in the island; and formerly a dish of fish from all boats or vessels bringing fish for sale, and not belonging to the island: but this is now commuted for by the payment of one shilling each vessel. The Bailiff, his Lieutenant, and Jurats, forming the Court to administer oaths, share the fees of one shilling for each oath between them.

On entering his office, the Bailiff takes an oath, "That he will be a faithful subject to the King in all matters, ecclesiastical as well as temporal; renouncing the pope, and all foreign jurisdiction: that he will maintain the laws, liberties, and customs of the island; and with the assistance of the Jurats, rightly and duly administer justice between the King and his subjects, and between party and party: that he will do right to the poor as well as to the rich, and particularly to widows and orphans, without being biassed by favour or affection, or by any gift or reward: that he will conform to the opinion of the better part of the Jurats: that he shall not put the seal to any deed, or other writing, but what in justice he ought to do: and if, by inadvertence, he shall commit any errors, that he will reform the same; and in all things faithfully and justly perform the office of a judge in the Court Royal."[1]

Some persons of independent spirit have objected to the Bailiff's receiving the annual revenue of 300*l.* from the Crown; but I see no reason why this should make the Bailiff less conscientious than it does the judges of England, who are always paid for their services: nor does it appear just, that a gentleman should accept so arduous an office as that of Bailiff of Guernsey, without receiving a proper remuneration. Persons who think otherwise,

[1] Warburton, p. 49.

are apt to forget that these times are very different from days of yore, when the Royal Court-house served a two-fold purpose, and which, by a special ordinance, was cleared at 12 o'clock, that it might be used as a corn market.[1] Surely, if we consider the alteration in the times, and the increased duties of the Bailiff, 300*l.* per annum is not more at present than 30 livres tournois was formerly.

Anciently when Judges of Assize, or Judges Itinerant, were sent over from England once in three years, the twelve Jurats were joined with them in hearing and determining of all causes, except such wherein some former judgments of those Jurats themselves was complained of; in which cases, others of the most efficient of the inhabitants were taken to assist in their stead. The first Jurats were, therefore, in the nature of permanent jurymen, the only difference being that of deciding by a majority of voices, instead of being obliged to be unanimous; and they were not made as judges till after the Judges of Assize had ceased to come. But when, how, and for what cause these changes took place, Dicey says, "There is absolute silence in the records of the island."[2] The Precept of Assize says, they are mean judges between the King and his people, and that they are to serve at their own cost, having no salary; only they are to have their dinners at the King's charge whenever they sentence any criminal to death, or perpetual banishment, and at three Chief Pleas, and when they assess the *Amercimens*. They are not to be displaced during life, but for some misdemeanor in their office, or when promoted to the situation of Bailiff. The oath administered is the very same, *mutatis mutandis*, with that which the Bailiff takes.[3] The Bailiff and these Jurats judge all causes, criminal

[1] At the Plaiderie, which existed in 1633. Jeremie, p. 138.

[2] Dicey, p. 35.

[3] Warburton, p. 54.

or civil, amongst them, except in three cases, viz. treason, coining, or violence offered to the Bailiff, or any of the Jurats, while they are upon the seat of justice in the execution of their office.

The Greffier is the Clerk and Register of the Court; he, of late, has been appointed by the King, but was formerly appointed by the Governor. By the Order in Council of the 14th of August, 1813, his salary was raised from ten livres tournois, to 40*l.* per annum sterling, to be paid out of the King's revenues. His office is to draw up, and to enter into the books of Register or Greffe, all acts, orders, judgments and sentences of the Court, and to keep all the records thereunto belonging. He is also to register all bargains and sales of lands or rents, and to deliver copies under his signature (upon his fees being paid for the same), when required; also of all such matters of record as are to be found on the records of the island. He is obliged to be present with the Procureur, Comptroller and Sheriff, whenever the sentence of the Court is to be put into execution against any criminal.

The King's Prevot, or Sheriff, is elected in the same manner as the Jurats. His office is to bring all criminals before the Court to be tried, and to take care to see the sentence of the Court executed on them. He, or his deputy, (named by himself and approved by the Court,) executes all arrests upon persons and goods, and gives seizure or possession as he shall be ordered by the Court. After any man has been called thrice to answer at the pleas of inheritance to renounce, and has not appeared in Court, then the Sheriff becomes party for the defendant, and answers to the plea in his stead for three or four terms, after which he must make himself tenant for the defendant, and pay the plaintiff, or else renounce to the defendant's property. He is likewise, when any creditor has

[1] Dicey, p. 35.

seized an inheritance, party for the rest of the creditors. Formerly upon actions in the Court for the deliverance of lands or rents, he held a view of titles, or of the land in controversy; but now this is invariably done by the Jurats.[1] He has the custody of the weights and measures, and is to seal and guage such as are used by any person in the island. The Sheriff's salary formerly was only ten livres tournois per annum, paid out of the King's revenues, but now it is one hundred and ninety livres, besides many perquisites on coals, corn, etc.[2]

The King's Procureur, or Attorney-General, in ancient times was appointed by the Governor, though about one hundred and fifty years ago the King was pleased to declare that he would reserve the nomination to himself. His salary was augmented from ten livres tournois to 100*l.* sterling per annum, by the Order in Council of August 14, 1813. He is properly the King's attorney, and his office is to plead the King's causes, and to defend his Majesty's rights and prerogatives; to prosecute, and endeavour to bring to condign punishment, all offenders against the laws and ordinances of the island, and to see that all fines and forfeitures be duly levied for the King's use. He has also a vote in the States; and he is obliged to be present with the Sheriff, etc., when the sentence of the Court is put into execution against any criminal.

The Contrôlleur, or King's Comptroller, or Solicitor-General, is appointed also by his Majesty, and is to perform the same service in pleading the King's causes, though he has no vote in the States, which the Procureur has. His office is of the same nature as the Solicitor-General of England. He is obliged to be present with the Sheriff when the sentence of the Court is put into execution. His stipend was formerly only ten livres tournois per annum, but by the Order in Council

[1] Appendix to Warburton, p. 135.

[2] Warburton, p. 56.

of August 14, 1813, was then raised to 50*l.* sterling, per annum.

The Advocates, by an ordinance of the Court passed on the 6th of October, 1777, are limited in number to six, besides the Procureur and Comptroller, and are appointed by the Court. They are sworn in Court, and part of their oath is, "That they shall not undertake any cause which appears not to be just, and not vexatious."

Upon the decision of the Court on the question between law officers and the advocates, the Court in 1831 confirmed the King's officers in their pretensions to plead in all cases of libel, calumny, assault and battery;[1] a clause has, however, been added, by which it will be discretionary for either plaintiff or defendant to have the additional assistance of any other advocate to plead, before the King's officer has summed up all the proceedings, as also on every preliminary question. The plaintiff has the choice of one of the two King's officers, and the defendant is constrained to employ the other.

Any one of these advocates having appeared in any civil cause, then the party himself concerned, or any friend of his, by letter of attorney under his hand authorised, may plead in the Court, and urge whatever matter of law or fact he has to allege in pursuance of his cause.

The King's Sergeant is appointed by the Governor. To his office it belongs to proclaim and publish all orders of the Court:[2] he is to cry at the sale of all goods seized for debt, and distresses taken for the King in any part of the island, and for other persons that are upon the King's fief. It is a part of his

[1] Warburton says, p. 58, "That but one advocate ought to be retained on a side, which is not according to the present practice. The above has been corrected by Peter Le Cocq, Esq., to whom the Author feels greatly obliged by his examination of this part of the work.

[2] Warburton says, p. 58, "Of the Governor, or of the Court

office to cite such persons resident on the King's fief, as are employed to appear at the Court in civil and criminal causes. The summons for that purpose must be delivered by him, or his deputy, or at least signed by one of them. He is to summon all officers of the Court to give attendance when required. Upon fiefs of private persons there are other Sergeants, each of whom perform the same office within their proper district, (except in criminal causes) which Sergeants have no certain fee, but are bound by their tenure to perform that service within the fiefs to which they belong. All Sergeants are to attend the Court. The King's Sergeant, or his deputy, constantly; the others as there happens to be occasion, to give an account of their exploits when required, for the performance of which a fee is due to them: the Deputy Sergeant is appointed by the King's Sergeant.

Bordiers are such as hold lands or tenements from the Crown, by the tenure of which they are obliged to perform certain services. Borde, in old French, signifies a house. Bordeau, or bordage, is such a little tenement as these bordiers hold. Of these, upon the King's fief, there are thirteen, who are called grands bordiers, of whom four at a time are obliged to appear in their course at the Courts of Judicature every term, without whom these Courts cannot be held. They are obliged to appear and answer as they are called at the Chief Pleas, more particularly at those held at Michaelmas. As far as their bordage extends, they are to perform the office of Sergeants; they are to attend the Sheriff as a guard when he brings any criminal to be tried at the Court, and likewise when any such is condemned, or sentenced: they are to assist the Sheriff in conveying the prisoner to the place where the sentence is to be put in execution, and there attend till it be performed.[1]

The King's Receiver is appointed by the Governor,[2] and is

[1] Warburton, p. 59. [2] Ibid. p. 60.

sworn in the Royal Court. The Governor may divide the office, and appoint more than one (according to Warburton), committing such branches of the revenue to each of their charges as he shall think fit, and all of them to be sworn receivers; and he may displace them, and put others in their room as he pleases. His office is to receive all the King's revenues, forfeitures, wrecks of sea, hens, eggs, etc. He keeps the books of the King's rents, in a large margin of which, over against the name of him from whom any rent is due, he marks when he receives the rent, and these books are in some sort a matter of record.

All the old books have been lost, which circumstance, together with the change of name that time has produced, has been the occasion of the loss of the King's rents, but by the care of the governor, there have been before the Court, confessions taken of all the King's rents, and those confessions registered in such a manner, as will for the future ascertain them.

What comes to the Receiver's hands, is to be issued according to the Governor's appointment, to whom alone the Receiver is accountable. His salary is not certain, but what the Governor shall think fit to allow him for his pains.

Besides the above officers belonging to the Royal Court, or Governor, there are others whose employments extend no further than the bounds of some one parish. Formerly there was the Portier of the Castle, which was then the general place of confinement for all the prisoners of the island; but since the new gaol was erected, there is a regular Gaoler, whose salary is 13*l.* per annum, besides his fees. The Centenier also, or Capitaine of the parish, was heretofore appointed to command the militia of his parish, but since the militia of the island has been placed upon a regular establishment, this officer is no longer required.

The Constables are two for every parish, chosen every year

out of the most sufficient householders. The practice formerly, according to Warburton,[1] was to choose the Head Constable out of the Douzaniers of the parish. Since his time the Douzaniers of the town were accustomed to name those for it; but this privilege has since been resumed (as from time immemorial) by the parishioners at large, at a public meeting specially called for that purpose.

It is certainly of very great moment to have the two High Constables of the town appointed from the most considerable gentlemen of credit, estate, and ability, as the power they possess in this island is in some measure arbitrary, and in one instance or two, exceeds even that of the Jurats of the Royal Court, for they can commit to prison for a limited time, without a warrant or authority of the magistrate, which the Jurat individually cannot do; and they can send out of the island, by the first ship, all strangers found begging, without even the sanction of the Royal Court.[1]

Their office besides is to keep the peace, and to bring such as are breakers of it before the Bailiff and Jurats. They are to make search, when required, for stolen goods, and this even without a magistrate's warrant. They are to take an account of all strangers that come into the island, and if inhabitants are found begging, to set them to work on the parish account, or to convey them to the hospital for that purpose. They are to visit the taverns, and taste the wine, cider, and beer, there exposed to sale; and, if in their judgment they shall esteem it to be unwholesome drink, they are to see that it be destroyed; and for their pains and care in this matter, they are to have a quart out of every hogshead sold by retail, for their fee.[2]

They are to take an account of the bakers of bread, and to

[1] This authority is vested in the Constables by the Royal Court.—P. L. C.

[2] Warburton, p. 63.

see that it be of such weight as by law it ought to be, and they affix the price per pound at which bread shall be sold.

They have also a power over the meat-market; by condemning such as ought not to be there admitted. Besides the above duties, the Town Constables have the management of the lamps for lighting the town, as well as the direction and care of the public pumps; and what is of great moment, they have the management of all the poor not belonging to the island, for which a separate assessment is allowed by the parish.

They are also to put into execution such orders as they shall receive from the Royal Court. The Head Constables are the representatives of the respective parishes in the Assembly of the States; one vote only for each parish in all legislative concerns, but individual voices in that of election of Jurats, Sheriff, etc.

The Head Constable was formerly called Connetable D'Etat, from his always attending the States. "Unfortunately (says the Editor of Warburton), this very wise custom has long since been discontinued; and it is now no unusual thing to see two very young men, totally unacquainted with the constitution of the island, at the same time sworn into this most important of all parochial offices; this is an abuse which calls loudly for legislative interference, the more particularly as there is no printed work in which a Constable of this isle may learn the duties he is called upon to fulfil."

There are two Chief or Head Constables, and four assistant Constables appointed for the Town district, and one also besides, specially for the superintendence and care of the markets. There are likewise two chosen for each of the nine country parishes.

It has been sometimes the custom in the Town parish, for one of the chief Constables to remain six months longer in

office, to initiate the new one in his duty. This plan has been approved of and recommended to be adopted by the Royal Court, as the best means of remedying the evil complained of; but as there has been no ordinance on this subject, it must therefore be optional in the parties to adopt the plan or not, as may be their inclination.

The Douzeniers or Douzaniers are sworn officers, who, time out of mind, have been chosen for life by the parishoners, and are in the nature of a select vestry. If any one of them dies, or happens to be chosen a Jurat, another is appointed to succeed him. There are to be but twelve of them in each parish, except the Town which has twenty, and the Vale parish sixteen. The custom now appears to be to choose them from the list of those gentlemen who have served the office of High Constable. Their duty is to assess all taxes levied by authority for the poor and other public uses.—*Dicey*, p. 72.

It belongs to the Douzaniers (authorized by the express Order of the Court,) to set out the preciput which the elder brother is to have beyond the shares of the other brothers; and the vingtième which the brothers are to have above the shares of the sisters. They are to judge in cases of non-bail, whether the purchasemoney be less by one-third than the true value of the estate sold; they are to measure, when there is occasion, any of the King's fiefs within their parish, and to make enquiry what tenants owe any chief-rents to such fiefs; and this being drawn up into a book of perquages they are also to decide all differences concerning metes and bounds; and while they are employed in these matters, they have their charges borne by those who give them this trouble, and a small fee per acre for their pains. It is their office, especially in the country parishes, to see that the highways be kept in good repair. Each Douzanier has a vote in all elections of Jurats, Sheriffs, etc.

The Messier, the Way-warden or Pound-keeper, of each

parish, is by the Constable to be presented to the Court, and thereto be sworn duly to perform his office, of impounding such cattle as trespass upon mesne grounds, in the time when there is no banon, i. e., when the fields are not open, viz. from March to 25th of September; probably this was anciently used only during the time of moisson or mession, or harvest; and from thence the name of messier might be taken.[1]

The Vingtonniers are annual officers. Every parish was anciently divided into vingtaines, consisting of twenty houses or families; but time has made an alteration in the number of houses in the district: one of the Vingtonniers is to take his turn every year; the office was anciently of the same nature as the tithingman or borsholder in England, being supposed, as Judge Blackstone says,[2] to be "the discreetest man in the borough, town, or tithing." In this island the duty of the Vingtonnier has for a considerable time been limited to warning the militia for exercise. The assistant Constables in the town, and the Constables in the country parishes, now fulfil those duties in respect to taxes which formerly fell to the lot of the Vingtonniers.

This office appears to have been considered discreditable, as, by an ordinance in 1624, no person having served any other parochial office could be compelled to serve as Vingtonnier.

The Grangiers make also a part in the system of the government of the island; they are chosen every year at the King's fief. The Douzaniers of the fief do every year take out of the book of perquage, or perchage, for that fief, a certain quantity of vergees of land. In the Town parish it is usually one hun-

[1] In some lands, after the removal of the crop, the field land formerly was subject to commonable rights to sheep and cattle, governed by peculiar laws, called *les loix de Banon*. By the mere act of enclosure, the soil is liberated for ever from this law. See Quayle, p. 27.

[2] Blackstone title Borsholder, or Tithingman.—Warburton's Appendix.

dred and thirty vergees, but upon smaller fiefs a less quantity is taken; and the next year the like quantity as they lie in the book, without skipping over any, till they have gone quite through the whole book of perquage, and then they begin again. He that has the greatest share of vergees, taken out for that year, must be chef Grangier, and is obliged, in case he holds, to gather up all the chef rentes of the fief, and to bring the corn into the King's granary, and pay what is to be received in money, into the hands of the King's Receiver. The rest of the tenants who hold any of those vergees taken out for that year, are his assistants. He therefore calls these together, and proposes to them, that they should allow him sols more or less by the vergee, for his trouble in gathering up the rentes: perhaps one of his assistants offers to do it for a less sum per vergee: he that will undertake it at the lowest rate holds it; but the rest are concerned to consider well whether he be a responsible man; for if he fail in giving a good account, the Receiver comes upon all the rest of the party, and they must bear their share of any loss that is sustained.

In some fiefs there are Grangiers who are obliged, by their tenure, to perform in their course alternately this service of collecting the lord's rents, and these held by bouvees.[1] The Chef de Bouvee is every year to collect, and to bring into the grangier for that year, the rents of the whole bouvee, but when his turn comes to collect the rents of the whole fief, then it is customary in some fiefs that the Chef de Bouvee puts the burden of collecting the rents to a price with the under tenants of his bouvee, in the same manner as is done in the before-mentioned fiefs. And there are yet other fiefs where the lord's rent is received by Prevotes, which are tenements or lands, parcel of the fief, obliged by their tenure to collect the lord's rents, in the doing of which, they have no aid, as in both the

[1] Twenty vergees make a bouvee.

former cases. Some of these are also obliged, by their tenure, to perform the office of Sergeant of the fief. Such persons in the old Coutumier are called prevots, receiveurs, and commandaires. In private men's fiefs, most commonly the rents are received by Prevots, but in fief le comte and some others, they are by Grangiers. [1]

[1] Warburton, p. 68.

CHAPTER IX.

THE historian of Jersey,[1] tells us, "That some writers not well acquainted with our affairs, have made us one with England, as to lay us within a particular county, viz. Hampshire;[2] but this is a great mistake. This misconception I suppose must have arisen from the island having been placed, with regard to its ecclesiastical government only, under the see of Winchester, on the 11th of March, A.D. 1568. The first providential step towards the conversion of these islands to Christianity, (says the same author), was the migration of holy men in great numbers, bishops and priests, and a pious laity, out of Great Britain into Armorica, (Bretagne,) flying from before the face of the prevailing heathen Saxons.

"Among these fugitives, the most conspicuous, as for the sanctity of his life, so for the eminence of his character, was St. Sampson, who had been a Metropolitan in Great Britain, but whether of York or Menevia, (now St. Davids), is so little agreed upon, that after all the pains taken by our most learned Usher, to collect and compare vouchers on both sides, the matter remains in obscurity. That he was a British archbishop, and carried the pall with him into Armorica, is certain and confessed by all; his reception there was likewise answerable to the rank he had held in his own country, the See of Dol being

[1] Falle's Cæsarea, p. 31; second edition, p. 45.

[2] Warburton says, "The Sheriff of Hampshire has nothing to do with Guernsey, nor can he have, for no writ out of any of the courts of law in Westminster-hall does reach to these islands." p. 6.

conferred on him, and in his favour erected into a Metropolis."[1] And because the same was but of narrow extent; unequal to the dignity to which it was now raised, great accessions were made to it by the munificence of princes. These islands were then under the kings of France, who had lately embraced Christianity; and Childebert gave some islands and lands in Normandy, "Rimoul, Augie, Sargie, and Vesargie, which were islands on the coast," for so (says Falle) I find in old instruments and records, that Augie was the ancient name of Jersey, the other three must therefore be Herm, Sark, and Guernsey. Alderney is not in the grant, because too remote from Dol.

When the islands became Christian,[2] we may presume that chapels were erected, especially by the Benedictine Monks, who founded a monastery in the Vale, in the year 966; but it does not appear that any parochial church was erected before 1110 or 1111; and if we can believe the authority, the first church was dedicated to St. Sampson, on the 22nd of May 1111, which to this day is called L'Eglise de Paroisse de St. Sampson.

"St. Sampson was a worthy prelate, famous in his time; he subscribed to the third Council of Paris, and finished his course (says Falle) about the year 565. Most of the sees in Armorica were then filled with British bishops, who had accompanied St. Sampson in his flight; but in his own diocese and metropolitan dignity, he left his nephew, St. Magloire, (a Briton likewise,) to succeed him. And this was he, whom it pleased God to make the happy instrument of bringing these islands, which sat in darkness, and the shadow of death, to the knowledge of

[1] Till then the Bishop of Armorica had been suffragans of Tours. Dol maintained its new dignity above six hundred years, when it was restored to Tours. Falle's note *in loco*.

[2] The reader is referred to page 65, for the further particulars of the introduction of Christianity into these islands.

himself. This holy man, the better to fulfil the work of an Evangelist, resolved to quit his bishoprick, and accordingly resigned it to St. Budoc, one of his disciples; then taking with him a select number of proper assistants, he sailed for the islands. Jersey lies nearest to Dol; however for that time he passed it by, and landed in Sark, which is some leagues beyond, choosing that small place for recollection and prayer, before he entered further on his ministry. And there he raised a little monastery or college of priests; for a supply to the islands in after times, by whom (says Falle) I make no doubt but the word of Salvation was carried over to Guernsey, for I do not find that he was ever himself in Guernsey in person. Having done this he sailed again, and came to Jersey, where, by his powerful preaching, his exemplary living, and the mighty works, which God wrought through his means, (if the writer of his life may be credited), he laboured so successfully, that the Governor of Jersey and all the inhabitants, renouncing idolatry, were baptized in the faith of Christ. The rest of his life he spent in Jersey, for here also he died, and was buried in a little chapel, hard by the free-school in the parish of St. Saviour, corruptly called St. Mauliere's-school."

Thus did Christianity gain entrance into these islands before the end of the sixth century; and that at a time when it was yet pure and unmixed with any hurtful errors, either in faith or practice. It was the same Christianity which the old British churches professed antecedently to Austin's mission into England by Gregory the Great. For they, who first preached it to us, were themselves ministers of those churches. Bishop Jewel, it is well known, challenged the adversaries of the Reformation to show, though but in one single point, that Popery, truly such, had any existence in the world for the first six hundred years after Christ. Our conversion falls within those years. "It was wrought within that period, which I desire (says Falle) to have well noted, lest some by confounding times, go away

with the notion that our St. Sampson and St. Magloire were belike such saints, as they whom Rome has canonized in latter ages, and with whose forged miracles the Popish legends are filled. Those deserve the honour, as much as these, or most of them are unworthy of it. And yet those good men could not have their pious labours for religion transmitted to posterity by Monkish writers, without some allay of fables and fictions."

The religious reader, after perusing Falle's foregoing account of the planting of Christianity in these islands, will most naturally reflect on the mysterious and inscrutable ways of Providence, in having produced such beneficial effects, from so lamentable a cause as religious persecution. It may also remind him of the late dispersion of the heir to the Crown, and now monarch of France, with the French bishops and clergy, driven from their home, to seek an asylum in the bosom of Old England; and who were so hospitably received by us, as not only to cancel the debt imposed by the Saxons, above-mentioned, but to repay it with large interest. If, in the former instance, good came out of evil, may not the correction and chastisement of the Gallican church produce equally good effects? May not the late residence of the French Sovereign and his clergy among us, have taught them to revere the character of that protestant government, and of those people, who with open arms thus charitably received them in their distress? and may it not be the means of softening the animosities heretofore subsisting between the catholics and protestants; and of promoting that peace upon earth which every friend to humanity and religion so ardently desires.

It appears that the church government continued for about 350 years under the see of Dol; and that the same was then withdrawn from that diocese, and transferred to the bishopric of Coutance. "They placed us (says Falle) under the Bishop of Coutance, who being the nearest, was for that reason the fittest to have the superintendency over us at that period."

Now, for such acts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction as he could depute to another, the Bishop of Coutance had in each island, of Jersey and Guernsey, a commissary, with a sort of archidiaconal power, but better known by the name of dean.

After the various struggles in the reigns of Henry VIII and Queen Mary, came on the happy days of good Queen Elizabeth, which restored to the islands true religion, in a perfect agreement with the Church of England; and it being a thing utterly inconsistent for a protestant people to be under the government of a popish bishop, we were discharged from acknowledging him any longer. About the year 1563, when Sir Francis Chamberlain was the Governor, under whose patronage the reformed churches began to form a consistent character, they appointed elders and deacons, and formed themselves into a consistory, which met every Thursday; the Governor, the Bailiff, and some of the Jurats, being members of it; and an alliance was made between them and the consistory of Jersey, of which Sir Amias Paulet was a member; and it was agreed between them, that a synod should be held at least once in each island every year, alternately, for the regulation of the churches in both islands. The first of these synods was held in Guernsey, on the 28th of June, 1564: and at a synod held in Guernsey, on September 22, 1567, some of their members were deputed to attend the Bishop of Winchester. The order for finally uniting these islands to the see of Winchester, bears date the 11th of March, 1568, as before observed.

The King had commissioned the Archbishop of Canterbury, Abbot, the Lord Keeper, Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, and the learned Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, to examine the canons which the ministers had drawn up. These reverend prelates considered every article maturely: some things they expunged, others they modified, and they filled up deficiencies. All farther contradiction between the different ministers ceasing, and the parties declaring their acceptance of the said canons and

constitution, in the form to which they were now brought, the same were laid before King James I, and received his royal assent June 30, 1623, being the 21st year of his reign. The King's proclamation on this subject, is dated August 8, 1603; but his final consent to the canons was dated as above. It appears that though these canons were approved of by the clergy of Jersey, and have ever since formed their ecclesiastical code; and though they were sanctioned by his Majesty, and certainly were designed to regulate the ecclesiastical affairs of both islands and deaneries, yet they were not generally approved of by the then presbyterian party of Guernsey, and therefore have been never wholly adopted. Dicey says,[1] "Though they are bound by positive orders in Council, to the establishment of the liturgy, yet, as to the execution of ecclesiastical laws, they have no settled rule to go by. This defect has been often felt and complained of, and several attempts have been made to remedy the evil, particularly in the year 1700; when Sir Peter Maux, then Bishop of Winchester, was very earnest to introduce a body of canons, pretty much the same with those of the island of Jersey, and which the Royal Court at that time approved of; but an unhappy difference subsisting then, and for several years after, between their Royal Court and the clergy, that good design fell to the ground. Last summer (adds he) it seemed to revive; and, it is to be hoped, it will some time or other be put in execution; as a much better temper, if not a perfect amity, subsists at present between the two courts." It is now 30 years ago that Dicey published the above; and, I am happy to say, that the "better temper" still exists, though the evil remains.[2]

It seems, however, that the clergy and inhabitants of

[1] Dicey, p. 105, published in 1797; for a further detail of the church history, see Warburton, to page 30.

[2] For these canons, see Falle's Cæsarea, Appendix, No. XII.

Guernsey, are already in part bound by the Ecclesiastical Canons of Jersey, as appears by the following copy of a letter from King Charles to the Governor, dated the 24th of March, 1676-7, and registered by order of the Court dated the 14th of April, 1677, in which these canons are referred to instead of the Ecclesiastical Canons of England of the year 1603.

"CHARLES REX.

"Trusty, and well-beloved, we greet you well.

"Having taken into our consideration the good effects of the government of the church, as the same is established in that our island; and being desirous by all fit means, further to secure and provide for the peace and welfare thereof; we have thought fit, upon the humble representation made to us in that behalf, to recommend the following directions to your care, and do hereby will and require you, that after the Ecclesiastical Court has proceeded as far as excommunication against contumacious persons, the civil magistrate, upon certificate thereof from the said Court, be aiding with their authority to reduce them to obedience, in such manner as is required in the like case by the Canons of our island of Jersey, etc. etc. And so not doubting of your dutiful compliance with this our pleasure, we bid you farewell.

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the twenty-ninth year of our reign, one thousand six hundred and seventy-six-seven. By His Majesty's command,

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMSON."

The Dean is at the head of the clergy. After the reformation, Dean Saumarez seems to be the first appointed in 1664. Dr. John De Saumarez's commission is dated the 14th of July, 1664; but it does not appear that his successor, Nicolas Le Mesurier, ever had any commission; however the present Dean, the very Rev. Daniel Francis Durand, has a commission official from the Lord Bishop of Winchester, dated the 3rd of Nov. 1797;[1] there had been no Dean in Jersey, says Falle, since Paulet, the last appointed one in Queen Mary's time, and it was most likely the same in Guernsey, as no note of any is to be

[1] For a copy of this commission, see Berry's Hist. p. 264.

found. As the Bailiff is at the head of the civil, in like manner the Dean is at the head of the spiritual jurisdiction. As one has the Jurats for his Assessors, so has the other the Ministers, to wit, those who are Rectors of the churches only. And thus the constitution of the two Courts is very much alike, the instituted Ministers coming in for a participation of the ecclesiastical regimen; they had the whole among them, whilst their coloquy and Presbyterian party subsisted; and it was thought reasonable to reserve them a share in conjunction with the Dean, for the better keeping up the credit of their function. This, together with the right of entrance into the Assembly of the States, gives a Rector of a parish greater weight here, and makes him more considered, than one in England, having double or treble his preferment. Two or three Ministers, with the Dean or Vice-Dean[1] suffice to hold a court, but as many ministers as please may come, and the opinion of all is to be taken.

This Court keeps the same terms as the civil, but ordinarily sits only on appointed days. It has belonging to it a Greffier, or Register; several Proctors or Advocates, with an Apparriter, and others, to execute its summons.

The Dean also takes cognizance of all ecclesiastical affairs, such as probates of wills, marriage licenses, etc., in the deanery, and of such causes as the ecclesiastical courts in England take notice of in general, though all cases of divorce are decided by the Royal Court. The Dean and eight Rectors are appointed by the Governor.

The deanery is tenable with any one of the parishes, but is now held with the town of St. Peter Port. It is well that it is so; for the value of it singly is such a mere trifle when compared to the office, that no one, unless he had some other preferment, would be tempted to take it for the honour of being a Dean.

[1] Appointed by the actual Dean.

Falle, in his history of Jersey, and Dicey, in that of Guernsey, have both of them lamented the smallness of all the church livings in these islands, stating them at that time (1797), to be worth not more than from fifty to seventy pounds per annum. In time of the revolutionary war they increased considerably in value, as corn increased in price, but they are not at present nearly adequate to the maintenance of a Minister ordained from one of our universities, especially if he have a family to support and educate; and whose expences at college have been almost equal to the principal of the value of the livings. Indeed I, who am a layman, may say, that all the livings in Guernsey are very poorly endowed; they have, however, one advantage over those in England; the law concerning dilapidations does not reach this happy island, except in a trifling degree. The Incumbent is only obliged to keep his parsonage windows, and covering of his house and buildings, if in thatch, in due reparation, and covering also if it be slate or tile.

Formerly, these rectories were filled by Ministers from the school of Saumur or of Geneva, but now in Guernsey at least, all the different parishes are filled with Rectors either natives of Guernsey, or Jersey.

In the Town parish, which is the best living, the Rector was granted sixty quarters of wheat-rent out of the King's revenue, for his maintenance, besides his tithes; this grant is by the charter of King Charles the Second, bearing date at Westminster, February the 14th, in the twentieth year of his reign.[1] There is no glebe land belonging to the Town, except a small garden and premises. There is not much inequality in the value of the country livings, and they may be said to have been worth from 70*l.* to nearly 100*l.* per annum, according to the year's produce and price of corn, without taking into account the benefit of their parsonage houses, which, generally speaking,

[1] Warburton, p. 44.

are good, but for the last few years, the diminution in their value has been such, that the corn tithes do not now (1827) produce half the amount they did seven years ago, owing to two causes, the difference in the price of corn, and the cultivation of it.

The constituted authorities have very properly taken up the subject, and it is greatly to be wished, that some good plan may be adopted to remedy the evil. [1]

By a return into the Exchequer, in pursuance of a writ dated the 11th of July, 27th of Henry the Eighth, directed to Thomas Compton, Lieutenant of the island of Guernsey, and to James Guille, Bailiff there, it appears, that the following spiritual promotions in that district were given in, on oath, at the following annual values; viz:—

			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. Peter Port	Rectory	In Kingsbrook	12	0	0	Yearly tenths	1	4	0
St. Saviour	R.	—	10	0	0	—	1	0	0
Lally Castle	R.	—	10	0	0	—	1	0	0
St. Sampson	R.	—	5	0	0	—	0	10	0
Valle	Vic.	—	6	13	4	—	0	13	4
St. Andrew	R.	—	6	13	4	—	0	13	4
St. Peter du Bois	R.	—	11	0	0	—	1	2	0
St. Martin	R.	—	11	13	4	—	1	3	4
Forest	R.	—	7	0	0	—	0	14	0
Torteval	R.	—	5	0	0	—	0	10	0
Litton	V.	—	5	0	0	—	0	10	0
St. Brioc	V.	—	0	12	0	—	0	1	2½
St. George's	Chapel	—	2	0	0	—	0	4	0
Lady Mare's	—	—	3	0	0	—	0	6	0

The deanery of Guernsey is stated by this book to be 100*l.* per annum, and to be then in the gift of the Governor, as were all the livings at that period. Extracted from Liber Regis, p. 944, published by J. Bacon, Esq., 1786. Note—these four last places of worship are abolished; Edit. As also St. Julian and St. Jacques, in the town parish; St. Apoline, at St. Saviour's;

[1] The reader is referred to Chap. V. article Tithes, where the subject is more fully treated.

St. Anne, at the Catel; with others long since gone to decay, and are not mentioned in the King's book.

Divine service throughout the island is constantly performed in the French language, though the Liturgy is the same as the English; the Ministers do not use the surplice, neither are there any baptismal fonts in any of their churches.[1] The service is performed at least once in each parish church on the Sunday, and some of the Rectors, within these few years, have established weekly evening lectures on Wednesday or Thursday, particularly in St. Peter Dubois, and St. Andrew's parishes. In the year 1816, the Churchwardens of the two parishes of St. Sampson's and the Vale, petition the Prince Regent in Council, which petition is dated the 21st of October, and may be seen copied in the Appendix, that every future Incumbent shall be held and obliged to perform one service on each Lord's day throughout the year in each of these churches. Since that time, divine service has been regularly performed in each parish, alternately morning and evening.[2] The Curateurs, or Churchwardens, as in England, are usually chosen and appointed by the Minister and parishioners, according to the eighty-seventh canon of the Church of England, 1603, or by the thirty-first canon of the Ecclesiastical Laws of the island of Jersey.[3] It appears that the general custom throughout the island, has been for the Minister to name one Churchwarden, and the parishioners the other; but at the parish meeting of St. Peter Port, held on the 17th of May, 1827, they objected to the Minister's nomination of T. C. D. Utermark, Esq., and appointed Peter Grut and P. B. Dobree, Esqrs.; the Rector, how-

[1] The ceremony of administering the Lord's Supper and the sign of the cross in baptism, is the same as in the Established Church, though formerly dispensed with by King James.

[2] For the time of divine service in the town, see description before given.—Edit.

[3] Falle's Cæsarea, p. 210.

ever, persisting in his right, swore in the two former; to this the parish objected, by bringing the case before the Royal Court. The Rector objects to the interference of the Royal Court, and pleads the same ought to be decided by the Ecclesiastical Court; this, however, was over-ruled by the Jures, and on the 15th of January, 1828, the question came again before the Royal Court, en jugement, the Court then decided unanimously, that the Rector had the right of choosing one Churchwarden, to which decision the parish at last consented, after some opposition.

The Churchwardens are sometimes continued longer than one year, yet before they quit their office, they must have their accounts audited by the Minister and Chief of the Parish. For the greater ease in the execution of their office, they have four assistants in the country parishes, and six for the town, in the nature of sidesmen, according to the thirty-seven canons, who are called Collecteurs. These are the collectors of the parochial taxes; also at the church doors, of benefactions and voluntary donations for the use of the poor; which sums are paid to the Treasurers of the two Hospitals, or to the Constable for the use of the strange poor; or to the Rector, to be bestowed on the sick and infirm poor, not within the Hospitals. The tresors, which are certain rents given for the repairs, and other like uses, relating to the churches of the respective parishes, having been employed to uses merely secular at the discretion of the Douzaniers of the respective parishes to which they belonged, are (by command of his Majesty, Charles the Second, signified by a letter to Lord Hatton, then Governor, bearing date the 23rd of July, 1662,) appointed to be restored to the uses for which they were first intended; and to be disposed of as the Dean and the Rector of each respective parish shall give direction to the Curateurs, who now receive those tresors, and are accountable for them."[1]

[1] Warburton, p. 66.

The deanery of Guernsey contains the twelve following parishes, viz:—

St. Peter Port.
St. Mary de Castro, or Câtel, or our Lady of Deliverance.
St. Martin.
St. Michael the Archangel, or the Vale, a Vicarage.
St. Peter-du Bois.
St. Saviour.
St. Sampson, united to the Vale.
St. Andrew.
St. Margaret, or the Forest. } United.
St. Philip, or Torteval }
These ten are in Guernsey.
St. Anne, isle of Alderney.
St. Mary, isle of Sark.

Note—There are eight Rectors only for the ten parishes of Guernsey, which are here classed according to the present population.

It may not be amiss here to remark, that by the 23d canon of Jersey, "The Dean, accompanied by two or three Ministers, shall once in two years visit every parish in person, and shall give order that there be a sermon on the visitation-day, either by himself or some other by him appointed." In Guernsey, the country parishes are visited at the discretion of the Dean. In England, the practice is to hold the Archdeacon's visitation twice generally in each year, but always once in each deanery after Easter-tide; and at these visitations copies of the original register for the year preceding, signed by the Minister and Churchwardens of each parish, are obliged to be delivered in, that in case of any destruction by fire, or otherwise, these copies might become evidence. Now, if the same plan were adopted in this island, the same benefit would accrue upon any disputed claim of kindred to the estate, in case the registers were destroyed either by fire, or by other accidents in their respective parishes.

In the year 1812, an act passed the British parliament for the better regulation of parochial registers, so that each parish might enter the births, deaths, and marriages exactly in the same manner; and books for this purpose were ordered to be supplied by the King's printer, for each parish; and the registry was to commence on January 1, 1813. It is to be regretted, that the above act did not apply to the advantage of

these islands, for had it been so, each parish would have been compelled to have furnished itself with an iron chest, for the purpose of preserving these valuable documents.

In this island no such plan is adopted, but it becomes more and more necessary that these registers should be duly kept and preserved, from the mode of severing the estates of the islands among so many co-heirs. The reader must not be surprised to find in some of the parishes here, one or more of these valuable records half eaten up by vermin, which I can assure him I have seen. The provision made for the preservation of the parish registers in an iron chest, is certainly an excellent one. It can be kept in no place so well as in the clergyman's house; and there should be a resident minister in every parish. Many churches are extremely damp—the writing would soon be erased, and the books would fall to pieces, if kept there. Surely the constituted authorities, either civil or ecclesiastical, have the power of making this provision without having recourse to King and council; they would confer a most essential benefit to posterity by doing so.

Both Falle[1] and Dicey[2] express themselves thus on the subject of those dissenting from our Church government. "No separate congregations," says Falle, "were gathered in opposition to the public worship, nor from that day, (the signing of the canons) to this, has there been a conventicle in Jersey;" and Dicey says of Guernsey, "Dissenters, they have none." Many, however, of almost all denominations have sprung up in both islands.

As belonging to our truly Apostolical Church, and preferring her communion, I cannot but rejoice, that the zeal of her ministers, and members, keep pace with that of their dissenting brethren, and perhaps a more highly respectable body of clergy can scarcely be met with, than those of the Established Church in this island.

For the account of the different denominations of dissenters, the reader is referred to Chap. XVIII; he will there perceive that toleration in this island is carried to as great an extent as in any part of Great Britain.[1]. Although men may differ about their modes of faith and worship, yet the enlightened part of mankind are well agreed as to the necessity of religion, as no man can enjoy solid happiness, if he do not possess that virtue which

Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.

For

"What were the soul of man if void
Of the blest knowledge of a God?
His glory's and his honour's blaze
Would faintly light his gloomy days.
Religion leads us gently through
The thorny paths we must pursue;
Sweetly upon the soul she drops,
And bids the pilgrim raise his hopes.
When rest the wounded spirit seeks,
None like Religion's accent speaks;
She fills the chasm of the soul,
And gives to passion, soft controul.
All other hopes are apt to fail,
But hers o'er time and death prevail.
Why should this weak, imperfect clay
Such firm assistance cast away?
The glare of wealth, the glow of joy,
May in the end our peace destroy;
The flattering sound of fame's loud blast
Deserts our pilgrimage at last;
But *true Religion* ne'er will cease,
To guide our souls to *endless peace*."

[1] Perhaps to a much higher degree, for in Guernsey, the self-ordained and unlicensed teacher may set up a conventicle or have his preaching and prayer-meetings; if they do not annoy or disturb their neighbours, the constituted authorities do not interfere. It appears, however, that field and street-preaching are forbidden; for on 20th May, 1826, an individual, whose name is not mentioned, was produced before the Royal Court by the High Constable, reprimanded him, and ordered him not to do so any more. — "M. le Bailiff était d'opinion que personne n'avait le droit de prêcher comme l'accusé l'avait fait. Il pouvait prêcher dans une chapelle, ou dans aucun lieu particulier, mais il ne devait troubler le repos en prêchant dans les endroits publics."—Independance, 27th May, 1826.

CHAPTER X.

"Justice oft lends her garment bright,
And Virtue gives her diadem
To Honour, whose supreme delight
Is still to copy after them.
The friend of princes, pride of man,
Patron of all that's good or great,
Whose noble empire first began
When time had civiliz'd each state."

THE office of Governor has been held sometimes *quamdiu Domino Regi placuerit*,[1] sometimes, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*; sometimes *durante vitâ*; sometimes for life, and some odd years beyond by their heirs; and again, without condition, or limitation, it has been given sometimes in reversion. Our late Governor, the Earl of Pembroke, held the power for life.[2]

Mr. Selden cites a manuscript out of Sir Robert Cottons library, which says, "That Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, who died in 1446, was King of the isles of Wight, Jersey, and Guernsey.[3]

[1] Falle, p. 115-119. Dicey, p. 61-66.

[2] His Excellency General the Earl of Pembroke was sworn into his office before the Privy Council on the 25th November, 1807, and on the 26th October, 1827, departed this life at his house, Privy Gardens, London. The Right Hon. General Sir Wm. Keppel, G.C.B., a Privy Counsellor and Col. of the 57th Regiment of Foot, was sworn in Governor of Guernsey, Alderney, etc., on 16th Nov. 1827.

[3] In the Companion to the Isle of Wight, it is said, he was crowned

The Lieut.-Governor is an officer appointed by and in the pay of the Crown, for the purpose of supplying the now customary non-residence of the Governor. Should the Lieut.-Governor have occasion to be absent, he commissions the next officer in command to be his deputy, who is sworn into the office by the Royal Court, during the Lieut.-Governor's absence.[1] Anciently the Governor was a person of mixed power, having the administration of both the civil and military authority. He was Judge, as well as Governor. He was called *Custos*, and *Ballivus*, Warden or Guardian of the Laws, as well as of the land. In process of time, the Governor reserved to himself the military office only, and the title of *Ballivus* or Bailiff was transferred to another, to regulate the judicial part. King John began, and King Henry the Eighth completed, the establishment of a jurisdiction wholly independent of the Governor.[2]

The Govenor's more peculiar province is the custody of his Majesty's castles, forts, etc., with the command of the garrison, and of the militia of the island; of all which the Lieut.-Governor now takes the charge.[3] The presence of the latter is also often necessary in Court, for passing such acts as concerns the King's service, the maintenance of the public peace, and the safety and good government of the island. No convention of the States (as before mentioned) can be held without his consent being first obtained in order to have the affair discussed.

The Lieut.-Governor has the Court specially under his protection, being obliged to assist the Bailiff and Jurats, with his

King of the isle of Wight by patent of the 24th of Henry VI; but Henry VII resumed the jurisdiction, and it has ever since belonged to the Crown.

[1] His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor, was sworn in by the Royal Court 21st September, 1821.

[2] Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1815, p. 9, published in Guernsey, 1817.

[3] All officers of the militia are appointed by the Lieut.-Governor.

authority, in the execution of their judgments. He has the power (with the concurrence of two Jurats) to arrest and imprison any inhabitant upon vehement suspicion of treason.[1]

No stranger or foreigner (particularly in time of war), may pass into, and from the island, or sojourn, or settle in it, without his knowledge or privity; and all commanders of vessels are bound to report their passengers to the office, either by themselves or agents.

All licenses for particular importations of provisions, coal, (and formerly of wool) and other articles to be exported from England, custom free, for the use of the inhabitants of the island, and also for the carrying on their trade, allowed as well by act of parliament, as by their charters of privileges, must be signed by him or his deputy, and are obtained on affidavit made before the Royal Court.

Before the Governor can act, he must produce his patent or commission in Court, and must swear to maintain the liberties and privileges of the island; and the Lieut.-Governor is always so sworn before he takes upon himself the government.

To support the office and dignity of Governor, the King allows him the whole revenue of the island, the gross amount of which, in 1821, was 2,855*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, as may be seen by the statement published by order of the House of Commons, copied in Appendix; but the net revenue in 1821 amounted only to 1477*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, according to the balance remitted to his lord-

[1] Warburton says, "The Governor may commit any of the Islanders to prison, but not put them in irons or into the dungeon, unless for some high offence, wherein the King or the State may be concerned; nor is he, for less offences than such, to keep the prisoner longer than 24 hours; and in those cases of such high nature, the Governor is left to his discretion, whether he shall think it convenient to impart the cause of commitment to the Bailiff and Jurats: and he is not (but in these cases wherein the King or the Government be concerned) to commit to prison the Bailiff or any of the Jurats."—Page 36.

ship. The patronage belonging to the Governor may be seen under the articles Civil Government, Ecclesiastical ditto, Endowed Schools, etc. Warburton says, (p. 38,) "The Deputy Governor does claim a customary duty out of all ships which unload wine or salt in the island, which is two pots of wine, and a bushel of salt, out of each vessel; and this has been of ancient usage, and is still continued."

During a war, the office of Lieut.-Governor is generally filled by a Lieut.-General, but in times of peace by either a Major-General or Colonel; and in this district, the islands of Alderney, Sark, and those in the Bailiwick, are included. The two castles, the several forts and batteries, with the numerous Martello towers all around the island, protect it from any surprise; and it is well guarded in time of war by several regular regiments of infantry, etc., as well as by a body of royal artillery; besides which, the island is well supplied with an efficient militia; consisting of a troop of cavalry, a regiment or two battalions of artillery, with four regiments of infantry, three of them light infantry; all of whom, except the cavalry, serve without pay. The arms and clothes are furnished by Government. The districts are as follow: the artillery, blue; and the first regiment or East, scarlet with buff facings, for the town and parish of St. Peter Port. The first light infantry, or north regiments, scarlet with green facings, for St. Sampson, the vale and the cited parishes. The second light infantry, or south regiment, scarlet with blue facings, comprehends St. Martin's, the Forest, and St. Andrew's parishes. The third light infantry, or west regiment, scarlet with black facings, takes in the parishes of St. Saviour, St. Peter du Bois, and Torteval.

These militia regiments, with the artillery also (for the returns of which see Appendix), are constantly supplied and kept up during peace, by receiving into their corps all youths of fourteen years of age and upwards, (excepting those belonging to Elizabeth College which are exempted by the Governor)

who are regularly trained to arms by serjeants for that purpose, till they are admitted at the age of sixteen into the artillery or infantry regiments; and every male inhabitant, not publicly employed by Government, is liable to serve both in peace and in war, till he has arrived at the age of sixty years, or is infirm.

During war, the Lieut.-Governor has his regular staff appointment, with table money allowed; but in times of peace he has only four Aides-de-Camps from the militia officers of the island, and six troopers in rotation to attend for orders, upon days required.

There is a Fort or Town-Major, a Governor's Secretary, with one Clerk, and two Deputy Inspectors of the Militia; a Commissary of the Militia force; a Deputy Judge Advocate, and a Chaplain to the forces. Besides the militia being occasionally called out for drilling, etc., the Lieut.-Governor generally reviews them himself, on stated days, three or four times a year, but generally at Easter and Midsummer.

In the time of war every militiaman, in rotation, is obliged nightly to mount guard at the different batteries round the island.

"It is but justice due to the attention and exertions of the several commandants, officers, and privates, composing this militia force to say (adds a late writer), that they have not only attained a very formidable and military appearance, but in point of discipline, are truly respectable, so much so, that the Lieut.-Governor (General Doyle) upon a late review, good humouredly remarked, that if they would not surprise their enemies, they certainly very much surprised their friends." I may add, that most of the militiamen are expert marksmen when firing at the target.

Berry's History, p. 213.

CHAPTER XI.

". . . . . And if chance thy home
Salute thee with a father's honour'd name,
Go, call thy sons, instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors, and make them swear
To pay it by transmitting down entire
Their sacred rights, to which themselves were born."
Akenside, "For a Column at Runymede."

If the barons of England in the year 1215 obtained by force, from pusillanimous King John, the acknowledgement of the celebrated Magna Charta,[1] those in power about that period procured from the same King the like advantage for these islands; namely, a charter or constitution.

Again by the Precepte Assize, which was signed in the year 1331, in the fifth year of King Edward III, all the privileges formerly allowed to the inhabitants of Guernsey were confirmed.[2]

[1] Signed in the field at Runymede, 15th of June, 1215. The above original charter for these islands is lost, but the constitutions are extant, in an inquest of his son, Henry III, which recites and confirms them. A copy of the same, in Latin, may be seen in Falle's Cæsaria, Appendix I; also in Appendix V, Berry's History. This deed must have been made *postquam Normania alienata fuit:* this event happened in 1207, King John died in 1216; between these years it must have been signed.—Edit.

[2] Dr. Shebbeare says "That these constitutions were antecedent to those of Magna Charta; each charter sprang from the same cause

The next aid for the proper understanding of the constitution was the collection of the laws, entitled "The approbation of the laws, with alterations and additions to the text, compiled from the Commentaries of William Terrien upon the ancient customs of Normandy, and reformed by virtue of two Orders in Council, one dated the 9th of October, 1580, and the other, the 31st of July following." This regulation was finished at Guernsey on the 22nd of May, 1582, as appears by the preamble; and this compilation was ratified by Council on the 25th of November, 1583, in the twenty-fifth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The above approbation of the laws and customs of Terrien, are still considered as part of the written laws of the island, though they are represented by Warburton and others, as being "somewhat imperfect," like all other human laws.[2]

The foregoing constitution of King John, with the extents of Edward III, and the Terrien Commentaries, the regulations also of the commissioners sent to this island at various times, and the orders of the King and Council, constitute the chief written laws which regulate the conclusions of the Court:

though obtained by different means. In Jersey (he says) it was given as a reward of loyalty for courage and allegiance; in England it was extorted by force of arms, and the heroic resolution, either to enjoy the rights and franchises of human kind, or perish in the defence of them." The constitutions, laws, and customs both of England and Normandy, were at that time the same. (History of Jersey, p. 75 and 76.)

[1] The Precepte d'Assize is copied in original French, in Appendix to Warburton: Berry has a translation of it in Appendix, No. V. It is a collection of the ancient liberties, usages, and customs, preserved in this isle, made in 1331, before the Itinerant Judges, and approved by the Court, from an inquest according to ancient form: viz. each parish deputing twelve discreet, old, and learned men, to bear witness, upon oath, to the truth of the said liberties, usages, and customs.

[2] Warburton, p. 73. Berry, p. 173. Terrien published his Commentaries, for the first time, in 1574.

To which indeed may be added all acts of the English Parliament in which the islands are particularly mentioned, provided the same be here registered in the Royal Court.[1]

Besides the above written laws, the decisions of the Court are regulated by several customs and usages, upon points not forseen by them; all of which are however founded upon the Norman Law. And lastly, the States and the Royal Court make temporary laws, for the better government of the police, etc., of the islands, and which regulations and acts of Court have sometimes become almost permanent, though not authorized by the Crown.

It appears by the above Precept of Assize, and other ancient records, that heretofore all causes within the island were determined by four Chevaliers, or by them and the Bailiff.[2] Two of those Chevaliers residing, and two being sent every year, about autumn, to assist in hearing and determining the law causes; and an appeal lay to the Exchequer of Rouen in Normandy.

This sort of judicature remained till about the time of King John's losing that dominion, when Coronatores Jurati, Coroners, or as now called Jurats, were appointed. These Jurats are to be such as constantly reside in the island, and from the judgment given by them, there always did, and still does lie an appeal. At first their judgments in matters of greater moment and difficulty, being called jugemens replégées, were reserved till the final determination of Judges Itenerant, who from King John's time were constantly sent over every three years; but that has for divers years been laid aside;[3] and in-

[1] See observations on this at the end of the chapter; and also two letters on this subject in the Star of December 25, 1821, and January 8, 1822, signed *Amicus Patriæ*; part copied in Appendix, as being worth preserving.—Edit.

[2] Warburton, p. 69.

[3] Since the time of Elizabeth, they have been discontinued. Berry, p. 189.

stead thereof, there lies at present an appeal from the sentence of the Bailiff and Jurats, to the Lords of his Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, in all civil causes, confined to cases by Order in Council of the 13th May, 1823, "where the object in dispute, if real property, amounts to the value of 10*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* sterling, per annum; or if personal, of 200*l.* sterling; so that such appeals be prosecuted within six months from the date of the judgment complained of."[1]

When such cases as have been referred are not determined by the Privy Council, a commission (as in the year 1815) is given to two or three gentlemen learned in the law, to proceed to the island, to try such causes as more peculiarly attach to the disputes on real property situated in the island.

There is, however, another Norman custom called doleance, as expressed in their book called Terrien,[2] which, upon particular cases, is allowed by the Court for the mode of appeal to the Privy Council, though for a lesser sum than that before stated, where the object of dispute in its effects may include a much larger injury.[3] But then the Doleant must, within twenty-four hours, consign into the hands of the officers of the court a sum of money,[4] for caution, that he will prosecute his doleance within a year and a day; and if he

[1] Report of the Royal Commissioners, 1815, published in Guernsey, 1823.—Edit.

[2] Terrein, lib. ii. art. 2.

[3] Such for instance as the rights of Seigneurs with respect to chief-rents, poulage, etc.; and all such cases where rights are denied which involve a future evil of some magnitude, though the present value be trifling. A case of this sort was decided by the Privy Council respecting the payment of rents reserved in quarters of wheat; the question was, whether the holders of wheat rents could demand the same to be of the entire growth of the island, or whether good foreign wheat should not be received as payment. The Hon. Privy Council determined that good foreign wheat should be thus received as a discharge. Order in Council was registered 7th September, 1815.

[4] "The present practise of the Court is for the Doleant to deposit 10*l.* sterling in the Greffier's hands."—P. L. C.

fail so to do, that money is confiscated to the use of the poor of the parish where the *Doïeant* resides. There are also some peculiarities in the administration of justice in this island, differing so materially from the mode adopted in England, that every Englishman must remark it; namely, that of having no trial by jury;[1] but the decision of the Court upon all causes, criminal as well as civil, is determined by the majority of the votes of the Jurats present; the Bailiff, or his Lieutenant, when presiding, having only the casting vote when the Jurats are equally divided in opinion. The manner also of trying the prisoner for any criminal offence is worth noting. All trials are in the French of the island; which may be called a patois;[2] very unfit in the present enlightened age to be adopted, but more particularly so in a court of law where so many Englishmen are concerned.

We have now three distinct indictments in criminal cases:[3]

1. In cases for slander, assault, and battery, and others of a similar nature, one of the King's officers is joined to the prosecutor; the other to the defendant. Those causes are denominated, *Causes en adjonction*, and the usual punishment is a *reparation d'honneur*; i. e., an apology and a fine to the plaintiff, if he be well founded; and a fine to the King from the party, whether plaintiff or defendant, who may be ill founded.

2. In prosecutions for offences not capital, such as petty

[1] Dr. Shebbeare speaks, in chap. III, of the Customs of Normandy (one of which was the trial by Jury); and chap. IV, p. 88, he says, "The men of Jersey annihilated their Juries and established their Judges for life, or rather, mixing them together, produced a jurisdictive mule, which is reconcileable to neither species.

[2] Patois as to proceedings and law terms, but the pleadings of the Advocates are generally in better French. Those who are accustomed to peruse ancient deeds in England, must be well aware that law Latin and law French are not very elegant languages.—Edit.

[3] Editor of Warburton Appendix, p. 141.

larceny, insulting the police officers, etc., etc., the cause is entered by the King's officers as public prosecutors. The first step is, the taking the interrogatory of the prisoner in writing; after which he is committed for trial. On the next Saturday (if in term time), the prisoner is brought before the Court, to choose any of the Advocates he may think proper for his counsel; when, if he persist in denying the crime, the following rule of court is taken; *Les officiers du Roi prouveront aprés que le dit A. B. a fait choix de l'Avocat C. D. pour son conseil.* Should the prisoner confess the crime, the rule of the court is, *Remise à samedi pour entendre les témoins des officiers du Roi après que le dit A. B. a reconnu avoir commis le dit crime et a fait choix de l'Avocat C. D. pour son conseil.* A copy of the prisoner's interrogatory is then delivered to his counsel, and on the next criminal court day the prisoner is tried, his counsel being allowed to plead to the merits; after which the King's officers give their "conclusions," and finally the Bailiff sums up the case, and sentence is pronounced by the court.

3. In prosecutions for capital crimes; i. e., such felonies as are to be punished with loss of life or limb, the prisoner is brought before the court, his interrogatory is taken in writing, and he is committed for trial. He is then summoned for the first criminal court day, to choose a counsel, when a rule, precisely similar to that taken in crimes not capital, is granted. After the prisoner has chosen his counsel, the witnesses are examined in private, in Court, and their depositions taken down in writing. When they have all been examined, a day is fixed for the recollement, when the depositions are again read over in private to the witnesses, who are at liberty to add or to diminish from their former declarations. The next step is the confrontations; these, usually, though not necessarily, take place the same day as the recollemens.

The prisoner is duly summoned to be confronted with the

witnesses; they are called in one by one, their depositions are read, and the accused, assisted by his counsel, puts such counter interrogatories as he may deem essential: the court may also interrogate the witnesses. After the confrontations are terminated, the prisoner's counsel may demand to examine witnesses (temoins justicatifs) on behalf of the prisoner; but he must state the particular facts which he is desirous of proving, and the Court decides on the propriety of admitting or refusing such evidence. When the temoins justicatifs are admitted, their depositions are also taken, *a futur*.[1] The whole of the proceedings being reduced into writing, a copy of the interrogatory and depositions, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Court, is delivered to the King's officers, and another copy to the prisoner's counsel.

On the next criminal court day the evidence is read, and the prisoner is tried, his counsel being allowed to plead to the merits of the case, previously to the King's officers giving their conclusions. It should be here observed, that in the administration of the oath to the witnesses, it is not the custom, as in England, to place the right hand on the New Testament and kiss the book, but to hold the right hand up, whilst the Magistrate swears the parties.

When the Royal Commissioners were here in 1815, they administered the oath as in England, and the causes were tried in English, an interpreter being sworn for the purpose.

The Royal Court determine all causes except for treason, coining, and violence offered to a magistrate in the execution of his office, which three cases are, and always have been, referred to the sole cognizance of the Crown, as before stated.

In criminal cases there lies no appeal to the Crown.

By an Order in Council of the 30th of November, 1699, the Court is authorised to stay the execution of any criminal, until

[1] Dicey, p. 36–37. Warburton, p. 69.

his Majesty's pleasure be known. This, however, rests with the Court.

It has been remarked by Warburton, Dicey, and other writers, "that it is somewhat hard, that where a man's reputation, liberty, or life are concerned, there should be no appeal; while, originally, personal property to the amount of 40*l.* value, or 40*s.* per annum of real property, a man might have appealed to the Privy Council for redress." In his remark on this subject, Dicey adds, "I think there does not appear any great show of wisdom or justice in this."

Indeed, to an Englishman, it does seem somewhat strange, that his Majesty's representative in this island, should not have the power to arrest the execution of a criminal, till such times as his Majesty's pleasure could be known. This, seems to have been tried during the former governorship of Lieut.-General Sir John Doyle. Had the power, however, of the Royal Court been much abused, there is no doubt but that the Privy Council would long ago have remedied the evil.

Nothing can be said in its favour, but that such trials very seldom occur, and executions have been very rare; the greatest part of the sentences of the Court for the capital offences, which have taken place, have been banishment from the island. The English reader may perhaps smile at the punishment, when he is told, that the prisoner is left at liberty to go to England or to France, or any where that he pleases, so that he but quits the Bailiwick. The prisoner, however, before he departs, has often a flogging given as part of his punishment.*

In taking a general view of the laws of another country, we

* It appears before the time of Henry VII, that the Governor had the power of pardoning offenders; but this privilege was, by this King's command, taken away. Dr. Shebbeare relates (p. 122) as follows: "Quarrels between the Governors and Jurats of Jersey; acts of violence committed on both sides, and murders and felonies were common amongst the dependents of the Governor, the Jurats,

naturally think of comparing them with our own; *comparare Virgilium cum Homero* is the idea we possess when speaking of different poets. Such will be the case when we are thinking or talking of the laws and customs of different nations, we make our comparisons, and we often perhaps draw our conclusions with too much prejudice in favour of our own, to which we have been accustomed from our youth.

The laws of England are certainly, in most instances, very admirable and just; and, what is more, they are most uprightly administered; though the glorious uncertainty of the law in England has become a proverb. Again the laws there, are too copious—Acts of Parliament too much extended; and there also is another defect, and a huge fault it is, namely, that the expenses attending the procuring our rights, too often exceed the value of the property in dispute, or absorb the whole of it, before the decision be made in this island, there being

and the vassals of the contending tenants of noble fiefs; so were such offenders acquitted and pardoned by the Governor, or Jurats, according to that side of the question on which they were engaged: those, therefore, who were condemned by the Jurats, were pardoned by him; and such as had supported the cause of the magistrates, were acquitted by them at the court. In this manner all degrees of violence were countenanced, and their perpetrators protected. "It was therefore ordered, that none who were sentenced to death by the laws, should be pardoned by the Governor or Jurats, without the express authority or command of the King." It may be observed, that this order does not take away the power of suspending a sentence; but rather confirms the necessity of always submitting the same to his Majesty: for how can his Majesty command the sentence of death to be put in force, if he be not informed of it? "The practice, as to the criminal code in Jersey, appears to be quite different from that of Guernsey: "every accusation is examined by a petty jury, termed la petite enquete, composed of the parochial Constable and twelve of his officers; seven of these must concur in opinion to find the prisoner guilty, and he may afterwards appeal to la grande enquete, composed of twenty-four persons taken from the neighbouring parishes; five out of the twenty-four are sufficient to acquit a prisoner."—Pleiss's Jersey, p. 237.

no stamps in use, both law and justice are administered with much less expense,[1] and in much less time than in England; nor are there in Guernsey any such fictitious gentlemen of the law to contend with, as Messieurs John Doe or Richard Roe. Besides which, the manner of conveying (and afterwards registering the estates) is so simple, and with such few words, that a sheet of paper will contain the agreement or deed, and of course, where there is so little to molest, there must be so much less to dispute about.

In travelling over this rugged road, it will be my endeavour to make it as smooth to the reader as the knotty points of the law will permit, without entering into the arcana of the profession, which I must leave to be unravelled by his Majesty's law officers of the island, in case the stranger require their assistance. To give a general idea of the subject is all that I profess to do.

In the first place, it should be known that there are three regular terms, in which the business of the different courts is transacted; each of which continues six weeks: these courts are styled *les Chef Plaids*, or Chief Pleas. The first in the year are held on the first Monday after the 15th of January; and on the second Saturday is the opening of the Saturday's court. This court is held for the passing of contracts, Admiralty causes, criminal informations, etc. On the Monday are held the

[1] What will our modern gentlemen of the long robe say to the following accusation against Mr. Peter De Beauvoir, the Bailiff of Guernsey; and his answer, about the year 1649? In the 17th Article he is accused: "That he makes the poor people of the isle to lose time after their law-suits, in spending the time about unusual speeches, made rather to utter his vanity, than for the good and dispatching of the people, who often lose divers days in attending after matters which might be dispatched the first day of appearance." To which accusation De Beauvoir answers, "That he doth dispatch above three hundred causes in one day, may be justified by the court book, which is as much as can be well done."—Annot. Hist. of Guernsey, p. 25.

Mobiliaire Courts, in which pleas are determined for moveables or chattels; the parishes being divided into districts, the low parishes, viz. St. Peter's Port, St. Sampson's, and the Vale, being assigned for one Monday; and the high parishes, being the remainder, on another Monday. On Tuesday the Court of Namps is held: namps, or nams, is a word used in the custom of Normandy for a distress; and so *nantir*, or *namier*, is to distrain; all which seems to have its derivation from the Saxon language. In these Courts of Namps, nothing but authentic deeds under the seal is to be pleaded; and the distress taken is to be left upon the fief.[1]

The second term begins on the first Monday after Easter week; then follows, as before, the Saturday's court for the trial of prisoners, etc.; and on the first Tuesday after, is what is called *les plaids d'héritage*, or the court day, when real property causes are heard. The third term, or the Michaelmas chief pleas, is opened on the first Monday after St. Michael; and fifteen days afterwards, the Saturday's court commences; and on Monday, the law court. During these periods, the court sits at ten o'clock every Monday and Saturday, and every alternate Tuesday: it also sits on every Saturday during the vacations, for passing contracts, signing manifests, etc.; and is in the further habit of sitting on other extra days, for special occasions, or for the accommodation of parties applying for that indulgence.

During term time, four Jurats are assigned to attend the court, in rotation; though two of them, with the Bailiff, or his Lieutenant, is sufficient to constitute the ordinary court, before which all causes are brought in the first instance. The decision of this court, except in peculiar cases (say the commissioners), is commonly had with great expedition.[2] From its decision, however, either party is at liberty to appeal, if the

[1] Warburton, p. 83. [2] Royal Commissioners' Report, 10 and 11.

sentence be definitive, or affect the merits of the case. This appeal must now be made to the Court of Judgments, as the former Court of Appeal has been abolished by the Order in Council of the 18th of May, 1823: and by the same Order in Council, no depositions are to be taken in writing, nor appeal allowed, where the sum in dispute does not exceed the amount of 150 livres tournois, i. e. 10*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* sterling, for real property, per annum, etc.

The *Cour de Jugemens* consists of not less than seven Jurats, with the Bailiff, or Lieut.-Bailiff; from which court the last appeal is to the King and Council, under the regulations before mentioned.

The practice of the Guernsey court differing from the English one, will be now taken in order as the same is defined by the Royal Commissioners in 1815. The subjects may be classed under the respective heads of Commis, Cession, Renunciation and Saisie, Guarantee, Arrest, Bail, and Costs. And here it may be necessary, in the first place, to remark, that the above Order in Council has not at present taken into consideration the laws of cession, or of renunciation, or of guarantee, which is much to be wished it had; but the lords have postponed the same, till they have received some further observations from the Royal Court.

THE COMMIS,

Or reference to one Jurat of the Court in causes on disputed accounts, may in some measure be compared to the Court of Chancery referring the matter to a Master, to be reported thereon to the Court.[1] The Commissioners have described it to be "an extraordinary peculiarity in the proceedings of the Royal Court, with respect to actions for the recovery of money

[1] Report, p. 23.

due upon account." In cases of this sort, where the defendant disputes the items of the account, he has the power of having the cause referred to one of the Jurats, who is thereupon termed the Commis of the Court. As neither party is bound by the decision of the Commis, he never attempts to decide, but merely inquires what items are disputed, and the ground of objection, and returns them to the Court; where, instead of the cause being resumed as a single connected transaction, every item objected to forms the subject of a distinct and separate cause whereon a distinct and separate judgment is pronounced, and a distinct and separate appeal allowed to the local Courts; and even the final appeal to his Majesty in Council is given to the party who is dissatisfied, upon such of the items as may be of the value of forty pounds.[1] "Thus it may happen and has actually happened (say the Commissioners) that numerous cases have arisen out of one, and what makes the hardship still greater is, that the plaintiff cannot enforce payment of any item which may have been decided on in his favour, until judgment has been given upon every one of the disputed items." The Commissioners recommend that this reference to a Commis be discontinued, and that the Royal Court be directed in future to determine every such case upon its general merits, after hearing whatever evidence may be necessary upon the several items, as causes of that sort are decided in England."

The Royal Court having replied to the Lords of the Privy Council, previous to their order, state on this subject as follows: "With all submission to the Commissioners, the reference to Commis is attended with infinite advantages; though not authorised to decide, it yet proves the means of settling accounts, and putting an end to a great number of causes. When the causes do again go into Court, it is the means of reciting all the written evidence, and documents intended to be produced,

[1] Now altered to 20*l.* by order in Council of 13th of May, 1823.

of recording the pretensions and objections of the parties, and of classing the several items of an account, and which are similar, and fall under the same objection. The report of the Commis is intended to condense the whole matter in dispute, and to present it to the Court in so plain a manner, as to enable it to come to a decision without difficulty or confusion." After stating some other observations, to which the reader is referred,[1] the Court adds "If, instead of satisfying himself with stating the reasons of the parties, the Commis, after having examined the question, acted more as a reporter than he has usually done, the reference to Commis might easily be rendered of still greater use; the Court therefore humbly recommends modifications of the reference, but not that it should be abolished."

By a reference to the Order in Council of the 13th of May, 1823, it will appear that their Lordships had listened to the suggestions of the Royal Court, by adopting the following Order:

"That the Commis should be ordered to class the several articles of an account dependant on each other, or of the same nature, under distinct heads; and that the number of causes should be limited by the number of these heads."

I will now proceed to an exposition of the Law of Cession, Renunciation and Saisie, all of which are connected more or less one with the other.

CESSION.

Cession is the giving upon oath the whole of the debtor's

[1] Observations on Report, printed Guernsey, 1822.

personal property for the satisfaction of his creditor or creditors. It can only be made by a debtor while actually in gaol, who thereupon comes into Court in his proper person, and swears that he has ceded his whole property, without fraud or concealment;[1] and that he will pay, and satisfy the just demands of his creditors, if he should ever become possessed of better means. The effect of this proceeding is the liberation of the debtor, and from all further demands against him for the present; though, in the event of his making any subsequent acquisition of property, he is liable to his creditors, pursuant to his undertaking on oath. This law of cession is contained in the Terrien Commentary upon the Grand Coustumier, Book 10th, Chap xii, as adopted into the law of Guernsey by the *approbation des loix*, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"This Cession in moveable Courts is not always esteemed bankrupt (says Dicey), which by the laws of Guernsey carries infamy with it, and may be liable in some cases to perpetual imprisonment; but if poverty befalls the debtor by fire, shipwreck, thieves, sickness, etc. then, upon his cession of his whole estate, he is free from imprisonment."[2]

The practice of Cession (say the Commissioners) has been discontinued in Guernsey for many years, in consequence of the more extensive effect of Renunciation.[3] They further add, "Whether your Majesty's English subjects sojourning in Guernsey are entitled to the privilege of Cession, as well as the natives, seems a matter of some doubt; as it is a proceeding purely of a personal nature, it might be supposed that there would be no difference, and one or two instances were cited to us of British subjects sojourning in the island, who had been permitted to make Cession. But according to the best

[1] Formerly such persons wore a green cap and a girdle, which latter was delivered up; but now these formalities have ceased; the debtor's clothes, bed, and arms, are excepted."

[2] Dicey, p. 46. [3] Commissioners' Report, p. 25.

information we could obtain, there was reason to believe that it was done under a compromise with the creditors; and the better opinion seems to be, that none but natives are entitled to this privilege.

RENUNCIATION

Is of two sorts:—

1. *Renonciation par loi outrée*, or a forced Renunciation, which is a compulsive process, the result of an action for that purpose instituted in the Court of Inheritance or *Cour d'héritage*. It affects only the real property of the debtor, and merely clears him from those debts which are attached to the real estate. In respect of his personal property, he still remains liable for all simple contract debts, except such as may be owing to the plaintiff who recovers against him in this real action.

2. *Renonciation volontaire*, in which the debtor against whom an action is brought, without awaiting the judgment of the Court, but at any earlier stage of the proceedings he pleases, voluntarily renounces to all his goods, chattels, and estates *(à tous ses biens, meubles et héritages)*, in favour of his creditors generally, or of any one creditor whom he chooses to prefer; by which act he is entirely exonerated, not only from the particular debt or debts which are the subject of the suit, but from every other debt he may have contracted at that time.

The action, in which the defendant thus offers to give up his estate real and personal, is commenced in the Court of Moveables (*Cour de Meubles*).

As against his real estate, however, the offer is not available in that Court, a minute is therefore entered, that the defendant will confirm his surrender of real estate, at the next sitting of the court on matters of inheritance *(corróborer aux prochains plaids d'héritage)*. He accordingly does so confirm, or if

he fail to do so after three defaults, an officer of the court is appointed in his place, and confirms for him, whereby a complete surrender of the real estate is effected.

"The first-mentioned of these two modes of Renunciation being strictly a process against the real estate, and not having any reference to the personal rights or situation of the owner of such estate, is not limited to any particular class of persons. Your Majesty's subjects therefore sojourning in Guernsey may be forced to surrender their real estate to their creditors in satisfaction of their debts, as well as the native or naturalized proprietor.

"The voluntary Renunciation, however, is strictly confined to natives, or naturalized proprietors of real estate in the island, and is on no account allowed to any other persons whatever.

"The law of Renunciation *à l'héritage* is contained in the Terrien Commentary, Book 8, Chap. 25, as adopted into the law of Guernsey by the *approbation des loix.*"

With regard to voluntary Renunciation, *à tous les biens meubles et héritages*, there appears to be no written law. How the practice first commenced it would not now be easy to discover; though it seems pretty clear that it is but of modern origin; probably, in the first instance, it was no more than an admission of the defendant's liability, with a view to prevent unnecessary delay, or a sort of confession of judgment, with which the cession of personality may have been gradually combined; from whence may have finally arisen that incongruous mixture between the two proceedings which now prevails."

Although no written authority can be traced, this proceeding has been regulated from time to time by ordinances of the Royal Court, and is now considered as much the law of the island as the other and more genuine Renunciation, and has in fact of late years increased very much in practice. As this more comprehensive course came to be established, it is not

surprising, that the earlier and more simple one of the Cession of personality, should be discontinued.

Of the two modes of Renunciation, that *par loi outrée* does not appear to have been the subject of particular complaint in any of those representations of grievances which have been made to your Majesty in Council, though, in the course of our inquiries while in the execution of your Majesty's Commission, some amendments were suggested to which (say the Commissioners) it will be our duty presently to advert.[1]

"The second mode, or voluntary Renunciation, is that which has been so strongly pointed at, in all the complaints in question, and it really does seem to us to be open to every objection which has been urged against it."

Indeed as this law is now administered in Guernsey, it appears to us next to impossible, that any success can attend a suit for the recovery of a simple contract debt instituted against a native, or naturalized person, who is seised of real estate.

The immunity from arrest or attachment which such person enjoys, leaves him the uncontrouled dominion over his property during the entire pendency of his suit, which he has the power of protracting for several years, by interposing every possible delay in its progress through the Court of original jurisdiction, and subsequently no less than three different Courts of Appeal, without any security being taken from him, that the sum in dispute shall eventually be forthcoming, if pronounced to be due; and if, at the last moment, he perceives that judgment is likely to be given against him, he has the power of withdrawing the bulk of his property from the local jurisdiction, and of safely conveying it elsewhere, retaining merely a small rent, upon which he may renounce, and will then go to his creditors, as their sole satisfaction, while he

[1] Commissioners' Report, p. 28.

himself is cleared from all further legal pursuit, and in full condition to enjoy the hoard which he has so unjustly laid up.'

"As a consequence of the same system, it follows that a native of Guernsey may incur debts to any amount, without being under that wholesome apprehension of legal constraint which ought to exist in a well-regulated society; for, if he is not previously *fondé en héritage*, he is at all times in a condition to become so, and, thereby to protect himself from the calls of his creditors."

"So, also, natives of Guernsey who are likely to inherit considerable property, and who may be largely indebted, have the power by means of voluntary renunciation upon a trifling rent, of clearing off their present incumbrances, and of securing to themselves the undisturbed enjoyment of their future acquisitions; in which respect, it may be observed, that the voluntary renunciation differs materially from the ancient and more simple form of Cession, by depriving the creditor of all advantage to arise from his debtor's future acquisitions."

"Many other inconveniences attendant upon this system of voluntary renunciation might be mentioned, which it would be tedious further to detail; it may however be useful to add, that though the above instances have been described as of possible occurrence, they are, in truth, no more than the history of facts which were represented to us, and loudly complained of in the course of our inquiries."

SAISIE.

"The person to whom the renunciation is made, in either of these two modes of proceeding, is termed the Saisi, and the possession of the estate under that act of renunciation, is termed a Saisie."

[1] See Observations on the above by the Royal Court, in the next chapter.—Edit.

SAISIE MOBILIÈRE.

"In the forced renunciation, the first step of the Court, subsequent to judgment being pronounced in favour of the plaintiff, is to constitute him *Saisie Mobilière* of the defendant's estate, in which character he is entitled to take only the rents and profits of the estate in liquidation of his debt, and has no right to the estate itself, in like manner as by our English writ of *levari facias*, the Sheriff could only take the rents and profits, but not sell the land. The proceeding, indeed, as far as this point, is in the Court of Moveables, and has no avail against the real estate." To affect the real estate, the creditor pursues his farther measures in the Court of Heritage.

"In case of voluntary renunciation after three defaults committed by the defendant, and in case of forced renunciation after nine defaults, the cause is ripe for a decision of the court of heritage. The three defaults take up but a short period of time; but the nine defaults cannot be gone through in less than a year. At the expiration of a year, if the rents have been sufficient to pay the saisi his debt, he restores the estate to the debtor, in whom the right of inheritance has always remained unaffected during the continuance of the *Saisie Mobilière*." If, however, at that period, the rents and profits have not been sufficient to clear off the debt, the creditor always follows up the suit in the Court of Heritage, where he is declared *Saisi héréditale* of the estate. By that decree the estate of the debtor is gone for ever, but that of the creditor is not confirmed; he still continues merely a trustee, and the inheritance remains as it were in abeyance, to abide the final adjudication at the close of the Saisie."

"The interest, indeed, of the Saisi, whether in his character of *mobilière*, or *héréditale*, is of a very limited nature, and

restricted to the mere preservation of the property. He cannot venture to let, repair, or take any other steps respecting it, without an application to the Court to authorize his doing so; and, if he does act without such authority, he becomes liable to all the debts upon the estate as *Saisi propriétaire*.

"The first act of the *Saisi héréditale* is to give public notice that he is about to open a register, in which all the creditors are to make an entry of their demands. There is a considerable degree of formality in this proceeding; notice is put up in the public market-place for three successive Saturdays, and on the door and porch of every church in the island, for three successive Sundays; and when the Saisi héréditale has received certificates from the town Sergeant, and from the Clerks of the respective parishes, that these notices have been duly affixed, and not before, he opens his register.

"In the case of the forced renunciation, this register is open, so far as regards simple contract debts, for the space of forty days; and for the voluntary renunciation, a year and a day; during which periods, respectively, all persons having claims against the late defendant, are to register them; and such as do not register are absolutely and for ever precluded from all recovery thereof. It is still however necessary for the register to be open for five years longer, in consequence of a privilege which belongs to the holders of rents, that they shall have five years more than any other creditors to register their claims. In former times, the saisie has been known to continue for many years; but by ordinances of the Royal Court, it cannot now at any rate exceed eight years in the whole; and it is the more usual practice that the process is completed within four years."

Commissioners' Report, p. 32.

PRIORITY FROM REGISTRATION.

"When the registry has closed, the Saisi obtains an act of Court, by which all the persons who have registered therein are directed to go before a magistrate to decide on the priority of their respective claims; they there produce the different instruments, or contracts, under which they claim.

"The question of priority is decided according to the dates of registry. The first debts, therefore, in rank, are rents charged on the estate; and for this reason, that they are a species of incumbrances always registered at the greffe, or public record-office, and are there open to the inspection and knowledge of every person, like real incumbrances, in the register counties in England. The next debts in rank are such as were registered at the greffe before the saisie commenced: and the last in rank are those which have been registered in the book of the Saisi, pursuant to his public notices; which book is also kept at the greffe."

RETROGRADE OFFER.

"After the magistrate to whom this reference is made has given in his report upon the priority of claims against the estate, the parties are respectively summoned to the Court of Heritage, *selon leur postériorité*, and then the creditor whose debt has been last signed or registered, is offered the estate, on condition of his paying all the previously registered debts: if he declines the offer, his debt is gone, and all recovery thereof for ever barred; and the estate is then offered to the creditor next above him, on the same conditions; and so on, *seriatim*, in retrograde rotation, until at length some one of the creditors is content to accept the estate on the stipulated condition: such creditor

is then declared Saisi Proprietaire of the estate.[1] The Saisi Proprietaire, when so declared, is obliged to pay off every debt prior in registration to his own; and having done so, he stands completely invested with all the rights of ownership enjoyed by the former possessor, but discharged of all incumbrances."

RENT-HOLDERS' PRIORITY.

The Commissioners say, "We think it right here to observe, that the holders of rents are not only, as before mentioned, entitled to a priority over other creditors, in consequence of the registration of their rents, but they are entitled to tack to their original demand all arrears of rent, to the extent of nine years; and are considered as having a preferable claim for both together against the estate in saisie." By a late order, however, the number of years is now limited to three.[2]

"Strong complaints were made to us of the hardships which are endured in Guernsey in consequence of prior incumbrances; thus allowing arrears to be incurred, and yet being entitled to a priority for them, as well as for the principal debt; whereby subsequent incumbrances and creditors have either lost all benefit of their securities and demands, or at least had them impaired to the extent of the accumulated load of arrears."

[1] "It is difficult (says Dr. Shebbaire) to suggest what could have been the inducement to a custom so totally irreconcileable with the principles of common honesty and distributive justice; and why the last and other ascending creditors should be rescinded from those debts which are equally just with those of his first; or by what arguments a priority of credit precludes the subsequent from an equal right to the effects of him who is indebted. Yet such is the custom, and it hath long existed, to the disgrace of justice and the insular understanding.—Hist. of Jersey, p. 309. For further remarks, see next chapter.

[2] Note, by P. L. C.

The Royal Commissioners go on by saying, "The evil is increased by the circumstance of the arrears not being registered in like manner as the original rent: so that a creditor to whom the offer of the estate is made, on condition of paying prior incumbrances, may not know what the amount of those incumbrances really is, and may be deterred from accepting the offer, by the dread of making himself personally liable for undefined sums, when his acceptance might really have been attended with some advantage: thus, after many successive refusals, an estate may at length fall into the hands of a prior incumbrancer, whose just demands it may be more than sufficient to satisfy; and yet this estate is his by law, and he keeps all the surplus for his own advantage."[1]

Without entering into the merits of the question here, I might ask, does not the mortgagee, in England, sometimes become possessed of the mortgager's estate, when of more value than the mortgage advanced? For, though Blackstone says, "It is not usual for mortgagees to take possession of the mortgage estate, unless where the security is precarious or small," yet this shows that it is sometimes done, and also sometimes to the advantage of the mortgagee.

"With regard to the *Renonciation par loi outrée*, and the process of saisie, resulting therefrom, there are two points whereon we would suggest some alteration.

"1. That a prior incumbrancer should not by his own neglect in letting arrears accumulate, be allowed to prejudice subsequent incumbrancers and creditors, but that his priority of security should be confined to his original debt and to one year's arrear; on the same principle on which the Statute of Queen Anne makes the Sheriff, on execution against goods,

[1] Note by J. A. "But is obliged to give up the saisie, if called upon *comme garant* of the transactions *en héritage* of the late proprietor, etc." Mr. A. adds, "it would require a whole volume in folio to explain *les plaids d'héritage*.

answerable to the landlord for one year's rent in arrear, if demanded, but not for more."

"2. That the practice of the retrograde offer should be abolished, and that in lieu thereof, the estate in saisie should be sold, and the incumbrancers who had specific charges on the estate before the renunciation, be paid according to their priority; and that such of the creditors as may come in subsequent to the renunciation, be afterwards paid *pari passu* (each faring alike according to the debt), instead of having the offer as aforesaid made to them in the retrograde order.

"Complaints were also made to us, of the number of defaults, of which defendants are permitted to avail themselves in these proceedings; and if the Royal Court itself is not competent to apply any remedy on that head, we apprehend it might be very desirable for your Majesty in Council to direct that some of these defaults should not be allowed.

"With regard to the *renonciation volontaire*, we think, after all the consideration we have been able to bestow on the subject, that it would be best to abolish it altogether.

"The consequence of this measure will naturally be a recurrence to the former practice of Cession; a practice upon which, we have no doubt, that a very beneficial system of law for Insolvent Debtors may be engrafted, which will be susceptible of many improvements, as cases arise to require them; but which it would perhaps be premature for us now to advert to; one only amendment it is our duty to point out, namely, that your Majesty's subjects sojourning in Guernsey, should be deemed admissible to Cession, if that practice should be resumed, or to the *renonciation volontaire*, if it is continued, as well as the natives of the island."

GUARANTEE.

Here is also a subject to which, though only remotely con-

nected with the law of Debtor and Creditor we consider it our duty to call the attention of your Majesty.

"By the law of Guernsey there exists a right on the part of the holders of rents, to call upon all persons who have been at any time the owners of such rents, or who have been possessed of the estate upon which such rents are chargeable, for payment of the same, in the event of the present holders of the estate being unable to discharge them. The duration of this liability was till of late a matter of dispute, it being contended on the one hand that it extended to all time, and on the other, that it was limited to a period of forty years only. It was, however, as we were informed, decided in the year 1793, in a case that underwent much consideration, that the guarantee is perpetual. This heavy and continuing liability is a subject of great complaint amongst the inhabitants;[1] and we take the liberty of humbly suggesting to your Majesty, that the grievance which at present exists might be removed, and all those benefits resulting from the guarantee, to which the purchaser of a rent ought in justice be entitled, might be preserved by limiting the duration of liability."

The above is signed on May 2, 1816, by G. S. Holroyd.
H. M. Dyer.
Wm. Bolland.

Note.—This Report contains also remarks on Arrests, Bail, Appeals, etc. which will be noticed in the next and following chapters.

[1] A copy or part of this Petition of the Inhabitants on this subject may be seen in Appendix.

CHAPTER XI.

Having, in the last chapter, brought the reader through part of the labyrinth of the laws of Guernsey, viz. of those of Cession, Renonciation, Saisie, etc., I will endeavour to guide him through the remaining minutia, namely those respecting Arrest, Bail, and Costs; subjects indeed *minores* with regard to the forementioned laws, but *majores* with respect to those who are so unfortunate as to fall under their lash.

The laws on these points will be copied from the Order in Council, as founded on the Report of the Royal Commissioners, in 1816; to which will be added the observations of the Royal Court on some of the aforementioned laws; and, by way of conclusion, I shall beg leave to add a few remarks of my own. Before this subject is commenced, it may be proper to state, as an historical fact, that on March 14th, 1814, Mr. William Berry, the author of a late history of Guernsey, petitioned their Lordships of the Hononourable Privy Council, respecting the laws of Arrest, Bail, etc. And again, on the 30th of July, 1814, he drew up another petition on the same subjects. In which petitions he sets forth as a particular grievance, that his Majesty's British subjects sojourning in Guernsey are subject, as it were, to distinct laws, and considered as strangers and foreigners. He also complains that the causes are determined by the twelve Jurats, not by a unanimity of opinion, but by a majority of sentiment: the trial by jury, the dearest rights of Englishmen, being unknown in Guernsey. He further complains, that the trials are

in their French jargon, though the whole Court Jurats, as well as Advocates, speak better English than French; which mode of trial (says he) is peculiarly hard in criminal cases. He also states that Englishmen, though possessed of estates and rents to a large amount, are liable to arrest and imprisonment for the paltry debt of sixpence; while the property of a Guernsey native, with considerable less than a peck of wheat rent (nay even a single egg rent), is held sacred, notwithstanding he may owe thousands of pounds; again, that not only the person of an Englishman but even his goods are liable to seizure for trifling debts, and the creditor has the option of attaching his person or effects. He further complains of excessive bail for Englishmen, which is not required for natives. The Englishman not being eligible bail for the most trivial sum, whilst the natives are unexceptionable bail to any amount.

Mr. Berry also makes his remarks on the tardiness of the Courts of Law.[1] And further complains of arrest for nominal damages, before the issue is tried; which he states to be contrary to the constitution of the island by the Terrien law, Book x. Chap. 8. Another complaint he likewise makes respecting the authority and power of the constables, of sending persons out of the island at their discretion, and witnesses the case of Thomas Philips.

Mr. B. concludes his petition, by praying, "That Englishmen residing in Guernsey may no longer be considered as foreigners, and that they may have the same privileges as the natives.

"That for redress of grievances certain Commissioners may be sent or appointed, to hear and determine the merits of the cases, and that in the mean time the Royal Court may be restrained by injunction from all proceedings against Englishmen, other than against natives of the isle. In consequence of

[1] This is not the peculiar failing of the island, but may be found in other parts of the world. The practice in Guernsey has been of late very much improved.—Edit.

these petitions, and also of several causes having been referred to the Honourable Privy Council, the before named Commissioners were appointed by his Majesty, and arrived on the island on the 20th day of September, 1815.

During the intermediate period of time between the opening their Commission and the trial of the law causes, they say, "We occupied ourselves in researches regarding our principal object of inquiry, being attended for the purpose by your Majesty's Greffier, with all such public records as we wished to examine, and by such individuals as professed to have statements to make which might explain the grievances alleged to exist."[2]

After having heard the principal complaints against the present system of laws, the Commissioners drew up certain interrogatories, which were answered by the Bailiffs and Jurats of the Royal Court, his Majesty's Procureur and Comptroller, his Majesty's Greffier and Prevot, and some other individuals, understood to be well informed on the matters in question.

"Having considered ourselves (say the Commissioners) as in possession of all the material information which could be acquired relative thereto, and which could enable us to draw up a report thereon to your Majesty in your Privy Council, our further residence therefore in the island of Guernsey appearing to be no longer necessary, we sailed from thence on the 28th of October, and reached England the following day."

The Report on these subjects by the Royal Commissioners was made to his Majesty in Council on the 2nd of May, 1816. On the 13th of May, 1823, the Order in Council is dated, which regulates the law of Arrest, Bail, Costs, etc. and the whole containing the aforesaid Report, the reply of the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court to the Royal Commissioners, the observations of their Lordships, with the Court's answers, and the Order in Council, were published in Guernsey, in 1823.

[2] Royal Commissioners' Report, 1823, p. 5.

PRESENT LAWS BY THE ABOVE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

SECT. IV.—ARRESTS.

That no Arrest of the person be permitted for any sum under five pounds sterling; and that it be in all cases founded on affidavit, taken before the Bailiff, or Lieut.-Bailiff, or before any one Jurat of the court; and that all persons, whether *fondés en héritage*, or not, be equally liable for debts due on promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other negociable securities.

SECT. V.—BAIL.

"That it be made a requisite qualification of Bail, whether *fondés en héritage* or not, that he prove himself possessed of sufficient property, over and above the payment of his own just debts, to answer the demand of the plaintiff; one half of which property shall be real estate within the island: that the proof in all cases shall be the oath of the party subject to *viva voce* examination, on the part of the plaintiff in the cause; the bail being given either to pay the debt or to surrender the defendant."

SECTION VI.—PRIVILEGES OF THOSE FONDÉS EN HERITAGES.

"That the Privileges claimed by those *fondés en héritage*, of having their goods exempted from attachment, be abolished.

SECTION VII.—COSTS TO BE REVISED.

"That the Table of Costs be revised, so as to make the charges awarded correspond with those necessarily incurred."

The other Orders in Council, contained in sections Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8, from the *Cour Ordinaire* to the *Cour de Jugemens*,

the appeal relating to the *Cour d'Appel devant plus de Juges*, the appeals to the King in Council, and that with regard to the Commis, have been before noticed; but with respect to the law of cession and renunciation, and that of guarantee, the lords of the committee beg leave to represent to your Majesty, that they defer their report till they shall have received some further observations thereon from the Royal Court."

These remarks are now to be considered.

"The only difference (say the Bailiff and Jurats, etc. of the Royal Court) between the two modes of cession, and renonciation volontaire, is, that by the former the debtor binds himself on the oath which is administered to him, that he gives up all his present property, real and personal, to pay his creditors; and *hereafter*, if he should come in possession of the means of doing so. Whereas, by the renonciation volontaire, he swears only to the giving up the whole of his real and personal property, without the promise of payment hereafter."

"The *renonciation volontaire* modifies the cession, and avoids the hardship of binding an unfortunate debtor for life; but, at the same time, it is liable to abuse from the greater facility of effecting a total liberation of the debtor.

"It is not in this country alone, that to draw the line between the hardship and abuse above alluded to has proved one of the most difficult and delicate parts of legislation. Some regulation, that would keep a distinction between the several cases where the one or the other should be allowed, might be framed, to prevent as much as possible the abuse and hardship complained of.

"The Court is humbly of opinion, that having no law of bankruptcy, renunciation serves as its substitute; and, when granted, should free the person from all demands; but that it should not be lightly granted, and never without allowing the creditors time to be consulted, so as previously to ascertain that no fraud had been practised, or was in view.

"Cession is to be resorted to, and allowed in all cases where no fraud could be proved, in order to free the debtor from prison, or from arrest, at the suit of any particular creditor, to whom the surrender of the debtor's effects should be made; and a promise given, on oath, to pay him his balance, whenever the debtor had the means of doing so; this cession not to free the debtor from the claims of other creditors. Both renonciation volontaire and cession to be allowed all his Majesty's subjects, after a continued residence in the island of a year and a day; whether they be or be not *fondés en héritages.*"

Why the court should make this distinction between the law of cession and renunciation, I cannot conceive. An honest man, who through misfortune may have been brought to a state of bankruptcy, would, in conscience, pay off his debts, whenever he came into sufficient property so to do; and any other man who has not honesty should be compelled to do it.

The bankrupt and insolvent laws, in England, have puzzled the brains of many an English statesman; but if honesty were made the *sine quâ non* of deliverance from arrest and imprisonment, no honest person would refuse to swear that he would pay his debts, when he should have it in his power so to do. If the man would not swear after this manner, let him be incarcerated, and let him remain in prison till he does swear it.

With regard to the remarks made by the Royal Court, on the exemption of arrest for a year and a day, now enjoyed by British subjects resorting to Guernsey; their arguments appear perfectly just.

"By the constitution of the island, the Court has no cognizance or jurisdiction over debts or other cases that have been contracted out of the bailiwick, or that have originated elsewhere: and in former times, even so late as to be in the memory of some of the Court, the exemption from arrest of a stranger, for a debt contracted in England or other places abroad, was absolute, not only for a year and a day, but so long as the stranger remained in the island."

"It is only of late years that the Court has modified this general exemption, and judged, that after a continued residence of a year and a day, the stranger has chosen this for his domicile, and should answer to the demands made on him; giving him, at the same time, the option to plead in this Court, or give bail to plead in the place or country where the debt was contracted."

"This modification appears to the Court sufficient. The Commissioners admit, that no inconveniences to a considerable extent have been practically felt from the present interpretation of the law. The alteration proposed (of abolishing this rule of court), would therefore remedy no evil, and might give rise to one; for it would certainly produce much inconvenience to Englishmen visiting this island, to be arrested at a distance from their friends, their books, and papers, without the means of procuring bail or avoiding a prison.

"Supposing that this island should occasionally become a refuge for British subjects, and afford for a time a sanctuary from arrest, this would prove no injury to their creditors; on the contrary, instead of debtors flying to France, Holland, and other places on the Continent, which are as much or more within their reach, and there settling, and without being there liable to the payment of their debts; it is to the advantage of their creditors that they should not be forced to take a step so fatal to their expectations, but rather permitted to come, and even settle here, where they may ultimately have an opportunity of compromising or enforcing their demands after the residence of a year and a day. The Court, therefore, cannot conceive any possible good that can result from the alteration proposed, either to the country at large, to the British subject coming here, to his creditor, if he has one, or to the native."

"With respect to the *Renonciation par loi outrée*, the Court agrees in the first part of the view taken by the Commissioners on this subject; that a prior incumbrancer should not, by his own neglect in letting arrears accumulate, be allowed to

prejudice subsequent creditors, but the limitation to one year's arrears (adds the Court) would be too little, in the same manner as the nine years were too much." And again, in the Court's second remarks on this subject, it says; "The chief part of the inconveniences complained of in this Renunciation and in the Saisie, will be remedied by the limitation of three years arrears to be allowed to the owners of rents, instead of nine years arrears, before granted; so that, without altering the law as it now stands between the debtor and creditor, the latter of whom may always claim from the debtor nine years arrears of rents, no estate *en saisie*, nor any person being guarantee to another, shall in any case be liable to the payment of more than three years' arrears of rents, prior to the debtor's renunciation, to the owners of such rents, be their priority, right or security what it may. With respect to the sale of the estate that is *en saisie*, instead of the disposal of it by the retrograde offer, the Court is very far indeed from thinking the alteration for the better as proposed by the Commissioners. The retrograde offer is in truth a sale, attended with less difficulty and expense than any other, requiring no new deeds, and above all requiring no *trèzième* to the King or Lord of the Fief, which is due on the alienation of land for money. A sale in money would not only change the tenure and the nature of the property of those who have solid rents on the estate, but endanger the property itself, which, converted into cash, is liable to accidents of various kinds."

"The change proposed would dislocate the whole system of real property in the island, and the subject being so intricate and important, and the retrograde offer being the most simple mode of ending a Saisie, we humbly pray your Lordships that no alteration of the nature proposed be made."

In the Lords of the Council's answer on this subject, it is stated, that it has been suggested to them, "that the purchaser might hold under the same tenure as the *Saisie Propriétaire*,

without any conveyance but the decree of the Court; that the sale might be exempted from the payment of the *treizième* to the King, or the Lord of the Fief, and that the purchase money might be paid into Court. The Royal Court will keep these observations in view, and if their objections still remain, will state precisely how each of them bear upon the conclusions which they may ultimately be disposed to draw."[1]

The Court now replies in the following words:[2]

"The observations made by your Lordships on the process of retrograde-offer to the creditors taking possession of the estate, have been seriously considered by the Court, to whom it is not surprising that the process should appear singular to those who reason abstractedly on the subject. The Court, aware that this process must be defended on the particular grounds of our system and tenure of real property, and of circumstances absolutely local, is anxious to divest itself, in the discussion of this question, of those prejudices which may also be deemed local.

"It certainly is possible, as observed by your Lordships, that an estate may prove ultimately solvent; that on a public sale, it may produce sufficiently to satisfy all the creditors, and that some of the earlier creditors may, according to the present practice, derive a profit beyond the liquidation of their debts; all this is possible, but should necessarily be considered an exception to the general rule, that can arise only from ignorance and neglect on the part of the debtor in the first place, when he renounces to an estate more than equal to satisfy all demands; or next, on the part of the latter creditors, who, when offered a property sufficient to pay their debts in full, or in part, have declined it. The earlier creditors can derive no profit at the other creditors' expense but such as these have chosen to relinquish.

[1] Letter to Sir Peter de Havilland, Bailiff, dated Whitehall, 27th July, 1819, signed Chetwynd.

[2] Observations of the Royal Court, pages 12 to 19.

The general rule is, without doubt, that the estate *en saisie* is not solvent, and that the creditor, accepting the offer of becoming proprietor, derives no profit beyond his own claim.

Reasoning therefore from the general rule, we may discard from our minds those apprehensions which rest on the supposition of events so very unlikely to occur; nor is the delay to which the practice of retrograde-offer is said necessarily to lead, attributable to that cause, but to the forms and defaults, giving time to the owner of the estate to settle his affairs before he be finally dispossessed, as well as to the creditors to establish their claims. The delay may be remedied without any interference with the retrograde offer, and will be partly so by lessening the number of defaults in the *Cour d'héritage*. In the retrograde-offer the practice itself is attended with no possible delay, whereas a sale by auction might often find no purchaser, unless it were intended indeed that the estate should be sold at any price however inadequate to the value. The retrograde offer procures, in fact, the best possible price; because every man called upon for a positive answer will weigh the matter well before he abandons his claim, and will feel inclined to venture upon the acceptance of the offer if he sees the least probability of saving only a part of that claim. It becomes his own particular business, and is sure to be attended to; whereas a sale by auction, where no one would be specially called upon to exert himself, would partake more of the nature of a general concern. Solitary instances may be adduced of a profit, but it is generally found that the creditor accepting the offer saves a part only of this claim, and often loses the whole of it, and considerably more.

Having attempted to remove the impressions that appeared to rest on your Lordships' minds in favour of a change, we shall state, says the Court, the objections: "The estates *en saisie* may all be considered as charged with the annual payment of rents, and the owner who parted with his land in con-

sideration of annual rents, did so on the certain knowledge that at all times or events that land would represent their full value.

"By subsequent sales, and the increased value of land, more rents may be created. And again, in case of embarrassment, rents may still be added to secure the creditor as far as possible. The original rents are generally distinguished by the name of *foncières*, and cannot be got rid of by purchase or assignment, without the owner's consent, to obtain which, in order to free the estate, great temptations in price are often held out in vain, for many consider these rents as secured beyond any other kind of property whatsoever, and many will not on any terms part with rents that have been of long standing in their family.

"The rents subsequently charged on the estate are generally assignable, and are so called from the liberty which the debtor enjoys of freeing himself and his estate of the payment, by means of rents due on some other property. It will therefore strike your Lordships, that if a sale analogous to the practice in England were resorted to, and the value of the estate paid down in money, it would be a measure replete with difficulty or injustice, and often with both. There would be a difficulty in estimating them all at the same value, and supposing that difficulty were encountered, there would be an injustice in obliging a person to accept money in lieu of real property so secured, and so preferred, as some of the original rents must be." The injustice would not be confined to the owners of rents, but extend to many others, through a variety of ramifications. If he have a wife, her security on the real property sold for her dower is removed; that security is such that her husband has not the power to part with that property without her consent, without her oath administered by the Court, and recorded in the deed of sale, stating, that her consent is given of her own free will. The dower on her husband's real property is the enjoyment during life of one-third; this she might lose alto-

gether by a sale for money, and on the other hand, if the money was still in existence at her husband's death, she would desire a benefit at the expense of the heirs; because, instead of a life interest, she would be entitled, if there were children, to one third of the money, and if there were no children to one half. Again, the division among the children themselves would be changed in a variety of ways. Real property goes one third to the girls, two thirds to the boys; personal property is divided alike between them, with the exception, that if the girl be married previously to the father's death, she does not share in the personal property, unless the same be reserved, whereas she would be entitled to her share of the real property if it had not been sold. Money may also be divided by will; real property cannot. And should even the money arising from the sale of the estate be again vested in the purchase of real property, the inheritance of that acquired property would not, in a collateral line, be the same as the rents or estate which had descended in a regular succession. Then with respect to the *trézième* to the King or *Seigneur du Fief*, although the sale of the estate *en saisie* might be exempted, yet the owners of rents who chose to replace their money in the same kind of property, would have to pay it.

"But it has been suggested, your Lordships are pleased to say, that the purchaser might hold under the same tenure as the *Saisie propriétaire*, that is, we conceive, all rents should continue charged on the estate, if the consideration value for which it was sold amounted to as many.

"This would certainly obviate many of the objections to a sale for money, but not remove reasons otherwise given for preferring the retrograde offer, to which may be added this farther argument: When a man parts with his own estate for annual rents to be a charge upon it, it is a natural and necessary precaution, that he should be particular in his inquiries respecting the means and character of the purchaser; that he

should look forward to the future improvement of the estate, and guard against the danger of dilapidation, mismanagement, and arrears. Now in the sale by auction, and where the consideration would consist, as in most cases it must, in annual rents to remain a charge on the estate sold, the last bidder might prove, and would be likely to prove, a person seeking the advantage of stepping into a good estate, without being called upon for ready money, and of living there as long as he could raise the means of paying the annual rents; or if these means failed, as long as it would be required to dispossess him by the process of another Saisie of the estate much decreased in value;" and of course, I may add, a loss to some of the parties concerned, the same as it would be also, in case the same should not be sold by auction in the first instance for the value of the rents that were due upon it, which is a case not very improbable to happen.

QUESTION OF GUARANTEE.

"The Law of Guarantee," says the Court, "is the fundamental safeguard of real property in this island. Under that protection has arisen the most favourable system ever framed, perhaps, not only for the security of property, which is the bond of all society and good order, but for the interest of those who had no property, for the encouragement of industry and agriculture, and for the more general diffusion of happiness and independence, and consequently for the general good."

"Under that protection, the original possessors have parted with the land; they have charged it with an annual rent of as many quarters of corn as the purchasers judged they could afford to pay, after a sufficient remuneration to themselves for their labour. Thus, without the necessity of cultivating the soil, the one enjoyed the neat income of his estate, secured on the estate itself which he could resume in case of nonpayment; while the other, on the due payment of the rent charged, be-

came real and perpetual owner, having an interest in the soil far above that of farmers under any kind of tenure. Experience has proved, that a spirit of industry and economy was thus generated, that produced content, ease, and even wealth from estates, which in other countries would hardly be thought capable of affording sustenance in their occupancy. And thus also arose two classes mutually advantageous to each other; the one living on his income, or free to exercise trade and professions, the other composed of farmers, raised to the rank of proprietors, dependant only on their good conduct."

"The faculty of acquiring land in perpetuity without paying any purchase money, is undeniably proved to have been of infinite benefit to the people of this island; but it must likewise be obvious, that this source of so much good could never have existed, and can no longer continue, without a corresponding security. Again the Court is as sensible of the many evils that are now felt, as those who have petitioned your lordships, and equally anxious to apply a remedy."

"It is therefore with real pain that the Court presume to ask, What can legislation do in such a case beyond the limitation of arrears already recommended?[1] Can it act retrospectively; and say, that the guarantee, or mortgage acquired by law, by custom, and the obligation of the parties, shall be set aside; that one party shall be relieved at the expense of the other? It may be true that the interest of many would require this at the present time; but the rights of property are too sacred to think of violating the least of them, by any injustice against any one person in favor of ever so many."

"No new law can free tenements, or persons from the guarantee, to which they are now subject, nor can do any thing towards relieving the present complaints. They indeed arise,

[1] And since adopted, being a limitation to three years' arrears of rents.

we must repeat, not from the old law, but from excessive speculation, and other circumstances unconnected with that law."

1. The Court goes on to say, "There being no doubt of an estate being perpetually liable to rents specially charged upon it by the proprietor, those rents are generally the consideration value given for the purchase; they are made the condition of the contract between the parties, and that contract or deed is registered at the Greffe, where all may have access and procure a copy. The original contract is passed by the Court, at the desire and presence of the parties, and with it the copy in the books of the Greffe is collated by the Court, and again signed. Contracts not registered, convey no right to the prejudice of those who possess obligations that are registered."

2. "Besides the original rents which formed the consideration value of the purchase, rents may be created subsequently, either for money, or on the estate's being again sold by an increase of value. These rents are generally Assignables, and so called because other rents may be assigned in lieu of them to free the debtor. The primitive rents are called *foncières*, when not assignable, and from those the debtor cannot free himself without the consent of the creditor. The last-created rents are equally registered with the first, and have also the perpetual guarantee of the estate, but not to the prejudice of the former rents, which always retain their priority of right. In short, all rents specifically charged on land, houses, or other tenements, have a perpetual guarantee on them, but the rents have a preference over each other according to the date of their registry at the Greffe."

3. "As stated in the two precedent articles, all lands are a perpetual guarantee to the rents specially charged upon them. It often happens, that the land will be divided; and that the rents due on the whole become also divided, and are made payable on portions only of the estate. But it is well understood, that every part of the lands, originally charged with all

the rents, remains a perpetual guarantee to them although so divided.

"Supposing, for example, an estate composed of four fields sold for an annual rent of twenty quarters of wheat, the original or first proprietor parts with these four fields, because he knows that they are a perpetual and sufficient guarantee to him for the payment of the twenty quarters of corn. In the course of time, one of those fields, either on account of situation or buildings erected upon it, or other causes, will alone be sold for an annual rent of twenty quarters also, and will be charged with the payment of the rent due to the first proprietor, who cannot object to the rents being thus made chargeable on one of the fields, but who does not the less consider the three other fields as a guarantee to him.[1] He retains the original title deeds, or can

* Here appears to be the root of all the mischief of the guarantee laws; for instead of the original purchaser having of his own accord charged any particular house, or piece of land, with the original or *foncieres* rents, the same ought not to have been allowed, without the approbation of the original owner; or, in case of his refusal, by the Douzaniers of the parish, affixing such a portion of the original rent on the house or land so sold off from the first purchase, then there would have been no necessity for the guarantee of the remainder; as the part of the estate so sold off would have been an ample security to the first granter of the estate; and each separate estate would then have been sufficient to answer the demands of the original rent-holder, or his representative. The possessor alone of the estate, for the period he holds it, being under the obligation, and he, for no longer a time than whilst in possession; for immediately he had resold the estate, the new purchaser would be under the obligation [1] in lieu of the former one, by taking the whole of the responsibility on himself.

On this subject, Dr. Shebbeare (p. 309) quotes Grand Costumier, chap. 50. He says: "Whoever was required on sale of his lands to secure them to those who made the purchase, was bound to give as much of other lands to him who held him in warrantry, in case the title did not prove valid of those which he had sold." Now the above

[1] For bonds extend into lands as well as to moveables; the same as in England.

find them at the Greffe; he can trace the rent and the obligation to the whole of the four fields, and no subsequent transaction to which he is not directly a party, can deprive him of his right. This is therefore one of the cases, where it is clear that not only the field rendered chargeable with the payment of the twenty quarters, but the three other fields also, though they may have passed into several hands, remain a perpetual guarantee to that payment.

4. "Every purchaser binds himself to pay the rents, which are the consideration value stipulated in his contract, not only on the obligation of the tenement purchased, which is specially and perpetually charged, but of any other property which he may then or thenceforth possess. We shall suppose that the man purchasing the four fields mentioned in the last article, was at that time owner of another or a fifth field; it is certain that this field becomes a guarantee to the payment of the rents charged on the four others. But it has been a question how long that fifth field, if it be sold and change hands, remains the guarantee of the rents charged on the four fields. Opinions have differed, and do still differ on this subject; but the majority of the Court is of opinion, that such a guarantee does not continue above forty years from the time when the fifth field passed into other hands.

5. "Real property purchased or inherited by a person who had previously contracted engagements, and we shall again, suppose by the purchaser of the four fields mentioned in the preceding articles, becomes security for the payment of the twenty quarters due on these four fields, in the same manner

law does not say (as is the present practice) that all his estates should be a warrantry, but only as much of other lands: Ergo, the present mode is founded on error. Mr. J. Arnold remarks on this note: "This root has so many fibres that they cannot be traced, and I fear must remain entangled while the fabric of the *plaids d'heritages* is standing."—Edit.

as the fifth field which he possessed at the time of the purchase of the said fields, and continue so forty years after it has passed into other hands.

6. "The person to whom rents are due, may dispose of them to any other person, and does so, subject to guarantee; so that the purchaser of the rents looks not only to the tenement on which the rents are charged, and to the guarantees which the seller himself held for the payment, but also to the seller, and to the seller's own property. The guarantee on the land charged is perpetual; but on the seller, and the seller's property, for forty years only from the sale of the rents. It is the same thing with respect to rents assigned, the assigner, and the assigner's property, are guarantees for forty years only from the assignment.

"Here it may not be superfluous to observe, and partly repeat, that the rents due by a person having the right to assign others in their stead, are called assignables, to distinguish them from the *rentes foncières* and that the debtor of the *rentes foncières* cannot free himself by the assignment of other rents, except it be with the consent of the creditor; independently of him he has no other means of freeing himself, than by the sale of the tenement charged with the payment of those rents.[1]

"*Rentes assignables* may, as has already been said, be got rid of by assigning other rents;[2] but the rents so assigned and substituted, must be *rentes foncières*, and for their due payment the assignee and assigner's property are guarantee for forty years.

7. "Heirs are guarantees to each other for the rents, and

[1] How can this free him, when his other estates are in guarantee for it?—Edit.

[2] What advantage is this, when the assignee's property is answerable for forty years? It is out of the frying pan into the fire.—Edit.

other real property inherited and divided between them, but not beyond forty years.

"The cases here explained, may perhaps be sufficient to warrant the laying down one general principle on the question of guarantee, which will render the solution of every case connected with it easy and intelligible, in deducing from it such regulations as may at any time be necessary to correct the evils that flow, not from the system itself, but from its abuse by inconsiderate purchases and multiplied engagements, that have no solid grounds of security in themselves. That general principle will be found in defining the nature of guarantees, and in classing them under two heads. One class perpetual, the other limited for forty years.

"Under the first class must be comprehended all rents charged specifically on land, or tenements of any kind, and for the payment of which that land or tenement is guarantee in perpetuity, in whole and in part; for whether the land or tenement be divided or remain entire, every part is always guarantee to the payment of the rents charged upon such land or tenement.

"Under the second class lies every kind of collateral and contingent guarantee; all real property, which though not specially charged with the payment of rents, yet forms at any time a part of the property of the debtor of those rents, and is ever a guarantee for their due payment so long as that property continues in the hands of the debtor, and for forty years after it has passed into other hands. And in the same manner, the assignor of rents and the seller of rents, or any other real property, continue, they and their heirs, guarantees towards the purchaser and assignee during forty years from the date of such sale or assignment. As to any remedy to be applied for the evils complained of, and flowing from the system of guarantee, by any limitation of its extent and duration, how is it possible it should relieve actual distress, or provide against it for the present gene-

ration? The remedy could not annul previous engagements and obligations; it could only date from this time, and take effect forty years hence; there is no need of any interference for the future, because every man is sufficiently on his guard against the danger of bad bargains and imprudent engagements, and will attend to the consequences of such engagements.

"The most efficacious and speedy remedy to be applied, is that already recommended by the Court, which begins its operation from the moment it is applied, without injustice to any one. It is reducing the liability of the guarantee to the payment of arrears, from nine to three years. If the term of nine years had not been fixed by the Royal authority in Council, the Court long since would have reduced it, in justice to the guarantee, who is made to suffer for the neglect of those to whom rents are due, and who has no means of guarding against such an accumulation of rent.

"(Signed)

"GEORGE LE FEBVRE, His Majesty's Greffier."

"Guernsey, 25th April, 1820."

Previously to taking leave of the subject of the debtor and creditor laws, I shall (with all due submission to the gentlemen of the Royal Court) beg leave to offer a few observations, trusting they will be received with candour. The subject is not only of great importance to the native, but also to the stranger who may wish to settle in the island.

It appears to me, that where a law is found to be fundamentally bad, however that law may be well and properly administered, the justice of it may be called in question; for, unless persons are of the opinion that what is theoretically wrong is practically right, they must acknowledge that the due administration of a bad law can never authorise the continuance of that law, especially when it is found that the balance of the sufferers is on the

major side of those interested in its effects. An old law may indeed be equivocal, and doubts may arise, whether the revocation of that law might not do as much harm as good; in that case, it would be folly to make the experiment, as the evils arising from such a law are fully known, and may be guarded against; but where the system has been for a long period acknowledged to be injurious to the generality of the people, it seems to me to be absolutely necessary, to the well-being of the State, to have that law abolished, or at least amended.

The law of property is indeed, and ought to be, held very sacred; and extreme caution is necessary, that the proprietors of such property be not injured by the adoption of any plan that may reduce its value by breaking faith with the parties.

Let us consider this point a little deeper, and see whether the above observations apply to the present system of the *Saisie* and guarantee laws of this island.

It is acknowledged by all parties, that, when a *Saisie* takes place, there has scarcely been a period but that several of the latter creditors have lost the whole of their debts due from the person who has renounced, whilst it has sometimes happened that the person who accepted of the retrograde offer has received more than his just debt. Now, if this be true, we naturally suppose that the system ought to be amended; for the equity and the justice of the case require, that after the original ground rent in quarters, and the assignable quarters are discharged from (or afterwards secured again upon) the estate, and also all other debts having a lien upon it, such as bond-debts, have received their shares, according to their seniority of registry, then the remainder for all simple contract debts should be shared equally between the rest of the creditors in their proper ratios.

The Court appears in part only to coincide in the opinion of the Lords of the Council; viz. "that the purchaser of the *Saisie* estate might hold as the *Saisie proprietaire*, and thinks that this proposition might obviate many objections of a sale for

money, and that such sales might be exempted from the *trézième* duty; but they add that the owner of rents who chose to replace their money in the same kind of security, would have to pay it."

It may be asked here, why should persons be obliged to pay the *trézième* tax, when the selling or purchasing these rents is not owing to their choice? They do not, in this instance, voluntarily sell or purchase; nay, if the rents remained on the estate, no *trézième* could be demanded of them; why then should the King or Lord of the Fief receive a benefit in this case which he would not do in the other, and arising from the distress of the *Saisie*. Of course all such cases and transactions ought to be exempted, and no *trézième* charged for such transfers.

The further remarks of the Royal Court on this subject appear to be just, and will no doubt be properly attended to when the Privy Council finally decide on this delicate question.

It should, however, be here remarked, that the Guernsey law of registering the debts and rents on the estates of the island, in the Greffe office, has the advantage over those counties in England which have no registry of mortgage, and for want of which many a man has lost the whole of the property advanced upon a second, or a third mortgage.

In calling to the recollection of the reader the laws of guarantee in this island, the first object which strikes the mind is that of inquiring whether the person, in the first instance, who conveys away his property, has had his *quid pro quo*, either by receiving the amount in money, or part in money, and part in corn rents; or whether he has conveyed away his estate, for the purchaser to pay him annually so many quarters of wheat, by way of rent or interest for his money. If it be sold for rents, then all that the seller can require, is to have a sufficient security from the purchaser, that from this land, house, or tenement, with the purchaser's other effects also, the rents would be regularly paid, and that no part of this land

should be sold to any other person, without having the consent of the original proprietor, or his representative; as likewise that a due portion of the original rents should be charged by the proprietor or Douzaniers, or the Court, on the parts so sold off.

The seller has no right to demand a greater security than this from the purchaser; the former possessions of the purchaser would then become guarantee or security for the true payment of this rent, so long as he kept the estate in his own possession; but as soon as this land should be sold to another, and the last purchaser became bound in like manner as the first purchaser was, with his property, then the first person's property should be freed from any guarantee; for there can be no necessity, by way of security to the original seller, to have the estate of both purchasers liable for these rents.

The question will then be, "Is the law of guarantee in this island to this effect? If it be not, the law is founded in error; for as was before observed, all that law, equity, or justice can require is, that the person selling his property should have the value of it, or be secured sufficiently by a mortgage on the land so sold, with a lien on the first purchaser's estate whilst he holds this land, house or tenement; so far and no farther ought the operation of the guarantee laws to take effect."

Let us see how the guarantee laws operate in this island.

We are told by the Court in their observations on Lord Chetwynd's letter of the 27th of July, 1819, that there can be no doubt of an estate's being perpetually liable to rents charged upon it by the proprietor, and though parts at various times have been sold and resold to various proprietors, yet the original estate, with all the other estates belonging to their respective owners, through whose hands the same have passed, are guarantee likewise for the original rents charged by the first seller; that is, in plain language, the original grantor of those estates in rents may have, in the course of twenty or thirty years, property

guaranteed to him or his heirs, of more than one hundred times the value of those rents so assigned. This collateral security, we are told by the Court, lasts only however forty years.

The Court also tells us, that if a person places a sum upon rents to be received, and though he may keep these but a few months, yet when he assigns them away, all his estates, however large they may be, are likewise guaranteed for forty years. So if I lend a friend or any other person a sum of money for a short period, merely to oblige him, and receive the only security he can give me, viz. his assignment of so many quarters of wheat rent, as soon as he has paid me, or I have sold these rents, all my estates become liable and a guarantee for these quarters; for the Court says, the assigner and the assignee's property are guarantees for forty years only from this assignment.

Again we will suppose A. purchases an estate of B., for which he gives him a valuable consideration; say, for argument's sake, a thousand pounds besides the four or five quarters, which may be on the land in *rentes foncières*, the value of which may be worth from 80*l.* to 100*l.* Afterwards A. purchases of C. lands, which perhaps never have been in guarantee, and for which he gives another 1000*l.*, immediately that this purchase is registered, this last estate also, by the guarantee laws of Guernsey, becomes liable to the collateral security of the aforesaid four or five quarters due upon the first estate. Now it may be asked, why should it be necessary to encumber the last estate, when the purchaser's first property is worth at least ten times the amount of the quarters due upon it. Is there any equity or justice in this act? and must it not prevent the island from flourishing as it would otherwise do?

The reader may see a variety of cases and remarks on this subject, in the petition signed by 380 inhabitants, and presented to the Lords in Council; all of which tend to show the hardships of the guarantee laws of the island.

Indeed, the Court seem to be aware of the necessity of some alteration, for they made an Ordinance, or at least recommended to the Lords in Council, in the year 1820, to reduce the liability of the guarantee to the payment of arrears from nine to three years, before the *Saisie* takes place, which they say will be the most efficacious and speedy remedy that can be applied. This will certainly in some measure remedy part of the evil; but in no case does it appear to me, ought the liability to exceed the three years, whether in *Saisie* or otherwise; and each estate in future ought to stand in its own liability, with only the collateral security of the present possessor.

From the perusal of the foregoing statement, the reader must have discovered the absolute necessity of some speedy amendment of these guarantee laws; for the longer it is deferred before the remedy be applied, the greater will be the injury to individuals, and the more will be the difficulty to encounter. It is therefore much to be wished, that some regulations, in answer to the aforesaid petitions, would be soon made by their Lordships of the Privy Council, especially as the same has been recommended by the Royal Commissioners in the report of the 2d of May, 1816.

Since the above observations were written, the following Letter has been addressed to the Lords in Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, and to almost all His Majesty's Ministers, by the Prisoners confined for debt in this island; and has, it is said, hastened the long-expected change that has taken place in our laws respecting cession and renunciation, etc.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey.

"My Lords,

"With minds bordering on distraction, and nearly exhausted by the most anxious state of suspense, we beg leave firmly, but respectfully, to approach your Lordships, in order to crush the monstrous

evil, and actual disgrace to the British nation, of which we are driven to complain; and which we are persuaded, posterity will scarcely credit was suffered to exist during any portion of the enlightened nineteenth century, by the government of a country designated the 'Land of Liberty,' and triumphantly acknowledged to be 'the envy and the admiration of the world.'

"Permit us, my Lords, to state, that we are, with one exception, native British subjects, and, that we have been imprisoned for debt for the long period stated against our respective signatures, in consequence of being considered as aliens on an island belonging to Great Britain, and almost within sight of her shores; when the meanest native of that island, on being brought to pecuniary distress, may claim to renounce, or to make cession, as a right, without a single day's previous imprisonment; whilst the unfortunate and degraded Englishman is denied either of those privileges; and, if unable to satisfy the whole of his creditors, even after being stripped of all his property, is barbarously consigned to the horrors of a prison for the remainder of his life, under the agonizing reflections, that of all his Majesty's subjects, the natives of the mother country alone are deprived of their birth-right by the selfish laws of what is nominated 'A parcel of lands belonging to the ancient duchy of Normandy,' dependent on, and owing all its property to, the principal protection of the British flag.

"In order to place our grievance in the fullest and plainest point of view, we have only to observe, that a Guernseyman residing in any part of the United Kingdom, is entitled to all the inestimable privileges of the British Constitution; whilst, on the contrary, the Englishman residing at Guernsey, is not only denied the privileges of a Guernseyman, but is completely shut out from those of a native British subject also; and consequently, as far as respects the greatest of all worldly blessings, personal liberty, is reduced to a state of the most abject slavery; a system both unnatural and absurd, inconsistent with the real interest of civilized society, and subversive of the sacred rights of man.

"Thus circumstanced, we consider it an imperative duty, which we owe to ourselves and to our country, to appeal to the acknowledged justice of his Majesty's Government, through your Lordships, requesting that the deplorable and humiliating situation in which we are placed, as beings of an inferior class, may be taken into the most serious consideration, in order that we may obtain what every aggrieved British subject is constitutionally entitled to—inquiry and redress; a mode of proceeding we conceive ourselves warranted in, by the arbitrary distinction which has prevailed for ages in the existing laws of this island, more particularly when contrasted with the benevolence of those of the mother country, which we take on ourselves to say,

an Englishman ought never to be deprived of where the English flag flies.

"After what we have stated, which cannot be successfully contradicted, and which, if generally known to the British public, would be contemplated with feelings of the most lively indignation, we expect that your Lordships will, without further unnecessary waste of time, take measures for granting to the native British subjects, the flow of, at least equal, justice between them and the native islanders, until which, notwithstanding our long imprisonment, we have no earthly chance of being restored to our afflicted families, or to participate in any of those essential privileges, which, from time immemorial, have been considered as the birth-right of every Englishman.

"We have the honour to be, etc."

The following is a copy of the Order in Council respecting *renonciation* and cession in this island:

AT THE COURT AT CARLTON-HOUSE,

The 20th December, 1825.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.	Lord Bexley.
Lord President.	Mr. Secretary Canning.
Lord Privy Seal.	Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Duke of Dorset.	
Duke of Wellington.	Mr. Secretary Peel.
Marquis of Graham.	Mr. Huskisson.
Earl of Liverpool.	Lord Chief Justice Abbott.
Viscount Melville.	Mr. Wynn.

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Report from the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council for the affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, dated the 17th of last month, in the words following, viz.—

"The Lords of this Committee, to whom your Majesty has been pleased to refer a Report of the Commissioners appointed to go into your Majesty's island of Guernsey, and to examine into the laws now in force and administered between debtors and their creditors, and particularly as to the law of arresting and holding to bail debtors and

others sued for damages, as well natives of your Majesty's said island as other your Majesty's subjects sojourning and inhabiting the said island; and as to the law of Renunciation and Cession, as administered and practised there, and as to all distinctions in the said law, between the natives of your Majesty's said island, and your Majesty's other subjects, sojourning and inhabiting in the said island, with respect to the several matters aforesaid, did, on the 2d of May, 1823, report their opinion upon several points which suggested themselves to their Lordships, after much consideration of the Report of the said Commissioners; and your Majesty was pleased, by your Order in Council of the 13th of the said month, to approve thereof, and give the necessary directions to the Royal Court accordingly. But with regard to the law of Cession and Renunciation, and that respecting Guarantee, the Lords of the Committee humbly represented to your Majesty, that they deferred their Report, until they should have received some further observations thereupon from the Royal Court.

"'And their Lordships accordingly called upon the Royal Court for such further observations, which were transmitted in the month of March last, wherein the Royal Court suggest, under the head of Renunciation and Cession, the following regulations which appear to them adapted to the several points of view under which the modes of freeing a debtor's person, and insuring the abandonment of his property to his creditors, may be considered and continued.

"'1st.—That no person be definitely received to take the benefit of the *Renonciation volontaire*, until one month after the offer of the debtor, in court, to make that renunciation; and until the creditors publicly summoned to attend on one of the last days of that month, having an opportunity of being heard.

"'2d.—That from the day (that day included) on which the offer to renounce is made in court, no preference can be obtained by one creditor over another, by any means or transaction, either in or out of Court; and on the day when such offer is made, a committee shall be named by the Court, to superintend the concerns of the debtor.

"'3d.—At the end of the month, and after hearing the creditors, the Court shall admit the debtor, against whom nothing appears to the contrary, to the *Renonciation volontaire*. But where there are reasons to the contrary proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the debtor may be admitted only to the benefit of cession; and in cases of evident fraud, the court may refuse him the benefit of either.[1]

[1] Complaints having been made that sufficient notice was not given to creditors when debtors renounced, by the late mode of affixing the notices at the Church

" '4th.—All natives and others received as inhabitants according to the usual forms, and all his Majesty's subjects resident in this island a year and a day, who shall offer the *Renonciation volontaire* before they be imprisoned for debt, shall alike be entitled to the benefit of that renunciation agreeably to the three last articles.

" '5th.—The benefit of cession to be granted to all natives, and others received as inhabitants according to the usual forms, and to all his Majesty's subjects, having resided in this island a year and a day, when imprisoned for debt, and immediately after hearing the creditor at whose suit the person is in prison, when no fraud is apparent.

" '6th.—To all others, the benefit of cession may be allowed, when no fraud is apparent, after an imprisonment of three months.

" '7th.—The period of imprisonment may be prolonged when the creditor shows a sufficient cause, at the discretion of the Court, but not beyond two or three years, as your Lordships may judge proper.

" 'Their Lordships are of opinion that the period of imprisonment should be only two years, and with this alteration they agree humbly to report, that it may be advisable for your Majesty to approve of, and confirm the above regulations proposed by the Royal Court.

" 'With respect to the observations of the Royal Court, as to *Renonciation par loi outree*, and *Saisie*, although their Lordships are not fully satisfied with the imperfect manner in which the Royal Court have explained the inconvenience which might result from the alterations proposed by them, they are willing to admit a trial of the amendments suggested by the Royal Court in that form of process, and therefore agree to report as their opinion to your Majesty, that the nine defaults under this head should be reduced to five; and that the *Saisie hereditale* should account for the whole of the receipts, and apply the same to the general account of the *Saisie*.

" 'With respect to the observations of the Royal Court, under the head of Guarantee, their lordships agree to report as their opinion to your Majesty, that as to the personal liability of the grantees of *rentes foncieres*, or of those from whose hands these *rentes* afterwards passed, and also to the liability of other lands acquired by

doors, Royal Court, and other usual places, the Royal Court, having taken the same into consideration, on June 14th, 1828—Ordered that, besides the present mode, the notice should be published in the Guernsey papers in the three following weeks previous to the day appointed, for the parties renouncing, in order to give every opportunity for creditors to object, in case of fraud. This is a wise ordinance, as the creditors in England, etc., may by this means be informed of the circumstance. —Edit.

them, the limitation should be fixed to forty years, and that, with respect to *rentes* created after the Order of your Majesty in Council shall have been made thereupon, and transmitted to the Royal Court, such after-purchased lands should be wholly exempted from liability to such *rentes*.'

"His Majesty having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof. And his Majesty doth hereby direct that this order be registered in the Royal Court of the Island of Guernsey, whereof the Bailiff and Jurats of the Royal Court of the said island, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) "C. GREVILLE."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE laws and customs of this island and bailiwick, taken from those of Normandy, have so provided for the disposing of all estates, that no man or woman can by will, deed, or otherwise, give to any of their children, either a greater or lesser share or proportion of their estate than what the law has directed; nor can any one, by will, dispose of any part of their inheritance; only by deed of gift during life, they may dispose of one-third part of their real estate, but then it must not be to any one who claims a part by succession, and it will be liable to bear its proportion of the donor's debts. Every man has a right to will the one-third also of his personal estate to a stranger, in some cases the one-half, and in others the whole of it.[1]

The widow, after the death of her husband, enjoys for her life, the profits of all the estates she brought; and has also in dowry, during her life, the third part of her husband's estate, that is to say, the third part of whatever lands or inheritance, goods or chattels, her husband was possessed of at the time of their marriage; the third of all the estates purchased by the husband during their marriage, or coming to him by deed of gift, or descending to him during their marriage from any kindred of

[1] Warburton, page 85, and Appendix ditto; p. 149.—"Mr. J. is not altogether warranted in saying in positive terms, after his son's death; it is so expressed in Terrein, p. 238, that lawyers have always varied in opinion on the meaning of the Commentator."—Note by J. Arnold, Esq., to whom the author is much indebted for his remarks.

a collateral line, the third of whatsoever estate was to descend to him from any ancestor in the direct line, as if that ancestor had died before the day of their marriage he should have been possessed of; and so the husband, while the father is yet alive, the widow shall, at the father's death, have in dowry the third of whatsoever the father was possessed of while his son, her husband, lived, and was to descend to that son; but not the third of what the father purchased after his son's death; nor shall she have in dowry any part of the moveables and chattles of her husband's father surviving him.

At the death of the widow (if there are no children to inherit), as the dowry falls to her husband's proper heirs, so her inheritance falls to her own heirs, each of them to be so distributed as the law directs. Whatever estate of her husband the widow has in dowry is still in her hands, to bear its part of the rents and charges which were incident to it. If the widow finds her husband's personal estate incumbered and overcharged with debts, she may, within forty days after the death of her husband, come into the open Court, and there formally and publicly renounce to the third of her husband's personal estate. To avoid the shame of thus appearing to renounce in open Court, it has been sometimes practised, that the widow has, by a private contract before two Jurats, passed away her right of third in the personal estate to the heirs, who have thereupon covenanted to let her have her paraphernalia, and to acquit her of any payment of debts; but, if the whole estate, real and personal, should fall short of clearing the debts, such contract would not serve the widow to plead against the creditors, but she would still be liable to their action. But if she does formally renounce in open Court, then she is freed from the third part of the debts. She, however, loses her third of all estates purchased by her husband during their marriage, except the profits of such estates as had been purchased for both their lives, *à qui plus vivrait plus*

tiendrait. But she shall, notwithstanding this renouncing, have her *paraphernalia, præter dotem;* this is, by order of the Court,[1] allowed to the widow, in presence of the heirs and creditors. A bed, linen, and other such sort of household stuff, according to her estate and quality, not exceeding the third part of the goods of her husband; and if the estate be never so small, she shall have a bed, blankets, and sheets, her own wearing clothes, and a trunk or box.

The eldest son is, after his father's death, to give evidence, that is to say, a particular of the whole estate, and debts wherewith it is charged; by which evidence the youngest sons, or else the daughters, are to make out bills of *partage*, according to the number of co-heirs amongst whom the estate is to be divided; and out of these bills of *partage* the sons choose their share by seniority.

A *vingtième* or twentieth part of the whole estate, is to be taken out for the sons, to be divided (in the first instance) among them. And in the setting out of this *vingtième* they are to go on wherever they begin, without crossing any street or highway, if it may be so done; but, in case of necessity, they may go even from one parish to another, but still it must be out of the barriers or bounds of the town St. Peter-Port, and so must the *préciput*,[2] so

[1] As appears by a cause on the 26th of November, 1822, when the Court of Judgments ruled, that a house thus purchased by John Malis, and Mary Wincey his wife, should be enjoyed by the wife during her natural life; although her husband, about fourteen years after, had become a bankrupt: but where no fraud could be proved, such purchases have been always considered legal.—Warburton, p. 140.

[2] "Houses within the barriers are divided differently from those without; as, on those within, the eldest son of the family has no claim for eldership; these being parted between the sons and daughters; namely, the sons two-thirds, equally shared between them; and the other one-third to the daughters, also shared equally between them."—Note by P. De Cocq, Esq.

The above was copied from Warburton, on which is the following

called from *præcipere*, which is the eldest son's choice of any house he pleases, which in the custom of Normandy is called *Chef mois*, i.e. *Chef-manoir;* and this comprehends not only a house, but court and gardens belonging to it, which is sometimes styled *Vol de Chapon*, and this *préciput* is to be taken out of the *vingtième*, if any be; but, if there are so many sons and few daughters as that there is no *vingtième*, yet the eldest son is not to lose his *préciput*. Both *vingtième* and *préciput* (says Warburton) are to be valued as bare ground only, without considering the building, planting, or other improvements whatever, that may be upon it; and being so estimated by the Douzaniers of the parish, they are to stand so rated in the book of *partage* of the whole estate. The sons are to have two-thirds of the estate amongst them, and the daughters the other third; but, if there are so many sons and so few daughters that the daughter's part would come to more than a son's, in that case the whole of the estate must be equally divided, and there must be no *vingtième* taken out of it. All this division is to be understood of estates in *roture;* for if there be a *noble fief*, the eldest son may, if he will, take it entirely to himself, and leave the rest of the estate which is held in *roture*, to be divided among the co-heirs; but then,[1] if any of the other brothers die without issue, the elder brother who took the *noble fief* to himself entirely, shall have no share with the other brothers in the *partage* of the brother's estate so dying without issue, which he would have had if he had allowed the *noble fief* to go in *partage* among all the brothers with the rest of the estate. If the *noble fief* comes to be divided it loses its nobility, but, if afterwards it is by any means reunited in one hand, it then resumes its nobility.

The female sex in the collateral succession have no share

remark by J. Arnold, Esq.: "Not correct as to the *vingtième*, for the mode of measuring is only applicable to the *préciput*."—J. A.

[1] Warburton, p. 88.

in the patrimonial estate, but they have of the purchased estates, which, together with the personal estate, goes always to the nearest of kin, the sister being preferred before the son of the brother; but yet in equal degrees of proximity, the males and their descendants are preferred before the females and their descendants; and the brother of the half blood has equal share with the brother of the whole blood,[1] and the sister of the half blood with that of the whole blood; the brother of the half blood is preferred before the sister of the whole blood, contrary to the rule *paterna paternis, materna maternis.*

In estates which descend in a collateral line, the eldest brother has no *préciput*; nor any preference before the other brothers, unless there be a *noble fief*, and that he may take to himself, and leave the rest to be put into *partage*. In collateral descent, patrimonial estates are divided *per stirpes;* the purchased estates *per capiter*. By patrimonial estates is meant such as is called *propre*, by purchased estates *acquét* or *conquét*, which are taken indifferently for the same thing, though, strictly, *conquét* is such estate as is purchased by a man after he has married; *acquét* is such as is purchased before marriage. But if a man sell any part of his *propre* or patrimonial estate, and purchase another; that purchased estate is not to be accounted *acquét* or *conquét* till after all the *propre* is made good again, after which the remainder will be *acquét* or *conquét*, and the estate which is *acquét* or *conquét*, in the hands of the father will come to be *propre*, when it descends to the sons.

And here it may be proper to observe, that children not born in wedlock are capable, by the laws of the island, of being made legitimate by the subsequent marriage of their

[1] Warburton says, "the kindred of the father's side are preferred before those on the mother's side in parity of degree;" but this is an error; they share in equal proportion. See Warburton, p. 89, and corrected in his Appendix, p. 141.—Edit.

parents, and are entitled to the same privileges of inheritance as others. This custom is founded upon a Constitution of Pope Alexander the Third, in the sixth of Henry the Second, viz. "That children born before solemnization of matrimony, where matrimony followed, should be as legitimate as those that were born after matrimony, and thereupon the statute saith that the church accepted such for legitimate."[1]

Quayle remarks,[2] "this head of the canon law, also adopted in Scotland, has probably indeed been introduced into every part of Europe, except England and Ireland." Blackstone says,[3] "The civil and canon laws do not allow a child to remain a bastard, if the parents afterwards intermarry." This custom is therefore not singular to these islands.

There is, however, a peculiarity in the laws of the island, which is taken from the custom of Normandy, and has some affinity to the laws of Moses.[4]

The practice in this island is thus: if any one sells, or alienates his inheritance (except by giving to rent at full value), the next of kin, and upon his neglect or refusal the next after, and so to the seventh degree, may at any time within ten years retire, that is, redeem the inheritance, paying down the full sum it was sold for, with all charges incident thereunto; of the certainty of which, if any doubt arises, both buyer and seller are required to give a perfect account upon oath. This right of retreating is regulated by the same rules, as to the degrees of kindred, as successions are; and the rules of *paterna paternis*, *materna maternis*, and so *conquets au plus proche* are always in the preference of those who claim a right to retreat.[5]

[1] Burn's Ecclesiastical Law, Title Bastards.

[2] Quayle, p. 47. [3] Blackstone, Law Title Bastards.

[4] Leviticus, chap. xxv. v. 23, and following verses.

[5] Warburton, p. 90, where a further account of the manner of proceeding may be seen. Edit.

If an inheritance sold by decree of the Court for payment of debts, in that case the next of kin shall have but a year and a day to bring his *enrollement*, and if he neglect that time, he will be excluded from his retreat. The case will be the same if the purchaser have registered his deed of purchase, and procured it to be read at the pleas of inheritance; then, the next of kin to the seller shall have but a year and a day to retreat; after which time the purchaser *demeure approprié de son acquét.*

There is also another custom in use in this island, namely, that of selling estates by *décret;* but different from the practice in Normandy. It is here thus: when a man finds himself overcharged with debts, he petitions the Court that two Jurats may be appointed to take an account of his estate, real and personal, and to receive from him upon oath, a list of all the debts active and passive, i. e., what is due to him and by him; that so these two Jurats, having considered the whole matter on one side and on the other, may judge whether the estate will bear a *décret.* If it be so adjudged, the owner of the estate is then to present to them *un abienneur* (a trustee), who being approved, is then to be sworn faithfully to discharge his trust in the management of the estate for the payment of the debts; and from that time forward, all things relating to the estate are to be transacted by this trustee, or in his name; and he, by permission of the Court, is to publish for three successive Sundays at the porch of every parish church in the island, immediately after divine service, that all such persons as claim any thing from such an estate now under *décret;* are required to enter in the public register of the island their demands within forty days after the last of the three publications; which being so performed, another publication is in like manner made at every church porch for three successive Sundays, that on such a day this estate now under *décret* is to be given to rent before two Jurats appointed by the Court for that purpose, and to the highest bidder.

The reason why it is rather given to rent than sold outright is, that there are few estates in the island where there are not some rents charged upon the inheritance, in which respect so much at least is given out to rent as may suffice to assign rents for those that were before charged upon the inheritance. What remains, after these rents are discharged, is called *Le quitte*, and out of that the *mobilaires* or personal debts are to be paid; and what is left, after the payment of these debts, remains to the first proprietor, of whose inheritance no more is to be sold than what will serve to discharge all that is due by him.[1]

GIVING TO RENT.

It should first be remarked on this subject, that in conveyances of houses or lands, whether by way of absolute sale or for ever giving to rent, the grantor does not sign or seal the deed himself, but the parties appear (either personally or by their solicitors under a power of Attorney), before two Jurats or more of the Royal Court, in open Court, and there acknowledge the contract to be their act and deed (upon oath or otherwise as the case may be); for instance, when a married woman appears to give her consent to the contract, she is sworn before the Bailiff or Lieut.-Bailiff and two Jurats, whereupon those Jurats sign it, which signing of theirs is called *minue* or *minute*, and that being done, it is registered forthwith, and then at the next seal day, or whenever the Bailiff or his Lieutenant (in whose custody the seal of the island remains) shall think fit, it may be sealed; the contract is not completed till the same has been registered at the Greffe office by the Greffier or his Deputy.

This mode renders it unnecessary to have any other witnesses than the deed or contract; nor is it the custom of the

[1] Warburton, p. 99.

island ever to do so in any other, whether it be obligations for payment of money, or leases of house or lands for some small time, which are only signed by the parties concerned, and no witnesses taken of the signing thereof.

Giving to rent is that which is much used in this island, and such rents are accounted the best sort of estate that any man can have.

A man that has either house or land which he wishes to dispose of, gives it, that is to say, lets it, or more properly sells it to another, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, paying yearly so many quarters or bushels of wheat rent as they can agree for, to which payment he that takes, binds himself and his heirs for ever. Sometimes he that has occasion to take up money on his estate, sells or assigns so many quarters, by charging his whole estate with the payment thereof for ever. Wheat is the most common species in which these rents are to be paid, but sometimes it is barley, oats, etc. and sometimes the rent reserved is in money. He that has thus given a house or land to rent, has neither himself or his heirs, thenceforward any more claim to, or interest in it, than in any other estate of him that has taken it, who upon the taking thus to rent gives a general warrant (or guarantee) upon all his estates real and personal, for the securing this rent, which is assignable from one hand to another; and if it be not paid, those to whom it is due may seize, as well on any other inheritance of his from whom the rent is payable, as on that from whence this rent did first arise, and by an action in the Court of Heritage compel him either to pay or renounce to all his inheritance.

Great caution ought therefore to be used by all strangers purchasing houses or lands, because, by the law of guarantee, so totally different from any other of our English laws, it might affect the estate he had purchased, although he might have given the full value for it either in corn-rent or hard cash.

If the person that has thus taken to rent has but little or

nothing else of his own for warrant, and shall commit notorious waste, by pulling down houses, felling of trees, or the like, those to whom the rent is due from him, may have an action against him for such waste; but this will be rather a criminal, than a civil action. The ordinances of the Court go so far as to impose fines, not only upon those that commit such waste, but even upon such as claim under them.[1]

These are ordinarily made in open Court, but sometimes by agreement before two Jurats.

To prevent frauds and collusions, no confession (without writings produced to make it out) will be allowed to charge an estate for the time past, unless where the King, the Church, or the treasure of any parish are concerned; in those cases only, confessions are allowed to look backwards.

It should here be mentioned, that there is no statute of limitation in this island. In England, the clergy alone are exempt from the said statute, according to the old adage, *Nullum tempus occurit Ecclesiæ.* But the King, by 32 Henry VIII. c. 2., cannot even sue for his rights after the quiet possession of sixty years.[2] In this island, forty years quiet possession is deemed a sufficient title except in the above cases.

CUSTOM OF CLAMEUR DE HA-RO.

Whether this custom began through Rollo's own appointment, or took its rise among the people, from an awful reverence of him for his justice, it matters not,[3] but so it is, that a custom

[1] Warburton, p. 95.

[2] Blackstone says, "*Seisin* in a writ of right shall be within sixty years: so that possession of lands in fee simple uninterruptedly for three-score years, is at present a sufficient title against all the world, and cannot be impeached by any dormant claim whatever."—Black. Com.

[3] "Whether this salutary institute (says Dr. Shebbeare) sprang from the just discernment of Rollo, or was derived from a like custom

obtained in his time, and still continues, that in case of encroachment and invasions of property in this island,[1] requiring a prompt remedy, the aggrieved party needed no more than call upon the name of their Duke thrice, repeating aloud Ha-Ro, or A-Rou, and immediately the aggressor was at his peril to forbear attempting any thing farther.[2]

"Nothing could be more wisely provided (says Falle) to prevent wrongs even among equals, but was no doubt chiefly designed to repress the insolence of powerful great men, who too often deride, and too easily defeat those more slow legal methods whereby their injured inferiors seek to be relieved against them. And this is that famous *Clameur de Ha-Ro* subsisting in practice even when Rollo was no more praised and commended upon by all who have writ on the Norman Laws.[3]"

The mode adopted in this island is as follows: When any man finds another entering upon his possessions, to make use thereof without his permission, he goes to the place, taking with him two witnesses, in whose presence he declares against the proceeding of those who invade his possession, and crying out three times *Ha-Ro*, he in the King's name discharges any

among the Sauromates,[1] from whom the Normans might have been originally descended, is not to be determined: it was a usage not confined to these nations; the Greeks,[2] in similar cases, invoked the name of Hercules; the Egyptians, of Isis; the Romans, of their emperors; and the Jews, of their good king Ezechias."—Hist. of Jersey.

[1] In Normandy it is used in criminal cases.—Warburton, p. 101, Falle's Cæsarea, p. 8.

[2] "'Aa!' or 'Ha!' is the exclamation of suffering. 'Ro' is the Duke's name abbreviated, so that 'Ha-Ro' is as much as to say, 'O Rollo, my Prince, succour me!' accordingly, with us, in Jersey," says Falle, "the cry is, '*Ha-Ro, à l'aïde mon Prince.*'"—Note, p. 8. Ibid.

[3] Rouillié, Grand Coustumier de Normandie, folio 76. Terrein Commentaires du Droit, etc. au Payset Duché de Normandie, 54, viii, Chap. XI.

[1] Lucian. [2] Diod. Sicul., Justin. Apul.

workmen he finds upon the place from proceeding, or any person from employing them and others; after which he applies himself to the Bailiff, or his Lieutenant, or in their absence, to two Jurats, and declares what he has done; he then proceeds to the Greffier's office, and there registers all the proceedings, mentioning every particular circumstance; afterwards he commences his action in the Court. If he neglect so to do, then the person against whom the *Ha-Ro* was cried may become plaintiff in the Court, and bring his action against him who cried *Ha-Ro*, to oblige him, if he cannot justify his proceedings, to desist and undergo the judgment of the Court. Upon the action of one or other of the parties, the Court proceeds as the occasion requires, and either appoints two Jurats to view the place, and make a report to the Court, or else (which is not usual) the decision is referred to a *Vue de Justice*, which is always holden on the spot, by at least seven Jurats, with the Bailiff, as in the case of judgments. Whichsoever of the parties is condemned, whether plaintiff or defendant, he is fined to the King eighteen sols and *un regard de Chateau*, which is twenty-four hours imprisonment, and to pay all costs. The imploring the aid of the Prince, when there is no cause, and the disturbing the public peace, by invading another's possession, being accounted equally criminal.[1] Falle adds the following anecdote to his account of the *Ha-Ro*.

"A notable example of its virtue and power was seen about 170 years after, at William the Conqueror's funeral, when in confidence thereof, a private man and a subject durst oppose the burying of his body. It seems, that in order to build the Great Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen, where he intended to lie after his decease, the Conqueror had caused several houses to be pulled down for enlarging the area, and amongst them

[1] Warburton, p. 104.

one, whose owner had received no satisfaction for his loss. Some say the son, others the person himself, observing the grave to be digged on that very spot, which had been the site of the house, came boldly into the Assembly, and forbade them not, in the name of God, as some have it,[1] but in the name of *Rollo*, to bury the body there.

"Paulus Æmilius,[2] who relates the story, says that he addressed the company in these words, 'He who oppressed kingdoms by his arms, has been my oppressor also, and has kept me under a continual fear of death. Since I have outlived him who has injured me, I mean not to acquit him now he is dead. The ground you are going to lay this man in, is mine; and I affirm that none may in justice bury their dead in ground which belongs to another. If, after he is gone, force and violence are still used to detain my right from me, I appeal to *Rollo* the founder and father of our nation, who, though dead, lives in his laws. I take refuge in those laws, owning no authority above them.' This brave speech, spoken in presence of the deceased King's own son, Prince Henry, afterwards our King Henry the First, wrought its effect. The *Hq-Ro* was respected, the man had compensation made him for his wrongs, and all opposition ceasing, the body of the dead King was suffered to be laid in the grave."

Coote, in his history of England, says, "this singular occurrence happened when his corpse was on the point of being committed to the earth; and that the name of the Norman, who boldly protested against the interment of the body on that spot, was Fitz-Arthur. The prelates who conducted the ceremony of the funeral, being convinced on inquiry of the truth of Fitz-Arthur's allegations, paid him a small sum for the

[1] Dr. Coote is of this opinion, but Falle is more likely to be right. —Edit.

[2] De rebus gestis Francorum, lib. iii.—Masseville, Hist. Somm. de Normand. part 1, liv. iii. p. 224.—Falle.

immediate liberty of burial, and engaged to make him a future compensation for the remainder of his claim, which Prince Henry afterwards discharged."[1]

That the Constitution of this island has guarded against the improper administration of justice, the *recusation*, or refusal of those likely to be interested in the decision of the dispute, is allowed. As when the Bailiff, his Lieutenant, or any one or more of the Jurats are, either in any one sort directly or indirectly concerned in the cause, or if they are of kin to either of the parties, the other may except against their judging in that case. If it happen to be the Bailiff, or his Lieutenant, that is recused, then the eldest Jurat present supplies his place, and the first competent judge; but then that cause is put off to another Court day, which is to be at least a week after.

This recusing is taken from the custom of Normandy, where it is first said that exceptions may be taken to a witness, and then further, that less exception may serve to recuse a Judge than a witness, because other Judges may be found, but often no other witness.

By the practice of this island, a cousin-germain or any nearer relation may be recused. But this recusation, I may add, is not to be lightly resorted to, for if it appear[2] that there is any unjust foundation for it, the Court takes the matter into consideration and the parties so offending are liable to a fine.[3]

There are inferior Courts belonging to the respective *fiefs* in the island. "The fief of *St. Michel du Valle*, which had

[1] Coote's History, vol. ii, p. 49. Stowe says, p. 167, "this reproch was appeased with one hundred pounds of silver."

[2] Warburton, page 84.

[3] This appears to have been the case on August 13, 1825, when a person was fined ten livres tournois for having refused one of the Jurats; for the Court deemed it a calumny and a libel, and he was fined accordingly.—Edit.

been granted to the *Abbaye*, is now in the King's hands, and to this *fief* belongs a Court held by a Senechal and eleven Vavasseurs, together with a Serjeant, a Greffier or clerk and three Prevots. This Court holds pleas of all such causes as arise upon that *fief*. They have their *Chefs Plaids* thrice a year, and at those times their dinner provided for them at the King's charge. All the officers of this Court are appointed by the Governor.[1]

"After the *Chef Plaids* of the *Cour Royal*, the *Chef Plaids* of other inferior Courts follow in the same week, viz. on the Tuesday, for the Court of the *Fief St. Michel*, in the King's hands, and on Wednesday, for the *Fief le Comte*, on Thursday for the *Fief de Saumarez*, in the *Catel* Parish; which three are the only *fiefs* in the island which hold Chief Pleas on certain days[2] for maintaining the rights of the owner of the *fief*, and in which personal actions are brought between tenant and tenant, or by others against them in the first instance; but there is no distraining of goods, or arrest, to be had on those personal actions, nor do the fines set exceed five sols; but all tenants owing suit and service at the Court are bound to appear, without summons, upon pain of seizure of their lands for three defaults made at three *Chef Plaids* at St. Michel.

"Other *fiefs* in the island hold *Chef Plaids* at a usual and certain place, but at no certain time, only when the owner of the *fief* shall require. The tenants being bound to appear but once in the year, and that upon summons, their business at such *Chef Plaids* is only to swear a Prevot for gathering in the chief rents of the year past, and to come from year to year; and to receive a small fine of five sols upon the admittance of any new tenant."[3]

[1] Warburton, p. 30. [2] Ibid. p. 81.

[3] Ibid, p. 78, where the names of the different fiefs may be seen.—"Le Seigneur d'Anneville and dependencies, and Le Seigneur de Blanchelunde also held their courts on regular fixed days, at which

Formerly, when the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in Guernsey, the Abbot of *St. Michel du Valle* used, once in three years, on the day *de Fête Dieu*, to carry the Host in solemn procession round a good part of the island; and some days before that ceremony, the Seneschal and Vavasseurs of his Court, rode along the ways through which the procession was to go, to see that they were in good order and repair for his commodious passage upon this solemn occasion. Where they found any thing amiss, they set fines upon those through whose default the roads were obstructed or out of good repair. The same custom, though the original reason has ceased, is still retained, unless the Governor (as he often does) think fit to suspend it. This is commonly called the *Chevauchée*, and when they thus ride, the Seneschal and Vavasseurs are set out with as much pomp as they can well reach to, and they have footmen walking on each side of their horses in very gay dress; they are at several places, at the King's charge, treated with wine and cakes. By a judgment, 16th of May, 1573, "it is ordered, that a round table furnished with a table cloth and with bread and wine, shall be laid out opposite the western gate of the Church of St. Peter Port," the *Chevauchée* always passing through the town in the morning.

The object of this custom is to see that the King's highways are in proper repair. A lance twelve feet long is carried by one of the officers called the Lance-bearer, which lance is to pass freely through all the roads and ways, without any obstruction; for if it be stopped by any obstacle, whether stone, house, tree, hedge, or any other object, the proprietor of such is liable to be fined to his Majesty instanter.

The day on which this ceremony is performed, is quite a *fête* in Guernsey; and the general hilarity which reigns throughout the island, gives a life and importance to the occurrence, which, but for this, would be scarcely significant

the Prevots are sworn, and the other business of the *fiefs* transacted." —Note by J. Arnold, Esq.

enough, or of sufficient consequence in its object, to awaken particular interest. The real or assumed privilege which the Pions or Pages assert on this day, of saluting any of the fair sex among the cheerful throng who may attract their attention, causes the effect to be often ludicrous, and the event to be anticipated by the motley assemblage with many varied sensations.

The *Chevauchée* had been discontinued for many years; it was revived in June 1813; and again took place on the 8th of June 1825. As this ancient ceremony is somewhat unique, and attended with customs entirely local, a description as it last occurred may afford amusement.

It appears by the order of the Court St. Michel, of the 12th of May 1825, the following was to be the order of procession.

The Sheriff of the Vale and his Pion.
The Sheriff of the King and his two Pions.
The Sheriff du Grand Moûtier and his Pion.
The Sheriff du Petit Moûtier and his Pion.
The Sheriff of Rozel and his Pion.
The King's Serjeant and his two Pions.
The King's Greffier and his two Pions.
The King's Comptroller and his two Pions.
The King's Procureur and his two Pions.
The King's Receiver and his two Pions.
The Lance-Bearer and his two Pions.
The Greffier of Court St. Michel, with his two Pions.
The Seneschal of ditto, and his two Pions.
The eleven Vavasseurs of ditto, and one Pion each.

Whilst they are on their march, the five Sheriffs carry by turns a white wand in the following order:

The Sheriff of the Vale, from the Vale Church to the end of *Grand Pont.*
The King's Sheriff, from the end *du Grand Pont* as far as the Forest.
The Sheriff of *Grand Moûtier*, from the Forest *aux Grands Moulins*, or King's Mills.
The Sheriff of *Petit Moûtier*, from the *Grands Moulins* to the *Douit de Landes du Marché.*
The Sheriff of Rozel, from the last-mentioned place to the Vale.

In spite of the Pions being fully disposed to take advantage of their privilege, the assemblage on this occasion was very numerous. The weather was exceedingly fine, and the roads and streets of the town were crowded with groups of young and old, decked in their gala suits and holiday countenances. The windows of the houses were also filled with ladies and their young friends, in gay attire, to witness the cavalcade. The gentlemen forming the procession breakfasted together near the Vale Church, about seven A.M.; and after the proclamation was made, and the usual prayer said, they were put in motion, and made the round by *Havre de Bout-deaux*. At the *Monts* the Pions exercised their privilege, whilst the Court was making its tour. When the Court arrived at *Les Monts*, the Pions regained their proper stations on the side of their officers, leading their respective horses. When arrived at *à la Hogue à la Perre*, the party was met by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Colborne, and suite, when a salute was fired from one of the batteries. The Bailiff, with his party, also joined them at this spot, and John Guille, Esq., with several gentlemen of the island, uniformly dressed in blue jackets, white trowsers, and Leghorn hats. The whole cavalcade then moved on, preceded by three dragoons and three buglemen, with the band of the Town-regiment, dressed in white, and followed by six dragoons, to bring up the rear.

Having passed, between eleven and twelve o'clock, through Glatney, Pollet, Carrefour and High-streets, they came to the Town Church, where they were regaled according to the ancient custom, with bread and wine. At noon they proceeded through Berthelot-street to the College Champs, and passing through the Grange, or new road, they moved on to the *Gravée*: here his Excellency took leave. The cavalcade passed on by St. Martin's road to the ancient manor of *Ville au Roi*, one of the oldest habitations in the island. The entrance was

tastefully decorated with arches of flowers and a crown in the centre, with flags flying, and on one of the arches *Vive la Chevauchée.* Here, according to custom, the party was regaled with milk; and here also the Pions availed themselves of their prerogatives of saluting the damsels, to the diversion of the numerous assemblage. The procession then moved on, *par les Caches*, till it reached Jerbourg, with the exception of the Pions, who proceeded to the Village of the Forest, and there waited the return of the Court. Here they danced and amused themselves as before, and being again joined by the Court, moved on *par les Brulliots*, and passing Torteval Church, arrived at Pleinmont between three and four P.M. There they halted near a house called *Chateau des Pezeries*, where a *marquée* was erected, and where the gentlemen partook of a cold collation; and the Pions (being seated on the grass in a circle cut out for them) were regaled. There were collected a great many carriages, filled with ladies and gentlemen, who, with a numerous party of all ranks, moved on with the procession to the bays of *Rocquaine*, *Le Rée*, and *Perelle*, where a particular stone lies, which they are obliged to go round. On their arrival at the *Grands Moulins*, the mill was put in motion, and a miller came out with a plate in each hand, one containing flour of wheat, the other of barley, which had been ground that instant by the mill; the miller then placed himself on a large stone, and the procession moved round him: this custom has prevailed from time immemorial. The cavalcade then passed on through the public road by *St. George*, *La Haye du Puits*, and *Saumarez*, (the residence of John Guille, Esq., Josias Le Marchant, Esq., and Admiral Sir James Saumarez,) *et la rue des Landes*, till they came to the *Clos des Valle*, where they arrived about seven o'clock, and where they were joined by his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, the Bailiff, and several other respectable

inhabitants. The Court having been dismissed, they all partook of a sumptuous dinner, at which Mr. Seneschal Falla presided. The Pions were also handsomely entertained.

Before closing the subject of the laws and privileges of the island, I cannot forbear noticing what has been written by a late author of the history of Guernsey, who has taken some pains to convince the public, that there is no necessity to have Acts of Parliament, wherein the islands are mentioned, registered here, before they become virtually of force in the said island.

The author is certainly correct with regard to the operation of the act without the jurisdiction of the Royal Court, but within it, he is in error; whilst the majority of the Court as at present conceive that the same does not become a law, till the act has been promulgated and registered in the Greffe, at least such is the mode of proceeding and constant practice of the Royal Court at this day; and such privilege every well-wisher to the island may earnestly pray to have continued, as a safeguard to their sacred rights. [1]

[1] Mr. Berry seems to be aware that this is the constant practice of the Court; for he has said before on this subject, "The Habeas Corpus Act, for instance, justly considered in England of the greatest importance to the liberty and protection of the subject, and which would be of equal consequence to the islands, if its operations were better calculated to be effective here, is as little known in Guernsey, as the Turkish koran; though there is a provision in it that it shall extend to these islands, which certainly proves with what unaccountable inadvertency it has often been the practice to name the islands in acts of Parliament, the most incompatible with their existing constitution, which have never been sent or heard of."—Berry's Hist. p. 221. I might here ask, How can the Court act upon them, when they know nothing about them? It is necessary here to observe, that an Order in Council, when sent to the islands and registered, becomes as much a law as any act of Parliament wherein the islands are mentioned; these being sent and also registered: but if the Order in Council mentioning both, be sent only to one, that island

alone takes cognizance of it. The Order in Council for allowing one magistrate to administer the oath for the clearing out of vessels, dated on the 7th of June, 1771, was sent to Jersey and registered there on July 2d, 1771, and was from that period acted upon in that island, whilst Guernsey was labouring under the difficulty and hardship, and ofttimes with great delay to the merchant, as well as trouble in procuring the Bailiff, or Lieut.-Bailiff, and two magistrates to meet before the oath could be taken: and this evil continued for fifty years; yet there was an Order in Council in existence to remedy it in 1771, but of which the island seems to have been ignorant, because it had never been transmitted from the council-office, till the late Carteret Priaulx, Esq., one of the Jurats, discovered it and applied for it; this however did not arrive in Guernsey till March, 1828.

It would indeed be pressing very vehemently on the charters of the island, as well as privileges and rights of about sixty thousands of inhabitants (who have no one to represent their interests in Parliament, or to watch over their concerns), if a minister, or any individual of that house, were to introduce and carry the clause derogatory to the interest of the islands, whilst no power remained in their constituted authorities to remonstrate at least, and to endeavour to get the clause suspended till the object had been fairly and fully investigated.

It is stated in the letter sent with the former Corn Act (since repealed, to the great joy of the inhabitants of Guernsey), "that no power in the mother country can suspend an operation of an act of Parliament." If by this is meant that no legal power is given to ministers, or to the Privy Council, if not expressed in the act, it is clearly true: yet there has not been a minister during the last reign that has not taken upon himself the responsibility of suspending the ill effects of an act of Parliament, when it has been found injurious to any particular class of his Majesty's subjects; and this responsibility the Privy Council have generally taken upon themselves by an Order in Council, if Parliament were not sitting; and when the session took place, a new act to amend the former one was the consequence. One instance, among many others, may be recorded as concerning this island: when the Council suspended the operation of the act of Parliament relating to the duties on stone exported from this island, as appears from the following statement, copied from the Independance of November 20th, 1819.

"C'est avec plaisir que nous annonçons au public, que le droit qu'on avoit imposé en Angleterre sur les pierres de cette île, a été suspendu par l'intercession de la Cour Royale, secondée par les efforts de son Excellence le Major-General Bayley, etc., etc."

Indeed, the idea that all acts of Parliament wherein the islands are mentioned, do not take effect in the island till they are sent and registered, is strengthened from the petition of the Royal Court, and letters of the 27th of July, 1822, part of which, as follows, being copied from the Star of August 27, 1822 :—

"That your petitioners further and humbly beg leave to draw the attention of your Majesty's government to the act of the 50th of the late King, which prohibits the importation of foreign silks into this island, by authorizing their seizure on shore. The chief purpose of this act is to confirm a former act of the sixth year of the late King; but the act of the 50th, though passed in 1810, was never transmitted at all. This sufficiently proves that the prohibition of foreign silks in these islands was not contemplated at the time of passing these acts, nor the objects for which they were passed." If it were necessary to confirm the above opinion, the present practice of the Royal Court might be insisted on as in the late case of Rogeric; a quantity of pepper was found and seized with his vessel, on board of which it had been discovered, and for which he was actioned for the condemnation of the vessel. This case was decided by the Royal Court, on 31st May, 1823, in favour of Rogerie, on the ground that the act of Parliament, the 7th of Geo. I, had not been registered in the island at the time of seizure: and though this act was registered here on the 17th of May, yet the offence having been committed before that period, the cause was dismissed.

Much stress has been laid by the late author of the history of Guernsey on the Order of Council dated 7th of May 1806, to show that there is no necessity for thus registering acts of Parliament, but in answer to this it may be remarked, that by the act for the registering of vessels, on the 19th of January, 1824, which was transmitted to the island, contains the following order:—

"And it is hereby further ordered, that the said act be registered and published, not as being essential to the operation of the said act, but that his Majesty's subjects in the said island may have notice of the said act having been passed, and that they are bound thereby."

It therefore follows of course, that till the inhabitants have had notice of the said acts having been passed, and the act has been promulgated in the island, it can have no force within the island, though it may without the same.

These observations I think will be sufficient to convince the unprejudiced reader of the necessity of having all acts of Parliament and Orders in Council relating to the island regularly transmitted to the constituted authorities thereof, to be duly registered, before they can be acted upon here, or deemed the law of the island.

It appears, before 1663, that a petition was presented to government, praying that Guernsey might be united to England, and that acts of Parliament should from that time be considered as in force in the island. The States having been regularly convened, came to the resolution of sending a Deputy to Parliament to settle the terms of union, and agreed, by a special declaration, to submit to such acts as should be framed for the purpose of effecting it. On the 7th of October, 1663, the answer of the Council of State was registered; it states that Parliament would, as soon as the weight of the affair, and the multiplicity of other public business could admit, take such resolutions as would be most consistent with the welfare of the island. Jeremie says, "should any further proof be required that Parliament did not anciently claim the right generally to legislate for Guernsey, it would be found in the above document."—Account of Guernsey, p. 77.

CHAPTER XIV.

"A pearly gem lies hid within the human mind,
Which Education's skilful pow'r can only find."

* * * * * * * * *

"From education, as the leading cause,
The public character its colour draws."

Cowper.

THE COLLEGE GATEWAY.

If a man has passed the meridian of his youth, whether he has glided on smoothly down the stream of time, or has been

tossed on the troubled ocean of life, if he have any recollection of his former days, he may with satisfaction reflect on the great change which has taken place in the mode and manner of instructing the youthful mind.

The grandfather may in these days congratulate his grandchildren on the present advantages they possess over their ancient parents, both as to the printing, type, and paper, as well as in all the elementary books for education, now expressly written to suit the taste and tender age of the infant character; whilst in former times the child was first sent to an old madam's school to learn his alphabet from a horn book.[1]

> "Neatly secur'd from being soiled or torn,
> Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn,
> A *book* (to please us at a tender age;
> 'Tis called a book, though but a single page)
> Presents the prayer the Saviour deign'd to teach,
> Which children use, and parsons—when they preach."
>
> *Cowper.*

Let us hope that the present easy method for gaining the top of the ladder of learning, may make our youths better sons, better fathers, better subjects of his Majesty, and in short better Christians; for unless human learning be founded on Christian knowledge and the virtues of prudence and charity, the man who possesses it, however great are his abilities, may be compared to a man-of-war in a storm deprived of her rudder.

[1] Maria Williams, when speaking in page 32 of the Italian Santa Croce, or Christ's Cross-row, has the following note: "This name, pronounced criss cross-row, was given to the alphabet when the sign of the holy cross preceded the letter A, and was learned by the little Christian before any thing else. Its original title is now almost forgotten, as well as that of the horn-book, which it derived from being covered with transparent horn to keep it clean. Modern primers and spelling-books have superseded our old friend, but we still remember it with gratitude."—Three Months in the Mountains East of Rome, 1819. The present writer must also speak in praise of the hornbook, as that was the first to which he was introduced more than half a century ago.—Edit.

This is certainly clear, that the above ladder is made more easy of ascent, and elementary knowledge at least is attained by the young at an earlier age than formerly. Before the dissolution of the monasteries in England, the only learning in the world was taught by the Roman Catholic priests, monks, and nuns, and generally within the walls of their respective convents. When these religious societies were dissolved public colleges were increased,[1] foundation grammar-schools and charitable seminaries were established and endowed by crowned heads, and by worthy individuals; although it appears that the three great national foundation schools of England — Westminster, Winchester, and Eton,[1] were established previously to the dissolution of the monasteries.

St. Paul's School in London was erected by Dr. Collet, in the reign of Henry VIII, anno 1510.[2] The King's School at Canterbury was also founded in the same reign.[3] Edward VI founded Christ's Hospital in 1552.[4] Merchant Taylor's was established in 1560, and Harrow School in 1585, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the great patroness of learning, and who endowed most of the grammar schools of her kingdom; among which may be reckoned this of Guernsey, commonly called the College School; although by the report of the late School Committee, it does not appear from any written document now in the island to have been styled any other than the Grammar School.[6] To speak in praise of such foundation

[1] Westminster, in the time of William the Conqueror, anno 1070, Refounded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. Winchester, in the reign of Richard II, anno 1387. Eton, in the time of Henry VI, anno 1441.

In 1824, the number of scholars were stated at Westminster, 250; at Winton, 270; at Eton, 550; at the Charter-House, established 1611, 450 boys.

[2] Stowe's Chron. p. 894. [3] Gostling's Walk through Canterbury.

[4] Stowe's Chron. p. 1055. [5] Stowe's Chron. p. 1116.

[6] The Rev. N. Carey's and Rev. Elias Crespin's appear to be the

schools would be superfluous, when we behold the high offices in the kingdom filled by persons of exalted talent, who have been thus educated; when we see a Scott,[1] an Abbott,[2] and a Middleton,[3] rising from the humble walks of life to the summit

only two licences in which the name of free-school is mentioned. See School Report, page 17.—Edit.

[1] The Lord High Chancellor and his brother, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

[2] Lord Tenterden, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

[3] Bishop Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta.

* The following extract, descriptive of the character of Lord Tenterden, as applicable to this subject, cannot fail to prove interesting to the reader. "Before we attend Mr. Abbott to the university, we may be allowed to record some of the expressions of his gratitude to the institution, the Free Grammar School of his native city, Canterbury, in which his education so auspiciously commenced. In addition to an annual contribution of five pounds to the School Feast Society, Lord Tenderden presents the school every year with two prizes, one for the best English essay, and the other for the best Latin verse. All the scholars are allowed to contend for the acquisition of these prizes, and the award is determined upon the judgment of the masters. In the year 1819, the centenary of the school, his Lordship accepted an invitation to Canterbury, witnessed the examination of the scholars, addressed the successful candidates, and after attending the usual service and sermon at the Cathedral, dined with the masters and members of the institution at the principal hotel of the city. In his speech on that occasion, he delivered himself with much feeling and effect; he spoke of the charitable foundation on which he was educated with the greatest frankness and gratitude; and declared, that to the Free School at Canterbury he owed, under the Divine blessing, the first and best means of his elevation in life."—Public Characters, part 4th.

Thos. Marrable, Esq., raised from an humble sphere to be the present Secretary to the Privy Purse of his Majesty, was also educated at the King's School, Canterbury. The following testimony to the character of this gentleman (extracted from the will of the late Right Hon. Sir John M'Mahon, Bart., a Privy Counsellor and late Private Secretary, Secretary Extraordinary and Keeper of the Privy Purse to the Prince Regent), is worth recording; among many other bequests, Sir John M'Mahon makes the following:—"To Thomas Marrable, Esq., a dear and esteemed friend, the sum of 2,000*l.* And with my last prayers for the glory and happiness of the best-hearted man in the world, the Prince Regent, I bequeath him the said

of their professions from their high attainments, their abilities, and integrity, it speaks volumes in their favour. But the value of public foundation schools has in many places not been duly appreciated; such was the case in this island when the grant for a school was well intended, but like many other beneficent grants from the Crown, was not ordered to the best advantage. Happily, however, the charter has been lately examined, and from this inquiry much good has arisen. At the end of the year 1823, a committee was appointed to investigate the state of the endowed schools of the island, under the direction of our worthy Lieut.-Governor, his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B.; to whom every praise is due from the inhabitants, not only for his attention to the object of education, but also for his paternal care relative to all the public affairs of the island.

On the 27th of December, 1823, the Governor's Secretary informed the following gentlemen of their appointment by a letter to Major Havilland, their President:

PRESIDENT.—Major De Havilland.

SECRETARY.—Reverend Richard Pottinger.

Reverend Thomas Brock	John Jeremie, Esq.
Major Lacy	J. Carey, Esq.
Daniel De Lisle, Esq.	Thomas Carey, Esq.
Wm. Delgairus, Esq.	Bonamy Maingy, Esq.
F. Mansell, Esq.	Joseph Collings, Esq.

A Sub-Committee having been named, they, on the 7th of May, laid before the General Committee the fruits of their research, in a printed report consisting of two parts; the first, containing the history and circumstances of the institutions up to the present time; and the second, their suggestions for the

Thomas Marrable as an invaluable servant."—Gents' Mag. 1817, part 2nd, p. 371.

improvement of the school, commonly called the College School.

In consequence of this indefatigable research and investigation, the College School, now so styled, is placed upon a solid foundation, and promises very important advantages to the island.

With respect to the endowed schools of the island, the following particulars may be found acceptable, but for the detailed account of their history, the reader is referred to the printed report of the aforesaid Committee, published at Guernsey, in 1824, by the printer of the Gazette. The annexed tables at the end of this chapter, will show the state of the schools previously to the opening of the College School in 1824, with the comparative statement of them at Christmas, 1827, and the population of the island, according to the two last returns.

It appears that a grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in this island, and endowed with lands as well as with corn rents, in the years 1563 and 1568; that these endowments were by letters patent, the original of which lies at the Greffe office, "to all who may see them, especially to the authorities, and the whole people of this island also;" that the property originally assigned to the Elizabeth School consisted of two distinct parcels, namely; that assigned by the Royal Commissioners in 1563, and that assigned by the Governor, with the consent and counsel of the Commissioners, in 1568.

That the main object was, in the name of the Queen, to found and constitute a grammar school, to be called the School of Queen Elizabeth, to endure for ever, for the youth of the island to be better instructed in good learning and virtue.

That by these letters patent, eighty quarters of wheat were assigned to the Master and school aforesaid, to be levied, had, and held, by the said Schoolmaster and his successors in perpetuity. It appears that these eighty quarters consisted originally of a great number of small parcels, formerly given for

Romish dispensations, masses, obits, etc., but have since been incorporated into thirty-one rents of various magnitudes, amounting altogether to 78*qrs.* 1*b.* 5½*den.*; which shows a loss of 1*qr.* 2*b.* and ½*den.*, by that or some other transaction not known to the Committee.

It appears that there were no regular trustees appointed by the patent, and that the School of Elizabeth is no where in its statutes termed a free school, as to admission, though it may be implied to be so, as they do not restrain that freedom in any particular; and the royal Foundress leaving it to the discretion of the States, they are to act therein to the best advantage for the island (ergo, they are virtually the trustees); keeping only in mind that the school was established to instruct the youth of the island, and that such as may be admitted into it must be able to read perfectly, and to recite from memory, some approved catechism of the Christian religion. That no age for admission on the foundation, or for quitting the establishment, is prescribed by the statutes.

It further appears, that the Master is not required by the letters patent of 1563 to be a clergyman, but "to be versed in Latin and in Greek, if it happen, and endued of good morals, with a grave aspect.

"That after three admonitions from the Dean (who in this instance is to be referred to, as well as to sharply reprimand and admonish the scholars, if the Master take them to the Dean for that purpose), if the Master persevere in doing wrong, or commit graver crimes, he is forthwith removed by the Governor;[1] and in like manner if the scholar, after having been thrice repri-

[1] The Governor also appoints the Master under the order of the Royal Commissioners of 1607, and has the power of removing the Master under the particular circumstance above mentioned; but, if not appointed within three months after a vacancy, the Bailiff and Jurats, or Ministers of the island, shall find a fit person for it.

manded as above, persevere in his ill conduct, he is to be expelled.

"That the Committee have found on record many instances of complaint against the Masters of the school, for neglect of duty and for incompetency; some admonitions and some removals, but no expulsion of scholars; and that the number of scholars at Elizabeth School has probably never exceeded twenty-nine, has often been reduced to one or two, and at times there have been none at all.

"That the Masters have not exacted fees from the scholars, but that, beyond the memory of man, one guinea as a new year's gift has been voluntarily given to the Masters by the scholars, besides one shilling to the servant, and two shillings and sixpence for coals, now five shillings annually."

The Committee also report: "That the practice of assistants to the school having been frequently allowed, Mr. Carey reverted to this in the year 1816, by appointing in April the Rev. C. D. Isdell, with the consent of the visitors,[1] to that situation. In October, 1818, Mr. Naylor succeeded to Mr. Isdell, and in October, 1819, the Rev. Thomas Grut, Rector of St. Andrew's, succeeded Mr. Naylor, and he quitted in October, 1824." In 1816, when the system of employing an assistant was thus revived, the school appears to have been moved out of the school-house to premises in Saumarez-street, near but without the school-grounds; and Mr. Carey states, that this measure was taken "with the full concurrence of the then Lieut.-Governor and the Dean." Mr. Carey however ordered the school to return to Elizabeth school-house last January, (1824) where it is now again held, probably in consequence of the correspondence lately held on these subjects between the Lieut.-Governor, the Dean, and himself, which has been

[1] The Governor and the Dean appear to have been the visitors.—Edit.

referred to this Committee, among other papers, by the Lieut.-Governor.

On this subject the Sub-Committee make the following observations (p. 15) :—

"However such practice may seem to be contrary to the intent and purport of the charter, it appears to the Sub-Committee to be so only inasmuch as the Master may not have attended daily, as directed; and the Sub-Committee would submit that the violation of the charter by the Master (or perhaps by the Superior who permitted it) may be more immediately evident in the act of devolving the authority over, and the care of the school to a deputy, who is not sworn to his charge; for the Elizabeth School premises appear to have been given for the accommodation of the school, and the Master either to reside or keep the school in them, and not compulsorily, if he chose preferably to hire another dwelling and a school-room at his own charge, provided always, that the latter should be in itself as commodious for a school as that in the school-house, and in as convenient and healthy a situation, taking for granted that the States had permitted or allowed it;[1] the more especially as the buildings first appointed for these purposes no longer exist, and that even their site has been lost to the institution.

"It appears that the object of the school was declared to be grammar; that the clause admitting of other instruction was conditional on the Master's discretion, and that no provision was then made but for classical education, and the school, by the statutes, is to be divided into six classes.

"It also appears that the letters patent assigned over for the said school, and to be the school-room, a temple or church, which had belonged to a society of *Freres Minuers* or Grey Friars, commonly called *Cordelliers*, together with the burying-ground to the northward; that this temple has long ceased to exist, but that the site was indisputably at the west end of the inclosure where his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor has his stables; and that the burying ground alluded to, is equally well identified to be the southern part of the town cemetery, still bearing the name of the *Cimetiere des Freres*.

"That these letters patent moreover assigned to the said school the neighbouring land and edifices to the southward of the cemetery, and declared them to be given, together with the eastern part of the temple, to the Master and his successors, to serve them as a commodious dwelling, with orchards and small gardens.

[1] One would imagine that the approbation of the Governor, and also of the Dean, would have been quite sufficient to authorize the exchange of school-rooms, without calling the States together to consult upon it.—Edit.

"That these edifices stood on the remaining part of the ground now occupied by the Governor's stables, extending to the Great Gate, and had a cloister along the southern wall, but now no longer exist.

"That the land alluded to for orchards and small gardens, is indisputably that which lies between the Governor's stables and the present school lands, with magazines and warehouses upon it, now standing in the name of Mr. Tupper in the books of *perchage;* that consequently the title of the institution to these several lands and tenements appears complete and undeniable; that the fountain alluded to in the letters patent, the use of which was conceded to the future Master and his successors, was within the present school fields, as marked in the plan, and continued to exist until the well for the pump near the Great Gate was sunk, about 40 or 50 years ago, which drew away the water from the fountain.

"That the extent of the two Royal Grants, in 1563 and 1568, is distinctly given in the two first books of *perchage* of the King's Fief, which were prepared subsequently to those dates, about the years 1573 and 1590; the first grant containing 1 vergee and 27 perches; the second ten vergees, which measurements correspond most satisfactorily with that of the lands above described, as now surveyed, and laid down in the plan to be seen at Mr. Wilson's office, at the *Gravée*."

The report also states:—

"That the assignment of 1568 was in virtue of subsequent instructions from the Queen (which have not been found extant in the island), and consisted of a house and ground made over to the States of the island by the Governor, with the consent and counsel of the Royal Commissioners, for the use and convenience of the same grammar school, the States being then and there assembled. That the proceedings of that day are not to be found recorded in their place in the books of the Greffe office; but that a schedule said to contain them was appended to an Order in Council sent to this island the following March, which served to confirm the said assignment." The Committee in their report say, "That this schedule contains but an imperfect statement of those proceedings, or that the proceedings were incomplete in themselves.

"That nevertheless it is evident, from concurring circumstances, that this assignment consisted of the house which then stood near the site of the present school-house, and the grounds now about it, together with the gardens now held by the Town Hospital, Mr. William Brock and Mr. De Lisle Dobree, to the northward of the former, all then within the close alluded to in the assignment; these lands being clearly identified to have been then constituted the *Terretoire des Freres* (at which the States were then assembled to receive the

assignment), bounded along the street *Chasse Vassal* by a hedge up to the Great Gate, which was to be the entrance to the house and ground within the close." Report, p. 10.

With respect to the aforesaid parcels of land, now in the hands of the different persons before mentioned, but originally granted for the use of Elizabeth School, the Sub-Committee in conclusion on this subject observe, "that these lands are invariably described to be of the territory of the Friars, which none other in the neighbourhood are; that from their forming a part of the Royal Gift, they have been exempted from *quintillage*, or ground rent, to his Majesty. The Sub-Committee trust that this investigation will prove satisfactory, whether or not the idea of recovering those alienated lands should ever be thrown out;" and the Committee conclude this part of the subject by a reference to the laws of prescription in this island. "Forty years' quiet possession," say the Committee, "is deemed a sufficient title; but there is an especial exception in Terrein in favour of the King's rights in the patronage of churches, and this exception seems to be understood to extend to all royal prerogatives, domaines, and revenues, or to such as belong to the Republic, or the public in general."

"It appears that the above letters patent have no reference whatever to the present school-house, or to any of the lands remaining attached to it; that very soon after the date of the last grant, the school was removed from the Temple to the house in the close, which last was rebuilt about the year 1753, by the States of the island, at the cost of 600*l.* sterling."

The Committee also discovered in their researches, "that there are seats in the Town Church belonging to the School Institution, occupying an area of about 12 feet by 6 feet.

"It also appears that the Royal Commissioners, in 1563, directed that the statue of Queen Elizabeth, as well as the arms of England, should be put up over the outer gate or door of the school, but the latter only have yet been set up, and are now much decayed."

The Committee likewise give their report on three other endowed schools in the island, which they state as being subordinate to the above Grammar School, and which, if not founded by Queen Elizabeth, were nevertheless endowed by her; namely, "that in the Town, that of St. Martin's, and that of St. Peter-du-Bois." In the President's letter (report, p. 39) he writes, "It may therefore be concluded that these three subordinate schools were pre-existing in 1563, when the Queen assigned rents for their teachers."

Besides the aforesaid schools, there is one or more in every other parish in the island, endowed either by private individuals in part, or by the parishioners of the respective parishes.

LIST OF MASTERS OF ELIZABETH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, UNDER THE OLD PLAN, TO OCT., 1824.

Mr. Martin de Postre, left.. Feb. 1606
Mr. Amos Horn, sworn in 1608
Mr. John Ganrey, sworn in 10th May, 1613
Mr. Thos. Manger (was) 30th Sept. 1622
Mr. Joshua Slowley, sworn 4th Apr. 1627
Mr. Arthur Morehead (was) 16th July, 1633
Mr. Jacob L'Epine, sworn 29th May, 1639
Mr. Thos. Carey, elected 26th Dec. 1644
Mr. Geo. Delgarno (was) 12th March, 1661
Mr. Gabl. du Perrier (was) 10th July, 1667
Mr. Wm. Johnson (was) 5th July, 1682
College vacant at his death, 1st Feb. 1698
Rev. L. Payne (was)..... 17th June, 1708
Mr. Row (was)..... 17th January, 1714
College vacant at his death, 7th Apr. 1716
Rev. J. Le Mesurier (was) 5th April, 1738
College vacant at his death, 22d May, 1759
Rev. J. Hemming, appointed 28th Dec..... 1759
Rev. G. Crispin, B. A., 26th June, 1761
Rev. N. Carey, B. A. 1st July,..... 1795
Resigned on a Pension of £60, 1st. Oct..... 1824

In consequence of the elaborate investigation of the gentlemen of the School Committee, the States met on Wednesday, the 30th of June, 1824, when the following propositions were agreed to; first, warm acknowledgments were expressed by the Assembly towards Sir John Colborne, and also to the Committee, for having undertaken to reform Elizabeth College. The second proposition then adopted, attributes the abuses in the College to the present defective regulations, and to the want of a good system; that it is proper to correct them; and, in order to adopt the best means of ensuring the prosperity of the establishment, it will be necessary to petition his Majesty in Council; and further, that the parochial schools are equally deserving the attention of the States, and of all the assistance that can possibly be obtained for their amelioration.

The third proposition adopted was, the appointment of a Committee of Public Instruction, who, after having obtained every possible information, were to make their report, and suggest the measures to be adopted.

[1] This gentleman soon after appointed an under-master in the person of the Rev. D. F. Durand, the present Dean. In the absence of Mr. Durand from the island, Mr. Crispin resumed the charge till he appointed the Rev. R. Martineau; but Mr. Durand resumed his charge in 1780, and retained it till 1795, when he was appointed Dean, and the Rev. N. Carey had the mastership given him. Mr. Durand was absent between 1772 and 1780.

The following gentlemen were then named:—

The Bailiff.
James Carey, Esq., Jurat.
John Hubert, Esq., Jurat.
Rev. Wm. Chepmell, Rector of St. Sampson's.
The King's Procureur.
The King's Comptroller.
The Constable of the Town.

The fourth proposition adopted, authorised the above Committee to agree upon the compensation due to the Rev. Nicholas Carey, for his readiness to resign the situation of Master of the College, and to leave his house. The fifth proposition had for its object, to authorise the Committee to procure a principal or first Master, at a salary of 300*l.* sterling per annum, for three or four years certain, with a view to place the College in immediate activity. This was also adopted.

OPENING OF ELIZABETH COLLEGE ON THE NEW PLAN.

On Monday, October 11th, 1824, being the day announced for opening this institution, his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, the very Rev. the Dean, with the States' Committee, the Rev. C. W. Stocker, and the parents, together with several gentlemen who take an interest in its success, met at twelve o'clock, at the temporary school-rooms fitted up in the New Town. The children were all in attendance. Sir John Colborne addressed the meeting. He congratulated them upon the fortunate circumstance of having succeeded in obtaining the services of a gentleman so eminently qualified to superintend the establishment, as their newly-elected principal. Mr. Stocker had been educated at one of the first public schools in the kingdom, and had afterwards greatly distinguished himself at the University of Oxford. Sir John Colborne also congratulated the meeting on the choice of their vice-principal, the Rev. W. L. Davies;

The deanery of Guernsey contains the twelve following parishes, viz:—

St. Peter Port.
St. Mary de Gastro, or Câtel, or our Lady of Deliverance.
St. Martin.
St. Michael the Archangel, or the Vale, a Vicarage.
St. Peter-du Bois.
St. Saviour.
St. Sampson, united to the Vale.
St. Andrew.
St. Margaret, or the Forest. } United.
St. Philip, or Torteval }
These ten are in Guernsey.
St. Anne, isle of Alderney.
St. Mary, isle of Sark.

Note—There are eight Rectors only for the ten parishes of Guernsey, which are here classed according to the present population.

It may not be amiss here to remark, that by the 23d canon of Jersey, "The Dean, accompanied by two or three Ministers, shall once in two years visit every parish in person, and shall give order that there be a sermon on the visitation-day, either by himself or some other by him appointed." In Guernsey, the country parishes are visited at the discretion of the Dean. In England, the practice is to hold the Archdeacon's visitation twice generally in each year, but always once in each deanery after Easter-tide; and at these visitations copies of the original register for the year preceding, signed by the Minister and Churchwardens of each parish, are obliged to be delivered in, that in case of any destruction by fire, or otherwise, these copies might become evidence. Now, if the same plan were adopted in this island, the same benefit would accrue upon any disputed claim of kindred to the estate, in case the registers were destroyed either by fire, or by other accidents, in their respective parishes.

In the year 1812, an act passed the British parliament for the better regulation of parochial registers, so that each parish might enter the births, deaths, and marriages exactly in the same manner; and books for this purpose were ordered to be supplied by the King's printer, for each parish; and the registry was to commence on January 1, 1813. It is to be regretted, that the above act did not apply to the advantage of

these islands, for had it been so, each parish would have been compelled to have furnished itself with an iron chest, for the purpose of preserving these valuable documents.

In this island no such plan is adopted, but it becomes more and more necessary that these registers should be duly kept and preserved, from the mode of severing the estates of the islands among so many co-heirs. The reader must not be surprised to find in some of the parishes here, one or more of these valuable records half eaten up by vermin; which I can assure him I have seen. The provision made for the preservation of the parish registers in an iron chest, is certainly an excellent one. It can be kept in no place so well as in the clergyman's house; and there should be a resident minister in every parish. Many churches are extremely damp—the writing would soon be erased, and the books would fall to pieces, if kept there. Surely the constituted authorities, either civil or ecclesiastical, have the power of making this provision without having recourse to King and council; they would confer a most essential benefit to posterity by doing so.

Both Falle[1] and Dicey[2] express themselves thus on the subject of those dissenting from our Church government. "No separate congregations," says Falle, "were gathered in opposition to the public worship, nor from that day, (the signing of the canons) to this has there been a conventicle in Jersey;" and Dicey says of Guernsey, "Dissenters, they have none." Many, however, of almost all denominations have sprung up in both islands.

As belonging to our truly Apostolical Church, and preferring her communion, I cannot but rejoice, that the zeal of her ministers, and members, keep pace with that of their dissenting brethren, and perhaps a more highly respectable body of clergy can scarcely be met with, than those of the Established Church in this island.

institution, of its future success; and renewed his assurance of the warmest support.

The Bailiff observed, that although Sir John Colborne had formed great expectations as to the future prosperity of this institution, he must say that his views extended much farther; everything was possible to man; it only required resolution; he hoped the day was not far distant, placed as we were in the centre of Europe, when pupils would flock to us, not only from all parts of the British empire, but from other surrounding nations; and that for the result, whatever it might be, we were solely indebted to the Lieut.-Governor's unwearied exertions. He had displayed that firmness of purpose, united with a judicious but kind and conciliating line, which must overcome every difficulty.

The Procureur joined in this well-merited tribute to Sir John Colborne's efforts.

The Rev. Mr. Stocker thanked the inhabitants for their kindness to him, and hoped that they would find that their confidence was not misplaced; all that could be attained by incessant zeal, proceeding from the most anxious desire to serve, they might rely upon from him.

This gentleman was sworn into his office as principal Master of Elizabeth College, by the very Rev. the Dean, a short time after.

At a public dinner given on Tuesday the 29th of August, 1826, to General Sir John Doyle, Bart., etc., etc., formerly the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, the Bailiff, in answer to Mr. Guille (who wished to have the rule dispensed with when the present Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Colborne's health was given) has the following judicious remarks: "It was upon such an occasion as this, when there could be no doubt of the general anxiety of the present company to demonstrate the warmth and sincerity of their attachment and gratitude towards that toast, that it became them to show an example of forbearance from a custom that

was a bar to real and rational enjoyment. He would claim for this island the title of 'little Athens;' situated as it was between the two first countries in Europe, speaking in common their two languages, and possessing, so long as such men as the Rev. C. W. Stocker and the Rev. W. L. Davies were at the head of their College, superior means of instruction, this island might, without disturbing the right of 'northern Athens,' take that of 'little Athens,' and furnish great and good examples to the world.

THE STATES' COMMITTEE REPORT.

"The Committee authorised by the States, in concert with His Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., as well for the putting Elizabeth College in immediate motion, as for the preparing and proposing of the measures to be taken for its future good administration, make report this day:—first, of what has been done: secondly, of what remains to be done.

'On the first head, they have agreed with the Rev. Nicholas Carey to waive his right of possession of the buildings, lands, and rents of the College estate, for the consideration of 60*l.* per annum; an indispensible preliminary previous to farther proceeding. Having afterwards ensured a certain number of students, the Committee have obtained the Rev. Charles William Stocker for principal, who is in every respect worthy the election of Lord Pembroke, the Governor, of the recommendation of the University of Oxford, and of a number of respectable individuals, to whom his election is due. The Committee, under any other circumstances, might have found subjects in the island qualified to fill the secondary situations, and it was with regret they saw themselves under the necessity of seeking them elsewhere; but the College required a thorough reformation. The Committee are pleased with their decision in this respect. The Rev. William L. Davies, of whom the greatest commendations were received from every quarter, has, through the solicita-

tion of the Committee, been induced to come over to second his friend Mr. Stocker. The selection of the other Masters is equally promising. The College is now duly attended, under the direction of the Rev. C. W. Stocker and the Rev. W. L. Davies, for Greek, Latin, and English, the Rev. G. De Joux, for mathematics, so essential in navigation, etc.,[1] M. Des Lauriers for the French language, and Mr. Tyers, from Christ's Hospital, for writing and arithmetic.

"As to the question of the lands alienated, the subject-matter is lost;" as appears from the statement of the Committee in the following as well as in former appendices. "The spoliation is evident, unless it be proved that when the second Royal Grant in 1568 was made, or since, the former of 1562 has been revoked; for the lands of which the first donation is composed are all in different hands: not a vestige remains to the College. That the Grant of 1563 was not revoked in 1568 is evident, from the book containing the measure of the land in the island, made in 1573, which assigns 11 vergees, 27½ perches, arising from both donations to the College alone, without making mention of Louis Devick, or his heirs. The book containing the measure of land for 1616, evidently goes to prove that the lands of Briart and of Beauvoir, in Devick's right, and that of Blanche by right of Hitchcock, formed part of these same 11 vergees, 27½ perches, as these lands are always expressly comprised therein; and that, added to those of the College, they always make the same measure. This book of land measuring and the extension by Elizabeth, go to prove, without a doubt, that Sir Thomas Leighton, authorised to dispose of such lands as were vacant and useless, sold those in question; but this is also proof of their spoliation; these lands, although probably neglected and abandoned, belonged to proprietors who destined them to some particular purpose, and he had no

[1] From the Billet d'État of Dec. 29, 1824.

right to dispose thereof, and thereby annul a Royal Grant for ever. By observing the regulations made by the Commissioners in 1607, it will be perceived that the public impression was decidedly against the act of Sir Thomas Leighton; that the inhabitants complain against the articles inserted in the extension, and of several other flagrant abuses; among others, the spoliation of 10 vergees of land belonging to the Church Treasury, sold to Mr. Devick by the same Governor, who even wished to appropriate to himself the Town Parsonage-house. The Commissioners' answer on the subject of the articles inserted in the extension is not satisfactory; 'it is signed,' say they, 'by Sir Thomas Leighton!!!' and some Jurats, and two of the latter, still living, affirm 'that they signed nothing without proof.' Yes; a proof of the fact of the alienation of lands for abuse itself; but the question is of right, for which proof is required; and where is it to be found? Lastly, the reproach of spoliation, although well grounded, if there ever were any, can only fall upon the contracting parties at the end of the sixteenth century; how could it be applied to the equitable transactions which took place in the eighteenth, and particularly to those of the Le Mesurier family, which make a gratuitous gift to the poor of a handsome property, honourably acquired and free? Similar acts of benevolence must inspire sentiments of esteem and consideration in every heart for the family that have done it."

Upon the whole, the Committee for the States comes to the same conclusion as that expressed in the following letter of Sir John Colborne. Even were the College ground considered to belong to the King's domain, against which there is no prescription (notwithstanding the act and consent of his Majesty's officers), even were the States certain of being able to repossess the land so wrongfully alienated, without any cost; the Committee is of opinion, that the respect due to the rights of property, which is the basis of all civil society, would engage the States

not to molest the possession of the lands in question, which dates back two centuries and a half. But in the present case, the accompanying circumstances and the neglect and connivance of the local authorities are such, that no tribunal in the world would dispossess the proprietors without granting them sufficient damages. The Committee does not therefore intend to move therein. The investigation that Col. De Havilland, and the other gentlemen who assisted him have taken such pains to make, and which has thrown so much light upon the subject, will not be lost to the public; by evidently showing the notorious spoliation which deprives the College of nearly three vergees of its best lands, it proves the necessity of placing this establishment in the hands of a special administration, that will take upon itself to defend its rights, and see that it answers the purposes intended.

Copy of Sir John Colborne's letter.

"Government-house, Dec. 20th, 1824.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to forward the inclosed papers, which the College Committee request may be laid before the Royal Court and States. The letters and professional opinions which you have received from me respecting the lands alienated from Elizabeth College, seem to establish that great part of the endowment was illegally transferred, not many years after it had been delivered over to the States for the use of the island for ever. But as the States and authorities of a remote period allowed the intentions of the Foundress to be frustrated, and probably connived at numerous unwarrantable proceedings; and as the spoliated lands have been lost to the College for more than two centuries, the present possessors of the property in question, rightly and honourably acquired by them and by their ancestors, could not, with any justice, be called upon to surrender it, without receiving an indemnification from the States.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. COLBORNE, Lieut.-Governor."

"To Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., Bailiff of Guernsey."

The progress of the College School may be seen from the following *Billets des Etats, etc.* The first that gives an account of the opening, is dated 29th December 1824, and the meeting of the States on this subject was held 6th January, 1825, when the foregoing letter of the Lieut.-Governor, with the plan for the regulation of the College, in ten separate articles, was transmitted to the States, prefaced as follows by the Bailiff:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"The benefit which every one already acknowledges,—that which will occur, and which I anticipate,—must be attributed solely to Sir John Colborne. It is in this benefit itself that he can find the only recompense, the only praise worthy of him. In all that is proposed, nothing but entire disinterestedness is to be perceived; there is nothing for himself, but every thing for the country which he governs: he is a father, who, not knowing the time he may remain among his children, prepares for them the noblest inheritance it is possible for him to leave them."

ARTICLES SUBMITTED TO THE STATES.

"Art. 1.—The Committee of the States, appointed to examine into the College report, having ascertained that the reformation effected at Elizabeth School, has already drawn more than 40 boys under the tuition of able masters, and that the number of pupils will soon increase to 70; and being convinced that the following plan is well calculated to protect and foster a valuable institution, to establish a beneficial system of education in the island, and to promote the general interests of the inhabitants, strongly recommends the States to support and endeavour to carry into execution the measures proposed.

"Four Visitors to be appointed by an Order in Council; viz.—Secretary of State for the Home Department, Governor, Lieut.-Governor, and Dean of Guernsey; to whom appeals are to be made.

"The Lieut.-Governor and the States to be authorised by the Order in Council to elect thirteen Directors and Trustees, to whose management and superintendence the College, and affairs relating to it, except the discipline of the school, are to be consigned.

"The Bailiff, Lieut.-Bailiff, and Rector of St. Peter Port, to be Directors and Trustees, *ex-officio*.

"Three Directors to be named by the Lieut.-Governor, and seven by the States.

"After four years from the first election, two Directors to resign in rotation every year, and the same number to be appointed. Those who resign not to be eligible for the duty of Directors, till the expiration of a year from their resignation. Directors to vacate their office when they leave the island for two years. The Directors and Trustees to be authorised to regulate the finances of the institution, to receive all dues and rents, and to demand 12*l.* from each pupil annually.—Adopted by the States. See article VIII.

"Art. II.—To dispose of such parts only of the College ground as may not be deemed useful to the establishment, provided the land reserved for the masters and boys exceed six Guernsey vergees. To notify to the Vice-Chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge when the headship of the College becomes vacant, to receive testimonials o candidates for that office, and to forward their claims, through the Lieut.-Governor, to the Governor, with a recommendation.—Adopted by the States.

"Art. III, IV, and V.—By ascertaining the amount of the tithes and champart which has been paid in every parish at a stated time, and also the value of productive land, and taking the average of the price of corn, for a given number of preceding years, at the rate at which it would be equitable to fix the modus, in lieu of tithes, for the four or five ensuing years, an arrangement might be made that would lead to a removal of that check to agricultural improvement, the champart, and to the commutation of tithes now payable in kind. With this view, and to obtain a cession of a similar portion of the King's tithes of each parish, to be appropriated to increase and equalize the incomes of the Rectors of the country parishes, inquiries are now in progress; on the result of which will be grounded an application to his Majesty's government, and the Governor. Therefore, to facilitate these projected alterations, the Trustees are to be authorised to collect the sums that may become due on account of the Rectorial tithes, and to equalize the annual incomes of the Rectors, and the perpetual Curate who may be appointed to Torteval. A regulation at the same time will be submitted, which, if adopted, will secure the succession of clergymen who shall have been educated at Elizabeth College, to the church preferment of the island, before other candidates.

DECISION OF THE STATES ON THESE ARTICLES.

"On the third article they are of opinion, that a prayer should be added to the petition to Council, for a regulation which may guarantee to the clergy educated at the College, the vacant benefices in this island, and to give to the scholars of the same the preference

for the fellowships and scholarships, to which at present the Royal Court and the very Rev. the Dean now nominate. The whole upon the conditions, — first, that the said ministers or scholars should be natives of the island, or sons of either father or mother who are natives :—secondly, that the said ministers and scholars shall have been at least for three years at the said College :—thirdly, that as to the regulations respecting the fellowships and scholarships, it shall not be requested, without having previously consulted the Royal Court and the very Rev. the Dean :—fourthly, that this regulation extend only to those scholars who have attained or passed their fourteenth year.

"On Art. IV,—The States are of opinion, that the petition to augment the revenues of the clergy respecting the produce of the tithes due to his Majesty, received by the Governor-in-Chief, be humbly submitted to his Majesty, and with all due submission, to his Excellency Lord Pembroke.

"On Art. V,—They are of opinion that the substitution of an equivalent in lieu of tithes and champarts, which shall be just as well towards the revenues of the King as towards the inhabitants, should be made the subject of an application to his Majesty in Council, but not till after the said substitution, founded on the strictest investigation and testimonies, shall be approved of by the States.

"Art. VI.—An extension of the *impôt* to be applied for, from the year 1829 to 1844; and a part of it to be appropriated yearly to the use of the College and parochial and national schools; and a sanction to be obtained, to raise money for the expenditure required for those institutions.—Adopted by the States.

"Art. VII.—As it is obvious that many advantages must arise from placing the inferior public schools under the guidance of intelligent persons, enabled to introduce an approved and uniform system of education in each parish, and invested with power to extend to a select number of children instruction that may qualify them for particular occupations and employment, the Directors are to be warranted, by the Order in Council, to regulate the parochial and national schools (with deference to private rights and patronage), and to aid their present supporters from the College funds.—Adopted by the States.

"Art. VIII.—The Lieut.-Governor and the States to name immediately Provisional Directors and Trustees, who are to receive full powers from the States to carry such parts of the intended arrangements into execution, as can be accomplished without an Order in Council or reference to Government; to prepare a plan which is to be laid before the States for erecting buildings in the ensuing spring,

which may be found necessary for the establishment; to collect the College rents, education dues, to defray all the expenses incurred, and to fix the salaries of the masters and their places of residence.—Adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the States:

"John Guille, Esq., Jurat.
John Carey, Esq., Jurat.
Rev. Thomas Brock, Rector.
Rev. Wm. Chepmell, Rector.
Daniel De Lisle, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. T. F. De Havilland.
Bonamy Maingy, Esq.

"Art. IX.—To appoint one scholar every year, from the year 1829 (or sooner), to an exhibition of 100*l.* per annum for five years, and when the College funds will admit of it, to increase the number. The Directors, the Dean, three senior Rectors, and the first and second Masters, to elect scholars for the exhibitions, from the senior class, who may be distinguished by their merit and general good conduct. One scholar to be elected every year, from the year 1829 (or sooner); no boy to be elected to an exhibition who has been placed higher than the fourth form on his entrance to the school, or who has not been educated three years at it. No scholar to be eligible to an exhibition after he has completed his eighteenth year; but if he should leave the school before that age, he may be allowed to stand for one at the annual election. The first nomination to an exhibition might take place as soon as boys are found fit for the university. The regulations respecting the time boys are required to remain at Elizabeth College, as well as the class they are obliged to enter to become eligible to exhibitions, might be dispensed with till Midsummer next; and boys who are admitted before that period, might be allowed to stand for them, although they may have been only two years at the College. The rules on this subject to be definitively decided on by the Directors.—Not adopted by the States.

"Art. X.—Annual examination.—Five grand prizes of books or medals, for Greek and Latin composition, mathematical studies, and French, to be presented every year; and one prize of books to be given in each class to the pupil who has been generally at the head of his class during the preceding half-year. These prizes to be distributed by the Head-Master, in presence of the Visitors, Royal Court, and Directors.—Approved of by the States, as they are of opinion that there should be an annual examination of the students of the College, at which prizes should be distributed after the mode prescribed by his Excellency, to those of good conduct, who shall distin-

guish themselves by their progress; and they authorise the Directors to fix the said prizes for the first year; but afterwards to submit to the States the proposal of the sum they may think necessary for this object in future.

The following extract of a letter to the Rev. C. W. Stocker, Principal of Elizabeth College, from the Secretary to the Board of Directors, which appeared in the Independance, April 16th, 1825, will evidence the care and attention paid by the Directors of the College, not only to its interests, but to the welfare and benefit of its students.

(COPY.)

"April 14th, 1825.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"The Directors have taken into their serious consideration that part of your last letter which relates to the inadvertent conduct of tradesmen who supply to your boarders, different articles altogether superfluous. The Directors agree with you that such a proceeding might cause a very serious evil, and greatly affect the reputation of the College, were it to be persisted in, without putting the tradesmen on their guard until it became too late. It may be hoped that no respectable dealer would refuse to take back such goods upon your remonstrance: were it otherwise, however, a very sufficient check would be found in the existing law of the island. No tradesman can set up a legal claim to payment, if he persist in delivering to those young gentlemen any articles of goods on credit, without the knowledge of yourself, or the other gentlemen of the College with whom they reside, and under whose immediate protection they are placed. Not only in this case may payment be justly disputed, but, in order to check the evil, the Directors would openly countenance the proceeding, and have commissioned me to order that the part of my answer to your letter which related to this subject, should be sent for insertion in the public prints of the island.

(Signed.) "D. DE LISLE. Secretary."

The following letter from the Principal of Elizabeth College to D. De Lisle, Esq., Secretary, at the expiration of the first twelvemonth after its establishment, will show the progress of the institution:—

(COPY.)

"October 3d. 1825.

"Dear Sir,

"Understanding that a meeting of the Directors will take place on the 10th instant, and not being quite prepared with all the details of the present system of the College, which I had hoped it would have been in my power to have previously forwarded to you, I think it may be satisfactory to the Directors to receive a report of the present state of the institution, as to the number and progress of the scholars, during the first year under the new arrangement.

"The scholars who have entered and attended, amount up to the present time to 106; of these, 9 have left, and 97 continue at College. The general progress will be seen, by a comparison of the number of entrances in each form, with that of the scholars now in each: viz.—

Forms.	Entered.	Moved from lower forms.	Total.	Gone.	Moved to higher forms.	Remain.	Total.
I	42	0	42	4	12	26	42
II	22	12	34	3	7	24	34
III	19	7	26	2	7	17	26
IV	19	7	26	0	8	18	26
V	4	8	12	0	4	8	12
VI	0	4	4	0	0	4	4
	106	38		9	38	97	

"In point of order and quietness, there is a very great improvement since the first opening of the College. The advancement of the classical school was at first much impeded by the promiscuous association of boys educated at various places, and upon plans widely different from each other, as well as from the College system, which in itself required modification from time to time, in order to meet the exigencies of particular circumstances. Under all these disadvantages, however, the progress has been very encouraging. Many scholars, after passing through two forms in the above period, have risen to the head of a third, and the instances of similar advancement will, I trust, be found more numerous after the next moving day, which will be the 12th instant.

In the course of divinity which has been gone through, comprising the history of revealed religion from the creation to the end of the eleventh century of the Christian era, together with the evidences and doctrines of Christianity, many of the scholars have greatly distinguished themselves, and their answers, when questioned on those points, are such as would prove creditable at an examination for a

degree at Oxford. Great credit is also due to the pains with which many of the maps have been drawn, and to the neatness of execution with which mere children have, after a little practice, and without the help of a master, performed this exercise, which may be considered one of the most efficacious modes of imprinting the names and situations on the memory of the learner. The analysis and abridgment of the lectures now given by M. de Joux, on the scientific parts of geography, are very satisfactory proofs from the scholars of their own accuracy, as well as of the master's perspicuity. It is long before a boy becomes habituated to original composition, but slow as the progress has been in this for some time, a daily improvement is perceptible in the verses and themes delivered in. Till the commencement of last term, much inconvenience was felt from want of additional masters in the French and classical schools; this addition is now made, and its good effects are already evident.

"With respect to discipline, I have a few words to add. In the first establishment of silence and regularity among the scholars, personal correction was absolutely necessary; but I have been anxious gradually to abolish corporal punishment both in the classical and other schools; indeed there are very few instances now (I am speaking as to the classical school) of a boy's receiving correction for backwardness in his lessons. Whether this results from idleness or incapacity, it appears a much better plan to remove a scholar to a lower form, where he may go over the same ground again, and is deterred, through a sense of shame, from losing places by repeating his lessons imperfectly. The several registers now adopted act as the greatest incentive to boys of industry and emulation, and as the most effectual discouragement to indolence and negligence, while at the same time they will convey to the parents a faithful detail of their sons' individual progress and conduct from time to time, by which the former will be enabled to judge how far either the one or the other may deserve their approbation or their censure. I must, where the above system fails from a want of proper feeling in the scholar, out of justice to the parents, resort to the more harsh and more disagreeable method of coercion.

"I remain, Sir, yours, etc.

"CHARLES W. STOCKER.'

"To Daniel De Lisle, Esq. Secretary,
etc. etc."

The following Order of his Majesty in Council relative to

Elizabeth College, the parochial schools, and the impost or tax on spirituous liquors, was read before the Royal Court on Saturday, when it was ordered that it should be registered on the records of the island

"At the Court at Windsor, the 30th September, 1825. Present, the King's most excellent Majesty, in Council:—

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for the Affairs of Guernsey and Jersey, etc., dated the 28th day of this instant, in the words following, viz:—

"Your Majesty having been pleased, by your Order in Council of the 16th of February last, to refer unto this Committee the humble petition of the States of the Island of Guernsey, setting forth, that since the command of this island devolved on Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., the mind of His Excellency, always intent on the public good, has directed its attention to the state of public instruction in general, and particularly to the state of Elizabeth College and those parochial schools which have been endowed by royal munificence. That his Excellency having, in 1823, named a Committee of Enquiry, their elaborate report, and his remarks, were laid before the States, and proved the inefficiency of the system under which the College had hitherto been conducted, the spoliations which, for want of special trustees, had taken place, and the necessity of a new order of things, both for the College and the parochial schools. That the States, convinced of this necessity, on the 30th June, 1824, named a Committee to act in concert with his Excellency, for the purpose of making such arrangements, experiments, and further enquiries, as from their result should lead to the perfecting of a plan for the improvement of these establishments, which might with propriety be submitted to the consideration of your Majesty. That by the readiness of the Rev. Nicholas Carey, former Master of the College, to make way for the trial of a new system—the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke—the assistance of the University of Oxford—the increase of masters and salaries—the general acquiescence in the payment of twelve pounds per annum for each student—and the occupation of larger school-rooms—the success of these and other measures adopted is such, that the College, which seldom reckoned more than twelve or fourteen students, which was often reduced to less than half that number, and sometimes was without any at all, now reckons at the beginning of the second quarter more

than seventy students. That, confirmed in the soundness of his views, and impelled by the desire of extending them to further good, his Excellency was induced to lay before the States several propositions, not only for the future management of the College and inferior public schools, but for other objects of great public utility, which propositions, after their being approved by the States' Committee, formed the subject of the deliberation and decision of the States on the 6th of January, 1825. That some of the propositions which the States have approved in principle, requiring elucidation as to the detail and mode of execution, the prayer of the States is now confined to two points; the one having for its object the improved plan for the College and other public schools; the other, the means by which the States are to defray the expenses consequent to that improvement. That on this first point, the States rely on the proof which the experience of two hundred and sixty years furnishes, that the former plan was totally inadequate; on the arguments in favour of the new, drawn from a long and diligent enquiry and discussion, and on the success of the experiment by which the new plan is already put into practice. That on the second point, the necessity of insuring to the States a revenue equal to its present amount cannot be doubted, when to their current expenses shall be added those of building and maintaining a suitable College, of encouraging an enlarged system of education, and giving assistance to the inferior public schools. And as that revenue depends chiefly on the duty of one shilling per gallon on all spirituous liquors consumed in this island, which duty is granted for a limited period only of ten years, all that is humbly prayed for is to extend that period for fifteen years more, and to obtain permission to raise, on the credit of those fifteen years' duty, the sums previously wanted for the use of the said College and inferior schools. That for the reasons above adduced, for those contained in the documents above mentioned, and in the two '*Billets d'Etat*' by which the States were summoned, printed copies of all which are annexed,—the States most humbly pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to substitute, in lieu of the statutes and regulations before existing for Elizabeth College, your Majesty's royal order in Council to the following purport and effect:—

"The College Elizabeth to be placed under the special care of four Visitors, and thirteen Directors or Trustees.

"The four Visitors to consist of your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Governor of Guernsey, the Lieut.-Governor, and the Dean, to whom appeals are to be made.

"The thirteen Directors to consist of the Bailiff, Lieut.-Bailiff, and Rector of St. Peter-Port, by virtue of their office, three Directors to be named by the Lieut.-Governor, and seven by the States.

"After four years from the first election, two Directors to resign in rotation every year, and the same number to be appointed by the Lieut.-Governor or States, according to the nomination under which the retiring Directors happened to serve, and who are not to be re-eligible until the expiration of one year. Directors to vacate their office when they leave the island for two years. The superintendence and management of the College and its concerns to be trusted to these thirteen Directors. They shall regulate the finances of the institution, receive all dues, rents, and revenues coming to the College, as well as three pounds per quarter from each student, and regulate the salaries of the masters, and the general expenditure.

"They are to notify to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and Cambridge when the headship of the College becomes vacant, to receive testimonials of candidates for that office, and to forward their claims through the Lieut.-Governor to the Governor, with a recommendation.

"The Directors to be warranted to regulate the parochial and national schools (with deference to private rights and patronage), and to aid their present supporters from the College funds.

"The Directors to be authorised to dispose, for the increase of the permanent revenue of the College, of such parts only of the College ground as may not be deemed useful to the establishment, and provided always that the land reserved for the masters and students exceed six Guernsey *vergees* (equal to two English acres, five-twelfths and a fraction).

"And the States also most humbly pray, that in order to provide for the expenses attending the above mentioned objects, in addition to the sums required for their current expenses and improvement of various kinds, the duty of one shilling per gallon on all spirituous liquors, granted to the States for ten years, ending on the 31st of August, 1829, be renewed and continued for fifteen years from that day, and that the States may be authorised to raise on the credit of the duty that shall accrue during those fifteen years, such sums as may be previously wanted for the use of the College and parochial national schools. The Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have taken the said petition into consideration, and the several documents accompanying the same, and having received the opinion of your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General thereupon, their lordships do agree humbly to report as their opinion to your Majesty, that it may be advisable for your Majesty to comply with the prayer of the said petition, subject to the proviso, that instead of the Visitors proposed by the States of the said island, the power should be reserved to your Majesty of appointing such Visitors as your Majesty may deem proper as per-

manent Visitors, and also such other Visitors as your Majesty may at any time think expedient for any special purpose; and further, that it should be provided by express regulation that the acts of a majority of the Visitors, or any other, should be determined by your Majesty, to be valid and binding.

"His Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy-Council, to approve thereof, and the Right Hon. Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to take the necessary measures, and cause the necessary directions to be given herein accordingly.

(Signed) "JAMES BULLER."

A letter received from Mr. Hobhouse informs his Excellency Sir John Colborne that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Excellency (whilst he continues Lieut.-Governor of the island), and the very Rev. the Dean, Visitors of Elizabeth College.

The following is a translation of the *Billet d'Etat*, or Notice of the Convocation:—

"STATES' MEETING.

"TO THE CONSTABLES.

"GENTLEMEN,

"You are hereby informed that a meeting of the States will be held in the Royal Court-house, on Wednesday 29th inst., at eleven o'clock in the morning, to take the following subjects into consideration:—

"ELIZABETH COLLEGE.

"Whitehall, 7th March.

"SIR,

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Peel to transmit to you herewith an order of his Majesty in Council, dated 30th September, 1825, relative to the state of public instruction in general in the island of Guernsey, and particularly to the state of Elizabeth College and those parochial schools which have been endowed by royal munificence; and I am at the same time to acquaint you, that a

warrant has been prepared for the royal signature, constituting and appointing the Lieutenant-Governor and the Dean of the island of Guernsey for the time being, permanent Visitors of Elizabeth College, and as soon as the Warrant is completed, it shall be transmitted to you in the usual manner.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble Servant,

"H. HOBHOUSE."

"Major-General Sir John Colborne,
K. C. B., etc., etc., etc."

"Government-house, Guernsey, March, 11, 1826.

"SIR,

"I have the honor to transmit to you the Order in Council which has been solicited respecting the alterations in the charter of Elizabeth College, the education of the children of the labouring classes, and the renewal of the impôt.

"Ninety scholars were admitted at the College during the three first terms, and 118 have entered since October, 1824. The States, therefore, may infer that they have anticipated the wishes of the inhabitants by reforming an institution which, from spoliation and accidental causes, had become nearly useless. Although many improvements have been effected, yet to mature a system, in which the proficiency of the pupil in English and French composition, and the mathematics, is considered as essential as in his classical studies, frequent modifications may still be indispensable.

"The expectations, however, of the Committee appointed by the States in 1823, have been completely realized, because the advantages that must result from fixing permanently in the island a seminary, accessible to all, where a liberal and extensive course of instruction can be obtained, appears to be now justly appreciated; and it is evident that the efficiency of the College depends on the support and attention of the States, as well as on the talents and assiduity of the principal and masters.

"The plans and estimates which were ordered to be prepared will be laid before the States.

"The parochial schools, which on a former meeting of the States were thought susceptible of improvement, should be immediately attended to, and probably on that subject few difficulties will be

created. Fourteen hundred children are supposed to be educated at the parish and national schools, but it appears from the returns, that for the instruction of one hundred and thirty of this number, in one parish, the sum of ten pounds only is allowed for a Master, and in another, eight pounds, for the education of seventy children. In many instances the interference of the Directors may not be necessary, nor is it intended to check the exertions or contributions of the individuals by whose care several schools have been maintained; nor to furnish any one with an excuse for withdrawing their annual subscriptions, but where the means for instructing the children of the labouring classes are proved to be inadequate, the aid of the Directors will be preferred. They will, perhaps, adopt measures for appointing an able and competent master to every school, and it may be found desirable to select a few boys from each parish to receive such instruction as may enable them, at a future period, to take the parish schools under their charge.

"The Directors, by the new arrangement which is suggested, will have as much authority delegated to them as will make their superintendence effectual over the College and its financial concerns; that is, over the ordinary expenditure, so that no expense for building can be incurred without the sanction of the States.

"It is proposed that the principal shall have a fixed salary, but that his chief income, as well as that of all the masters, shall be regulated by the number of scholars, and that the revenue of the College should be sufficiently augmented to ensure to every department a succession of men of abilities, who, if they devote their whole time to an important work, ought to receive a remuneration in proportion to the advancement and independence which they might expect in other professions, from their application, acquirements, and learning.

"What portion of the impôt can be prudently appropriated to the maintenance of the College, and for the education of children of the labouring classes, the States will now see the necessity of deciding on.

"If 8,000*l.* be granted for the building of the College and Master's house, and 1,000*l.* for the repairs and building of the parish schools, and a fixed sum out of the annual produce of the impôt be set aside for the maintenance and support of the College and all the public schools, and separate funds formed for each establishment, the island must gain considerably by this temporary disbursement; for, in calculating the first expense, the profits derived from residence of individuals who are retained here, or who would be attracted to the island, should also be observed, and the positive loss to the inhabitants from the greater part of the boys now at Elizabeth College being educated out of the island, at an enormous expense, and

if a less narrow view of this question be taken, the consequences of a good or bad education should be fairly weighed; and it should be remembered, that in every family in Guernsey there may be some whose respectability in life is closely connected with the formation of these schools, which the efficient patronage of the Earl of Pembroke will much contribute to bring to maturity, and which the States have determined to encourage and protect.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient humble Servant,
"J. COLBORNE, Lieut.-Governor."

"Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq.,
Bailiff of Guernsey."

"GENTLEMEN,

"The order of his Majesty in Council, together with the *Billet d'Etat*, and the discussions which preceded it—the letter of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., accompanying it—in short every thing points out to me the duty of briefly addressing you in submitting to your consideration the propositions which result from the order in question.

"In every state of things, good cannot fail of being the result of education. The States have formally recognized this truth; they have known how to appreciate the advantages of public instruction, and with a view to spread those advantages, they have adopted measures which were proposed for the amelioration of the College and parochial schools; they have submitted those measures to his Majesty in Council, and have petitioned for means to carry them into effect. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accede to their prayer, and in order to furnish the States with those means, he has renewed to us the grant of the impost for an additional period of fifteen years, although the actual grant was not expired by four years. After such a proof of His Majesty's good will, it only remains for the States to show themselves worthy of it, by finishing what they have so well begun. I flatter myself that the propositions, which are the object of the present notice, will be viewed by the States as becoming the gratitude which must be felt to the person and government of his Majesty, and the importance of the subject now claiming our attention. These propositions (which have been approved of by the Lieut.-Governor and the Directors of the College) are submitted to the States with all the consideration which is due to other public wants, for there are, without doubt, various

other wants, but the States have ample means to meet them, and there are none of them that are so urgent as those which regard all the youth of the island. In what can the joy and prosperity of the island consist, if not in the welfare of its youth, who, inhabitants themselves, will be the parents of its next generation?

"In order to avoid repetitions, I beg to request the States to examine the view which I am about to give them of the future state of our finances, compared with their present state, in which they will find the details on which they will have to decide, and the calculations which prove that, supposing all were adopted, there would still remain 3,560*l.* per annum at the disposal of the States. If they are of opinion to reserve 1,000*l.* per year for the paying off of the debt, as some of the parishes appear to wish, the sum at the disposal of the States will be equal to what it is at present; that is to say, 2,560*l.* per annum.

"VIEW OF THE FUTURE STATE OF THE FINANCES, INCLUDING THE DETAILS OF WHAT IS DEMANDED FOR ELIZABETH COLLEGE AND THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

"The perfect order into which the Finance Committee have brought their accounts, was partly shown by the last *Billet d'Etat;* every thing has been calculated and settled upon for the payment, in reduction of the debt, of 2,400*l.* per annum, until the expiration of the present impôt.

"On the 1st of September, 1829, the debt, including the purchase and erection of the Market, will be 25,000*l.*

The Market is worth half of this sum; it has produced this year 616*l.*, after all expenses paid. Reckoning for repairs, and such alterations as may be found necessary, we can safely calculate on an annual income of above 500*l.*; whilst the interest of the States' debt, on the 1st of September, 1829, will be only 300*l.*

"Nothing can be more satisfactory; for if the Market represents half of the debt, the other revenues of the State, for two years only, suffice to pay off the other half.

"It may therefore be doubted whether it will be necessary, on the 1st of September, 1829, to apply part of the revenue to the diminution of the debt; nevertheless, the parishes having expressed a wish to apply to it 1,000*l.* per annum, I shall make my calculations accordingly, and show to the States, that independently of 1,000*l.* per annum for the reduction of the debt, they will have it in their power to adopt every proposition, and still have 2,560*l.* per annum at their disposal.

"For this purpose, it will be proper to specify the wants of the College and parochial schools:—

The erection of the College, agreeably to the plan lodged at the Greffe, to which all the Douzaniers and other members of the States may have access, is valued at from £7,000 to £8,000, and certainly will not exceed	£8,000
To level the land, wall it in, etc.	600
To meet the immediate wants of the parochial schools, before the 1st of September, 1829	700
For various expences up to the present period	700
	£10,000
To pay these £10,000, in the 15 years of the next impost, it will be necessary to take from it annually	£666
For current expenses, repairs, interest of money, etc., including one-third, at least, of the whole, for the parochial schools	734
To be paid annually for 15 years	£1,400

"Let us now compare the present state of our income and expenditure with what it will be after the 1st of September, 1829:—

"PRESENT STATE.

The revenue reckoned as in the last *Billet d'Etat*		£7,560
Ordinary expenses	£2,600	
Towards reducing the debt	2,400	
		5,000
At the disposal of the States, per annum		£2,560

"FUTURE STATE, AFTER THE COLLEGE IS BUILT.

The revenue reckoned as above		£7,560
Ordinary expenses	£2,600	
Towards reducing the debt, if the States wish it	1,000	
To the College and parochial schools	1,400	
		5,000
At the disposal of the States, per annum		£2,560

"As to the manner of advancing the funds for the erection and other wants of the College, and the parochial schools, it appears to me advisable to leave the details to the Finance Committee — to authorise this Committee to issue twenty shilling notes for part of that sum, and to make arrangements with the Savings' Bank for the remainder. Paper money has been of considerable help to the States; no inconvenience has resulted from it, because the States

have made use of it, with prudence. Without acting imprudently, and without having more than twenty thousand notes in circulation at once, the sum of 5,000*l.* may be raised in this manner, from the present time to the expiration of the actual impost; for there remains only about eighteen thousand notes in circulation, and the Market Committee will take up and destroy more than three thousand before that period

"I think I have now shewn that the States have means to meet every thing, and I beg them to observe that all this will neither stop nor impede any other public work — that it takes nothing from what is at the disposal of the States upon the present impost; and that were the erection of the College not to take place, they would not be in better circumstances on the 1st of September, 1829. They will have then, at their entire disposal, the sum of 5,650*l.* and they will be at liberty to apply whatever portion of it they think proper towards the reduction of the debt. If they are of opinion to apply to this object the sum of 1,000*l.* already mentioned, perhaps they will perceive the possibility of making it answer two purposes; that is, to create a revenue for the States, and to effect some considerable improvement. The market furnishes a proof of this possibility; the money spent in erecting it has procured to the public its enjoyment, and to the States a greater interest than could have been obtained in any other manner. What is there to prevent the States from doing something of the kind with Fountain-street? to place the 1,000*l.* per annum at the disposal of the Market Committee, who have so well discharged the task committed to them, and who would perhaps undertake to purchase for the States all the lower part of Fountain Street, and open a street of 22 or 24 feet wide, the land bordering of which might afterwards be sold to profit.

"I merely offer these observations to prove that the States have it in their power to fulfil the views of his Majesty in Council, in a way at once honorable and advantageous to the island. One might certainly build a College less spacious and less splendid, at a smaller expense, if the object of the States were to save two or three thousand pounds and erect a school for ten or twelve scholars; but we might as well satisfy ourselves with the old building formerly made use of, as to do things badly and by halves; and, in that case, we shall have no College—nor one hundred and fifty or two hundred students—nor respectable professors—and thus our object will be defeated, and the confidence of his Majesty's Government, and of his Excellency Sir John Colborne, cruelly disappointed

"If there are numerous classes where different branches of knowledge are taught, large rooms proportioned to the number of students composing these classes, which must be taught separately, are

required, and as many rooms are wanted as there are classes. The dwelling of the Principal can be no where so advantageously situated, both for the College and for himself, as well as for economy, as within the College building; but all this cannot be procured unless the building be sufficiently spacious.

"In adopting the plan upon a wide scale, the States will retain and attract one hundred and fifty or two hundred students, and the sums necessary for their maintenance, and for the maintenance of respectable families, who, in consequence of the advantages presented by this establishment for the education of their children, will be induced to come over and reside in this island. I know that it is not for the good of strangers that we are bound to lay out much expense upon Elizabeth College; but this expense will all turn to the benefit of the island, and the greater part of it will remain here; the remainder is well repaid by the sums spent in the island in consequence of the College, and which are distributed among all classes in town as well as in the country.

"I wish the members of the States would call at the *Greffe* to see the plans which are lodged there, and to assure themselves that these plans, without going beyond their object are worthy of it. Before the erection of the Market, it is surprising how opposed to it several persons were, and with what obstinacy they endeavoured to persuade the States that meat could never be kept fresh in the new slaughter-house, although as large again, and twenty times more airy than the old one—and alleged a hundred such absurdities. These persons by thus sounding the alarm, retarded the work for a considerable time, but as soon as the members of the States consulted their own good sense and sound judgment, truth triumphed, as I trust it always will

"I appeal this day to that sense and judgment. We are not now called upon to discuss the advantage of public instruction: that question is already decided. The States have recognized these advantages, have acknowledged the necessity of building a College, and of improving the public schools: they have asked for means, and his Majesty has graciously given these means; what else remains to be done? It is to act consistently, and to do that which is dictated by self-interest, honour, and gratitude, and to fulfil the obligations which the States have imposed upon themselves, cheerfully and loyally.

"The States will deliberate on the following propositions:—

"1. Whether they are of opinion to reserve 1,400*l.* per annum on the produce of the next impost, which will commence on the 1st of September, 1829, for the use of Elizabeth College and the parochial

schools, which sum will include all that is demanded for the erection of the said College, its present and future wants, and the amelioration of the said schools, and will be disposed of as follows :—

To pay off the 10,000*l.* required for the erection of the College, and other immediate wants	£666
To create a fund for the College which will pay the repairs, the interest due on the money, and every species of expense; and to improve the state of the parochial schools, to which purpose one-third, at least of the said sum of £734 shall be applied	734
	£1,400

"2. Whether they are of opinion to raise by anticipation the sum of 8,000*l.*, on the said sum of 1,400*l.* annually reserved from the produce of the next impost; the said sum of 8,000*l.* to be raised gradually, as it may be wanted, and placed at the disposal of the Directors of Elizabeth College, for the erection of a suitable building, conformably to the plans lodged at the *Greffe*.

"3. Whether they are of opinion to raise in the same manner, on the 1,400*l.* reserved as above, the sum of 600*l.*, to be placed at the disposal of the Directors, to be applied to the levelling and walling in of the College land.

"4. Whether they are of opinion to raise in the same manner, on the 1,400*l.* reserved as above, the sum of 700*l.*, to be placed at the disposal of the Directors, to meet the current expenses of the College, from this time to the 1st of September, 1829.

"5. Whether they are of opinion to raise in the same manner, on the 1,400*l.* reserved as above, the sum of 700*l.*, to be placed at the disposal of the Directors, for the improvement of the parochial schools.

"6. Whether they are of opinion to authorise the Finance Committee, conjointly with the Supervisor of the Harbour, to carry into effect all such measures as shall be thought necessary for the raising and paying of the said sums; authorising them to issue for this purpose as many twenty shilling State notes as they can, without however permitting the total number of notes in circulation at any time to exceed 20,000; which said notes to be issued shall be signed by Nicholas Maingy, John Lucas, and Daniel De Lisle, Esqrs., if these gentlemen are still willing to lend their valuable services to the States for this purpose; and should one of them be prevented, either through sickness or absence from the island, then to authorise the remaining two, together with the Finance Committee and the said Supervisor, to choose a third gentleman to sign the said notes; and also to autho-

rise the said Committee to make arrangements with the Savings' Bank, for such sums as shall be wanted over and above the said notes.

"7. Name auditors to audit the accounts of William Collings, Esq., Jurat, Supervisor of the Harbour for 1825, who, through the solicitations of the Royal Court and the Finance Committee, has kindly undertaken the office for the present year.

At the above meeting of the States, the proposition for the erection of a College having been agreed upon, after much discussion, by a majority of 13 votes out of 29, and all the remaining propositions having been carried by a majority of the States, the College was ordered to be erected; and the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building took place on Thursday, October 19, 1826, in presence of a numerous assemblage of persons.

At half past nine o'clock in the morning, the flank companies of each regiment of militia were marched to the Government-house, whence they formed a line to the Court-house; shortly after which, the Bailiff, the Dean, his Majesty's Prevost, and several other gentlemen waited upon his Excellency Sir John Colborne, and accompanied him to the Royal Court, to join the States of the island. The procession then moved, in the following order, to the Town Church, where prayers suited to the occasion were read by the Rev. H. Durand.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Trumpeters.
Detachment of island Militia.
Three Pages with white wands.
Scholars of Elizabeth College, two and two, junior classes first.
Masters, in their robes.
Vice-Principal.
Principal.
Architect.
Directors of the College.
Music.
The whole States of the island.

Douzaniers
In the order of their respective parishes; St. Andrew first, Town last.
Constables in the same order.
The Clergy, in and out of the States.
The Royal Court, preceded by its officers.
His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor,
Supported on one side by the Bailiff,
On the other, by the very Rev. the Dean.
Detachment of island Militia.

The procession then moved on to the College ground. Previously to laying the foundation-stone, the very Rev. the Dean addressed those around him as follows:—

"Dearly beloved Brethren,

"We are at length arrived at that auspicious period, in renovating the constitution of Elizabeth College, which will, I trust, insure the success of our difficult and laborious task, be a noted epoch in the history of this island, and prove of incalculable advantage to our posterity.

"It is notorious that almost all the beneficent endowments in the kingdom for Latin and Greek, and likewise those of a subordinate nature, for writing and arithmetic, within the three last centuries, have greatly deviated from their original statutes and regulations; and in many of them such has been the relaxation of duties, as to annihilate the benevolent intentions of the founders.

"That Elizabeth College, so nobly endowed by the Royal Foundress, of blessed memory, should, in the lapse of 250 years, require a revision of its statutes and ordinances, suited to the temper of the times, and the improved state of society, is not to be wondered at.

"Whatever irregularities may have heretofore existed, we have the satisfaction to say, they are at present effectually removed.

"Under the auspices of a patriotic benefactor, a revered and exalted character, the stupendous reformation was planned and executed. His fervent zeal in the cause of religion, learning, and virtue, so convinced the constituted authorities in this island of the benefits that would result to the present and future generation from the completion of his proposals, that they, with their wonted liberality, immediately adopted measures for furnishing the means to accomplish the arduous undertaking.

"This seminary is now conducted by gentlemen of acknowledged reputation for learning and abilities, under whose assiduous labours

we already experience, among the youths of this island and several from abroad, the astonishing advantages of a superior education.

"For these and all other mercies vouchsafed to us by the Great Disposer of events, let us humbly offer up our prayers and thanksgivings in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ our blessed Lord and Saviour."

The dean then offered the following prayer :—

"O Almighty God, the Fountain of all good, from whom descendeth every perfect gift, with meek hearts and due reverence, we laud and magnify thy holy name, humbly beseeching thee to vouchsafe thy heavenly benediction on this day's solemnity.

"Bless, O Lord, thy chosen servant George, our gracious Sovereign. Raise up continually brave, learned, and pious men, to be instruments in thy hand for the defence of our King and his Royal Family, our religion and our laws. Protect all those who are engaged in this service; gird them with thy strength; direct them with thy wisdom, and imprint upon their hearts a just and lively sense of thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men.

"Deign thy heavenly grace to all the constituted authorities in this island, and to all ranks and degrees in the realm; that all, in their respective stations may study and labour to promote the glory of their Creator, and the present and future welfare of their fellow-creatures, remembering that solemn account which each of us must hereafter render at the tribunal of Christ.

"We also humbly pray for the Clergy, whether Bishops, Priests, or Deacons; that by soundness of doctrine and integrity of life, they may in all things promote and adorn the religion of God our Saviour; that there may never be wanting a succession of persons duly qualified to serve God in Church and State. And we implore thy Divine blessing on all establishments devoted to the cultivation of religious and useful learning; on the two English Universities; and therein for the Colleges of Exeter, Jesus, and Pembroke, at Oxford. We also humbly pray for the good estate of the Royal College of Queen Elizabeth in Guernsey; and herein for the Governor, Visitors, Directors, Principals, Professors, and all others connected with the institution; that both here, and in all other places more immediately dedicated to God's service and man's improvement, true religion and sound learning, with whatsoever else is excellent and useful, may for ever flourish and abound.

"We yield thee our unfeigned thanks for mercies already received; for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life, particularly for the advantages derived from the liberality of founders and

benefactors,—such as were Queen Elizabeth, the munificent Foundress of this College,—King Charles I,—and George Morley, Bishop of Winchester.

"But above all, we offer up our most grateful and devout adoration for that stupendous instance of our Heavenly Father's love, the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace and the hope of glory.

"Finally, we bless thy Holy Name, for all thy servants departed this life in thy faith and fear; beseeching thee to give us grace so to follow their good examples, that with them we may be partakers of thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Then followed the Lord's Prayer and Grace.

Sir John Colborne, having deposited the coins of the realm, and those of France, etc., as is usual on such occasions, in a vase, which was placed in an excavation formed in the stone for that purpose, made the following speech:—

"It is gratifying to perceive by the assemblage attracted here, the intense interest excited generally throughout the island, by the efforts of the States to renovate Elizabeth College.

"Laying the foundation-stone, although a mere form, is in this instance so closely associated with the use of the intended superstructure, and with the prospect of its being greatly influential in bringing the Institution to maturity, that we participate with delight in these ceremonies, and in perfect confidence that our hopes will be realised, we may venture to assert that, as the approach to liberal instruction is facilitated; so will the prosperity of the island increase.

"A great stimulus to education has been already given by the deliberation and conduct of the States. They have armed the Directors with sufficient power to carry their intentions into execution, and these guardians of the College, and of the parochial and central schools, cannot fail in their office, for they will recollect from what has occurred, that the tree which bears fruit thinly must be invigorated, and be encircled with fresh mould.

"The work before us has been retarded by unexpected labour; however we trust that these excavations, completed with so much perseverance and success, are emblematical of the industry and steady course that will be pursued by our young friends, and by every member of Elizabeth College."

At the conclusion of this speech the parties separated.

The scholars of Elizabeth College were handsomely regaled under *marquées* erected upon the lawn in front of Government-house.

The members of the Royal Court, and many other gentlemen, dined together at Roscoti's Rooms, where a sumptuous dinner had been prepared for them.

The Douzaniers from the country parishes dined together at Cole's Hotel. Wine and biscuits were distributed as refreshments to the troops, upon the New-ground, and the workmen who labour at the new College, were presented with a good, solid dinner and a hogshead of wine, by the Royal Court. Thus ended a ceremony which will long be remembered in Guernsey, and we are truly happy to add, that no accident occurred which could throw a gloom over that memorable day.

INSCRIPTION ON THE VASE DEPOSITED.

Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCCCXXVI.
Regni Georgii IV. Mag. Br. et Hib. Reg. F. D. VII.
Præfecto Sarniæ
Georgio Augusto Pembrochiæ et Montisgomerici Comite
Eq. Per.
Instaurata Schola Reg. Elizabethæ et Amplificata,
Cum Id. in Primis Suaderet V. C. Præfecti Vicem
Gerens,
Atque Aucta Nomine
Collegii Elizabethæ Regalis,
Cooptatis undique Præceptoribus
et
Alumnis intra Biennium CLII Ascitis:
II. V. Collegium Perpetuo Visitantibus
Joanne Colborne, Eq. B. C. Præf. Vicem Gerente,
Et Daniele Francisco Durand, A. M., Decano,
Dirigentibus XIII. Viris

Daniel De Lisle Brock, Arm. Baillif.
E. Le Marchant, Arm. Baill. Eccl. Ten. D. F. Durand.
R. M. Par S. P. P. Rectore.
T. F. De Havilland, Arm. B. Maingy, Arm. D. De Lisle, Arm.
T. Saumarez, Eq.
J. Guille, Arm. J. Carey, Arm. G. Collings, Arm.
T. Brock, A.M. G. J. Chepmell, A.M.
T. Carey, Arm.

Mag. Princip. G. G. Stocker, A.M.

Architecto J. Wilson.
Hic Primus Ædificii Lapis Jactus est
Ad quod Fundandum et Exstruendum,
Nec non ut Profectus Jam Fundato Exstructoque Large
Suppeterent
Decreto Regis Impetrato,
Conventus
Ordinum Res Summas insulæ Administrantium,
Patrocinium Literarum Suscipiendo
Se Posteris Optume Consulturum Esse Censens,
In Regium Opus Regiâ cum munificentiâ
Publicam Pecuniam Lybentissimè Suffragiis Erogavit,
Adeo ut Impensis Tanto Instituto Dignissimis
Has Aedes Plus Vice Simplici Ditaverit.
Quod Faustum atque Felix sit Incoeptum
Faxit
D. O. M.

TRANSLATION.

Anno Domini MDCCCXXVI, Oct. XIX.

In the seventh year of the reign of his Majesty
George the Fourth,
Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King,
Defender of the Faith, etc.

His Excellency the Right Hon. George Augustus, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G., Governor of Guernsey,

THE SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH,
Renovated and enlarged at the suggestion
of
His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor;
And now called the
ROYAL COLLEGE OF ELIZABETH.

OFFICIAL PERMANENT VISITORS.

The Lieut.-Governor, Major-General Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B.
The Dean, the very Rev. Daniel Francis Durand, M.A.

DIRECTORS.

Three by virtue of their office:—
Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., Bailiff.
Eleazar Le Marchant, Esq. Lieut.-Bailiff.
Very Rev. D. F. Durand, M.A., Rector of St. Peter-Port.

Seven elected by the States:—
John Guille, Esq., Jurat.
James Carey, Esq., Jurat.
Rev. Thomas Brock, M.A., Rector.
Rev. William John Chepmell, M.A., Rector.
Daniel De Lisle, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Flott De Havilland.
Bonamy Maingy, Esq.

Three elected by the Lieut.-Governor.
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Saumarez.
William Collings, Esq., Jurat.
Thomas Carey, Esq.

PRINCIPAL.—Rev. Charles William Stocker, M.A.

ARCHITECT.—Mr. John Wilson.

"This corner-stone was laid of the new edifice, to found and
ect which, as well as to ensure for it a liberal revenue, the States,

having obtained an Order from his Majesty in Council, and judging that, by the patronage of literature they should best consult the benefit of posterity, most readily voted munificent grants of public money, proportionate to the magnitude of the object they had at heart.

"God grant the undertaking may be prosperous and blessed!"

The Directors of Elizabeth College having thought it expedient to form a school in connection with the College, in a central part of the island, established a temporary school in the parish of St. Peter du Bois, which allowed the superior upper room of their parochial school for that purpose. If on trial this be found to succeed, the Directors intend erecting a school in a more central part of the island than St. Peter du Bois. This school was opened in July, 1827, when Mr. Wilkinson, from Oxford, was appointed Classical and English Master; and Mr. Du Frocq French, English, Arithmetical, Writing Master, etc. The Masters are allowed to take boarders. The day scholars pay from 8*s.* to 13*s.* per quarter, and 10*s.* extra for the classics.

The reader may remember, that in the *Billet d'Etat* for 6th of January, 1825; it was proposed by the Lieut.-Governor and Directors of the College-School, that an exhibition of 100*l.* per annum should be founded for the term of five years, for the best scholar there educated. The States at that time did not think it expedient to grant it. The College School, however, is not without exhibitions attached to it, as may be seen by the programma printed by authority, a copy of which will be hereafter given. Besides these, there are three fellowships not attached to the College, founded in 1635 by King Charles I, in the University of Oxford; one in each of the three Colleges

of Exeter, Jesus and Pembroke, out of estates described in the charter as consisting of houses in London; "those seven messuages and two gardens, with their appurtenances, in the parish of St. Lawrence, in the Old Jewry, Cripplegate Ward"; as also of one house, 123 acres of land, 52 acres of meadow land, 53 acres of pasture ground, and 205 acres of wood land, with their appurtenances, situate in Mendenham, in the county of Bucks; which estates, some time since, did belong to Sir Mils Hobart, Knight, (who held of us all those tenements, together with other premises,) deceased, without heirs;" and therefore were escheats to the Crown. The charter then grants the profits of the said estates, in the first place, to be equally divided between the three Colleges for the following purposes: To wit—First, that the fourth part of the profits of the premises, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the use and benefits of the said several Colleges respectively, in equal portions. Secondly, that the three respective remaining parts, shall be for ever employed and laid out for the education and maintenance of three fellows, or scholars, agreeable to the several statutes of the aforesaid respective Colleges; the said fellows or scholars to be chosen, from time to time, from among the natives of our islands of Jersey and Guernsey, respectively; to wit, proportionably to such person or persons as shall be from time to time chosen fellows of the several respective Colleges. Thirdly, our Royal intention is, etc., that within the convenient time, the aforesaid fellows or scholars of the said respective Colleges, do return to their said several respective islands, on promotions offered to them, to perform there the service of God. Fourthly, we will, that the choice of the aforesaid persons be committed and left to the ordinary way of electing of the several aforesaid respective colleges; but, however, the nomination of the said fellows or scholars, for the first time only, we entirely reserve unto us. Fifthly, if the first election should happen to be made of two natives of Guernsey, and one only of the island

of Jersey, or contrariwise, that in that case the next election shall be made of two persons from that island, out of which one only had happened to be chosen the first time; and all such elections shall be made alternately in that manner. The charter states, "the aforesaid tenements in London are to be held of us, our heirs and successors, in the free burgage of the City of London, and the aforesaid moieties (specified before in the charter) as parts of our manor of Ast Greenwich, in the county of Kent, by fealty only, in free and common soccage, and not in chief fee, nor by knights' service; and in paying annually, for each of those moieties, six shillings and eightpence, in the receipt of us, our heirs, and successors, at the feast of St. Michael and Easter, to be paid every several years by equal portions." The charter then expressly declares, "that the Principals, etc., of the respective Colleges, upon a vacancy of such fellows or scholars from time to time (as is above stated), shall give a convenient notice to the Dean and Jurats of the said respective islands, for the time being, to send over a person or persons, native of the said respective islands, to the said respective Colleges, to be elected there a fellow or fellows, a scholar or scholars; and that in the mean time, until such election as aforesaid shall be made, such College shall receive all the profits thereof, to the particular use of the said College."[1] Upon this last part of the above regulations, a question arose in 1824, whether a reverend gentleman of Jersey, holding one of these fellowships, had vacated the same on his having been appointed to a benefice in that island; the cause was referred to the Earl of Pembroke, as visitor of Jesus College, who decided that the fellowship was not vacated, it having been deemed within the statutes of the college.[2]

[1] In the College printed report, is a copy of the translation of the Charter, in Appendix, No. III. art. 6.

[2] From papers in possession of the very Rev. the Dean of Guernsey, to whom, as well as to his son, the Rev. H. Durand, the author is

To the above fellowships may be added Bishop Morley's five scholarships at Pembroke College, Oxford, in the year 1678; three of which are for natives of the island of Jersey, and two for the island of Guernsey; to be nominated under the hands and seals of the Deans, Bailiffs, and Jurats, of the respective islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or the greater part of them; the said scholarships arising from all the fee-farm rents of 68*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, reserved and issuing out of, and from, East and West Walks in the Forest of Chute, the other things in the county of Wiltshire, by certain letters patent of the late King Charles, bearing date the 30th day of March, in the fifteenth year of his reign, granted to Henry Ludlow, Knight, Edward Mannring, Esq., and Henry Kelsey, Gent., and their heirs and assigns for ever. The endowment states, that none of the said five scholars shall enjoy or continue in their said places and scholarships, or receive the profits and emoluments belonging unto them, longer than for and during the term of ten years from their admission unto the same, nor after they shall be preferred unto, and possessed of, any benefice of cure, or without cure, or any prebend dignity or other preferment in the Church, or to any fellowship or other scholarship or pension in the said university. And that all and every one of the said five scholars, before their admission into the said College, shall be obliged, in such manner as other scholars of the said College are, to the observation of the statutes of the same, and to be resident in the said College during their continuance in the said scholarships, according to the statutes of the same College, save only that for the last year limited for their holding and continuing in their said scholarships, they may have license and liberty to travel into France for their improvement in the French lan-

greatly indebted for his various communications, he begs here to return his best acknowledgments to them, and also to the Rev. the Rectors of the island, for the readiness with which they have uniformly obliged him with information in answer to his queries.

guage, being the language used in the aforesaid islands; provided also, and upon this condition, that all and every of the said scholars, so to be nominated as aforesaid, before his admission to any of the said scholarships shall, in the presence of the Master, or in his absence, of the Vicegerent and two of the Fellows of the said College, solemnly promise and engage, that after he hath received his education in the said university, he will return forthwith to one of the said islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and there serve the public in the ministry, in teaching of a school, or in any other laudable and useful employment. And that, within one month after he shall attain the age of one-and-twenty years, he will enter into an obligation, unto the Dean and Bailiff of his respective island for the time being, of the penal sum of 200*l.*, with condition that he will faithfully fulfil and perform what he did so solemnly promise, of returning back to one of the same islands for the ends before expressed; and the same obligation deliver into the hands of the Master or Vicegerent of the same College for the time being, to the use of the same Dean and Bailiff, and to be, by such Master or Vicegerent, delivered or transmitted to the same Dean and Bailiff, or one of them. And if any of the said scholars shall refuse to make such promise and engagement as aforesaid, that the same scholar shall be incapable of being admitted to the scholarship he shall be nominated unto as aforesaid; and the said Master, or, in his absence, the Vicegerent of the said College shall thereupon signify to the Dean, and to the Bailiff and Jurats of the said island, to nominate another unto the said place so void as aforesaid. And if any of the aforesaid scholars, after such promise made of returning back to one of the said islands, and entering into such obligations, as with conditions aforesaid, at his admission into one of the said scholarships, shall, notwithstanding, after his admission, and after he hath attained unto the age of one-and-twenty years, neglect or refuse to sign and seal such obligation, and the same so to deliver as aforesaid,

that upon such his neglect or refusal, his place and scholarship shall be thereupon actually void, and he shall be deprived of all profits, benefits, and advantages belonging unto the same.

The following copy of the programma from Elizabeth College, will give the names of the present Masters and other particulars up to January 1st, 1828; to this I shall attach notes, containing the stipends of each master, with remarks where changes have taken place since the opening, which will give the reader a full statement of the particulars of the College School. The tables at the end of this chapter will give the complete statement of all the endowed and public schools in the island, up to the same period. I shall also give a table of the corn rents belonging to this institution, as copied from the report of the College School Committee. The English reader must, however, bear in mind, that the Guernsey quarters of corn are only three bushels Winchester, and the price has been 14*s.* and 15*s.* for the last two years.

Before I conclude this article I must observe, that great encomiums have been bestowed by the public on the Rev. the Principal, the Rev. the Vice-Principal, and all the Masters of the College, for their indefatigable attention to the concerns of the establishment, evinced by the great progress and good conduct of their pupils, as has appeared from their public examinations, annually held at the Royal Court-house, in the year 1825, on the 22d of June; in 1826, on the 21st and 22d of June; and in 1827, on the 19th and 20th of June, when the Rev. Charles Miller, M.A., Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Rev. Augustus Short, M.A., Student of Christ-Church, Oxford, were the examiners on this occasion, and expressed themselves much pleased with the examinations, and with the progress of the scholars, in the languages, in theology, and in the sciences. After the recital of the prize compositions, the annual prizes were awarded to Messrs. Fagan, Cardew, Lyons, Le Page, and Ross, for good conduct during the year; to Mr. Kennedy, for

the best prose composition, entitled, 'Polar Expedition,' and to Mr. Chepmell, for two poetical pieces, entitled 'The Study of Languages,' and 'The Druids.'

Since the programma was published, another prize-medal has been very liberally presented to the College by Captain Lyons, of the Royal Navy. The following letters relating to this subject, bear satisfactory testimony to the beneficial effects of the College system of education. On the 26th of April, 1828, after a very respectable competition, this prize-medal was awarded to Mr. Mauger Fitz-Hugh Monk, second son of H. Monk, Esq.: there were 22 candidates.

August, 1828, his Excellency Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., was appointed Governor of Upper Canada, when he resigned his office of Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, to the inexpressible loss of the island at large, and of the interests of Elizabeth College in particular, to the Trustees of which he, in September, 1828, made a munificent donation of 500*l.*, in the four per cents. British funds, the proceeds of which are to be set apart for an annual exhibition of 20*l.* to such scholars as are there educated.

ELIZABETH COLLEGE.

FOUNDED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH, A.D. 1563.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Gen. the Right Hon. Sir William Keppel, G.C.B.

PERMANENT VISITORS.

His Excellency Major-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B., Lieut.-Governor.*
The very Rev. Daniel Francis Durand, M.A., Dean.*

SPECIAL VISITORS

Are appointed by the King, when deemed expedient.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., Bailiff,* President.
Eleazar Le Marchant, Esq., Lieut.-Bailiff.*
The very Rev. the Dean, as Rector of St. Peter Port.*
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fiott De Havilland, † Vice-President.
Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Saumarez.**
John Guille, Esq.†
James Carey, Esq.†
William Collings, Esq.**†
The Rev. Thomas Brock, M.A.†
The Rev. William John Chepmell, M.A.†
Daniel De Lisle, Esq., Secretary.†
Thomas Carey, Esq.**
Bonamy Maingy, Esq., Treasurer.†

CLERK.—Mr. James Du Port.[12]

* By virtue of their office. † Appointed by the States. ** Appointed by the Lieut.-Governor.

PRINCIPAL.[1]

Rev. C. W. Stocker, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

VICE-PRINCIPAL.[2]

Rev. William L. Davies, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Third Classical Master.[3] — Edward Simms, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.
Classical Assistant.[4] — Thomas George Kidd, of Caius College, Cambridge.
Master of the Mathematical School.[5] — M. Jean Gideon René de Joux, of Geneva.
Master of the Upper French School.[6] — M. Barthelemi Maurice, of the University of Paris.
Master of the Lower French School.[7] — M. Louis Le Courtois.
Master of the Commercial School.[8] — Mr. George James Aylmar.
Assistant Writing Master.[9] — Mr. Charles Gladstains.
Master of Drawing and Surveying.[10] — Mr. Thomas Compton, from the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

1 Stipends, 5*l.* per annum on each scholar, and house rent.
2 Stipends, 100*l.* and 20*s.* per annum on each scholar, and house rent.
3 Stipends, 100*l.* and 4*s.* per annum, in room of Mr. Welch, July, 1827.
4 Stipends, 100*l.* in room of Mr. King, June 1827.
5 Stipends, 100*l.* and 10*s.* per annum on each scholar.
6 Stipends, 150*l.* per annum, in the room of M. Des Lauriers, Jan. 1827.
7 Stipends, 80*l.* and 4*s.* per annum on each scholar, Aug. 1825.
8 Do. 100*l.* and 4*s.* per annum, in the room of Mr. Tyers, Christmas, 1827.
9 Do. 60*l.* per annum,—appointed May, 1827.
10 Do. 150*l.* per annum,—appointed March, 1826.
11 Do. 50*l.* per annum.

The two Examiners at Midsummer are resident Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, appointed by the respective Vice-Chancellors.

EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.

I. An Exhibition of 30*l.* per annum, for four years, to the best classical scholar, native of the Bailiwick, or son of a native, founded by the Earl of Pembroke, 1826.—Electors: the two Examiners and the Principal.

II. Four Exhibitions of at least 20*l.* per annum, for four years, to the best scholars, not of the Bailiwick; in—1, divinity; 2, classics; 3, modern languages; and 4, mathematics; founded by the masters having boarders.—Electors: the Directors.

III. An exhibition of 20*l.* per annum, for four years, to the best classical and theological scholar, native or not, founded by Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart., G.C.B., D.C.L., Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, etc., etc., 1827.—Electors: the two Examiners and the Principal.

IV. Six annual prizes of 2*l.* 2*s.*, for good conduct, one to each form: established by the Directors, 1826.

V. Five annual prizes of 2*l.* 2*s.* for compositions, in—1, Latin prose; 2, Latin verse; 3, French prose; 4, English prose; and 5, English verse: established by the Directors, 1826.

VI. A prize of 2*l.* 2*s.*, for a translation from Milton into Greek verse: for 1828.

Terms, for day-scholars, including a course of instruction in divinity, history, geography, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, English, mathematics, arithmetic and writing, 3*l.* per quarter.—Drawing and surveying, 15*s.* per quarter.

Terms for tuition, to members of the Universities, or other students, in ethics, rhetoric, logic, etc. (including the above subjects), 15*l.* per quarter.

To students who have been scholars, 5*l.* per quarter.

Terms for board, exclusively, 11*l.* 11*s.* per quarter.

Extra Masters.

Spanish,—Don Ramon Salvato,[1] and Don Raphael Bernabeu.[2]—2*l.* 2*s.* per quarter.

Italian,—Signore Gaetano Picozzi.[3]—3*l.* 3*s.* per quarter.

Music,—Mr. John Adam Keil.[4]—2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

N.B. The scholars pay extra for their books required at the College.

1 Appointed June, 1826.
2 Appointed Oct. 1827.
3 Appointed Sept. 1827.
4 Appointed June, 1826.

The distribution of school hours is so arranged that, while the classics are considered the most important branch of the institution, every scholar may, together with this, acquire an adequate knowledge of the mathematics and commercial arithmetic, and such proficiency in the French language, as to qualify him for future situations in active life, independently of the learned professions. The opportunity of combining with these studies those of military and civil architecture, surveying, and the modern languages, affords many additional advantages; and in all cases, where it does not interfere with the established system, attention is paid to the selection of such books and pursuits as are more immediately calculated to forward the future interests of the individual, the Principal having the discretionary power of transferring a scholar from the classical to the commercial department, and of modifying the studies in other respects.

The vacations are for about six weeks at Midsummer, two weeks at Christmas, and ten days at Easter. A certain portion of time is appropriated daily to the private instruction of the boarders, as well as to a course of reading and examination in the Scriptures, at the hour for evening prayers.

No books are to be brought to the College except such as are approved of by the master.

RENTS DUE TO ELIZABETH COLLEGE.

	Qrs.	B.	D.
Daniel Naftel, Vrangue, St. Pierre Port	15	0	0
Richard Brice, Charrotterie, St. Pierre Port	10	1	0
Jean Bazin, rue de la Fontaine, St. Pierre Port	9	1	0
Abraham Dumaresq, Grands Courtils, St. Saveur	3	2	0
Jean Guilbert, Variouf, Forêt	3	2	0
Jean De Sausmarez, et Thomas Le Lievre, St. P. Port	3	2	0
Josias Le Pelley, Bigard, Forêt	2	2	1
Daniel Tostevin Messuriers, Forêt	2	2	0
Elie Queripel, Chêne, Forêt	2	2	0
Mrs. Lihou, Hôpital, Câtel	2	1	3
Jean Naftel, Lohiers, St. Sauveur	2	1	0
Thomas Gallienne, Vinaires, St. Pierre du Bois	1	2	3
Leonard Tostevin, Long-frie, St. Pierre du Bois	1	2	0
Jean Massy, Messuriers, Forêt	1	2	0
Jean Allaire, Mont-Durant, St. Pierre Port	1	1	0
Jean Le Prevost, Villaize, St. André	1	1	0
Thomas Prios, Villaize, Forêt	1	0	3
Daniel Sarre, Sarre, Torteval	1	0	3
B. De Jersey, Rocquaine, St. Pierre du Bois	1	0	2
Jean Dumaresq, Grands Moulins, Câtel	1	0	1 1/2
Nicolas Martin, Villette, St. Martin	1	0	1
Thomas Carré, Planque, St. Pierre Port	1	0	0
Abraham Lenfestey, Houguette, St. Pierre du Bois	1	0	0
Pierre Langlois, Forge, St. Pierre du Bois	1	0	0
James Gavey, Câches, Forêt	1	0	0
George Heaume, Hoirs, Forêt	1	0	0
Thomas Mauger, Villets, Forêt	1	0	0
Guillaume Allez, Carrière, Forêt	1	0	0
Jean Martin, Gaudine, St. Martin	1	0	0
Abraham Langlois, Marchés, St. Pierre du Bois	0	1	1 1/3
Jean Langlois, Prés, St. Pierre du Bois	1	0	0
	78	1	5 1/2 1/3

LETTERS ON MEDALS

PRESENTED TO THE COLLEGE BY CAPT. LYONS, R.N.

"Guernsey, Feb. 18th, 1828.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"As a trifling testimony of the grateful sense I entertain of the advantages which my son has derived from the system of education pursued at Elizabeth College, I hope you will permit me to present a medal, the value of five guineas, on the 26th of April next, and on the succeeding nine anniversaries of my boy's birth-day; to be competed for by such scholars as may have reached the third form, but not completed their thirteenth year before the day of examination, which will each year be on the 26th April; thus, every boy higher than the second form, and not above thirteen years of age, will be eligible to stand for the medal, which I should wish to be given to the best Latin scholar.

"I take the liberty of troubling you to arrange the details of this unimportant affair. I will, however, venture to suggest that the examination be conducted by the Principal, assisted by the Vice-Principal.

"I am yours, etc.

"EDMUND LYONS."

"Rev. C. W. Stocker."

"Guernsey, 29th February, 1828.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"The Directors of Elizabeth College have assigned to me the pleasing task of addressing you on the subject of your letter to Mr. Stocker, of the 18th inst., stating your intention of presenting a medal of five guineas value on the 26th April next, and on the succeeding nine anniversaries of your son's birth-day; to be competed for and awarded in the manner therein detailed. I am desired to express to you their high sense of your liberality towards this institution on the present occasion, and their conviction of the advantages it will derive from this source of emulation among the scholars of the age and classes alluded to; but, while the Directors rejoice to

see the institution thus gradually endowed, by those who regard it with interest and affection, they must lament that your being called away to serve your country should deprive its forms of one of their brightest ornaments, yet they cherish the hope, that at a future day you may again return to this island, and replace your son under the care of our worthy Principal; there again to lead on his contemporaries, and many his seniors, to honours, and, what is better still, to establish for themselves a lasting foundation of future happiness.

"I seize the opportunity thus afforded of also expressing to you my own personal regret, as a Member of the Society of this island, at yours and Mrs. Lyons's departure, and to convey to you, my dear Sir, the expression of that esteem and regard with which I am,

"Very truly yours,

"T. F. De Havilland."

"Captain Lyons, R. N."

"H. M.'s Ship Blonde, Portsmouth,
"March 14, 1828.

"My dear Sir,

"I beg you will accept, and present to your colleagues in the direction of Elizabeth College, my very best respects, and assurances of the high value I set on the sentiments you have so kindly expressed on the subject of the medal which you have permitted me to offer to the institution over whose interests you watch with so beneficial an influence.

"I shall ever cherish with peculiar regard the recollection of the advantages my son has derived from the admirable manner in which he has been grounded in the elements of so many branches of useful knowledge; and I lament the necessity of removing him from a College, where I am persuaded he would have become eminently qualified for either of the Universities.

"I remain, etc.

"Edmund Lyons."

"Lieut.-Col. De Havilland."

LIST OF DAILY ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN EACH PARISH, IN THE YEARS 1824 AND 1827.

NUMBERS.	PARISHES.	POPULATION.	SORT OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS.	WHEN ENDOWED.	BY WHOM ENDOWED OR SUPPORTED.	NUMBER OF QUARTERS.	HOUSE, LANDS, AND CASH.	SALARY OF MASTERS.	SALARY OF MISTRESSES.
					A.D		Qrs. B. D		*l.* *s.*	*l.* *s.*
1	St. Peter Port	11,173	College [1]	1	1563	Queen Elizabeth	78 1 5⅗ of ½	House & champs	145 10	
			Free Charity [2]	1	1564	Queen Elizabeth and individuals	25 0 0	House	40 0	
			National [3]	2	1812	Subscriptions and Sermons		30*l.* legacy	70 0	40 0
			Hospital [4]	2	1820	Parishioners			40 0	15 0
2	Catel	1,747	Free Schools [5]	2	1675	Mrs. De Jersey, widow of James Guille, 1735, augmented by parishioners; and in 1790, by Admiral Sir J. Saumarez	30 0 0	House & 325*l.* 10*s.*	22 10	13 0
			Hospital [5]	2	1808	All the country parishes				
3	St. Martin's	1,429	Free School	1	1564	Queen Elizabeth and individuals	11 0 0		10 0	
4	The Vale	1,215	Parish ditto [6]	1	1818	Parishioners of *Clos du Valle*	13 1 2	17*l.* per annum	27 0	
5	St. Peter du Bois	1,093	Free [7]	2	1564	Queen Elizabeth, for boys, 10 *qrs.*, Mr. De Lisle, 4 *qrs.*, Adm. Sir James Saumarez, and Rev. Thos. Brock, in 1815, for girls	14 0 0	120 *livres* ditto	17 0	17 0
6	St. Saviour's	1,022	Parish [8]	1	1736	Parishioners	20 0 0	2 *livres* ditto	17 0	
7	St. Sampson's	838	Ditto [6]	2	1818	Parishrs. includ. *L'Epine du Valle*	22 0 0		16 10	12 0
8	St. Andrew's	799	Ditto [9]	2	1741	Parishrs. Augmented in 1823 by Earl Pembroke, the Bishop of Winton, and Sir J. Saumarez	32 0 0	5 ditto	18 15	10 5
9	The Forest	611	Ditto	1	1744	Parishioners	12 0 0		10 0	
10	Torteval	375	Ditto	1	1720	Mr. De Marchant	11 0 0		8 5	
	TOTAL	20,302		21			272 0 0		442 0	107 5

WHAT THE BOYS AND GIRLS ARE TAUGHT.	1824. BOYS.	1824. GIRLS.	1824. TOTAL.	POPULATION. 1827.	1827. BOYS.	1827. GIRLS.	1827. TOTAL.
No. 1.—St. Peter Port.							
Latin and Greek languages, etcr, etc., etc.	13		13	12,132	103		103
French, English, writing, and arithmetic	70	12	82		60	12	72[a]
English, reading, writing, and arithmetic, needlework, marking, etc.	96	107	203		101	66	167
French and English, reading, writing, and arithmetic, needlework, knitting, etc.	52	47	99		44	36	80[b]
No. 2.—Catel.							
French only; with all the same as the last	80	80	160	1830			246[c]
French only; and as above	30	20	50				34
No. 3.—St. Martin's.							
French, writing, and arithmetic; no needlework	100	30	130	1632	100	30	130
No. 4.—The Vale.							
French; a few English; writing and arithmetic; no needlework	40	30	70	1343	40	30	70[d]
No. 5.—St. Peter du Bois.							
French only; girls, needlework and knitting	60	60	120	1179	60	60	120[e]
College Branch					45	7	52[a]
No. 6.—St. Saviour's.							
French; a few English; writing and arithmetic; no needlework	80	50	130	1057	100	50	150
No. 7.—St. Sampson's.							
French only; writing and arithmetic; girls, needlework	70	70	140	939	70	70	140[f]
No. 8.—St. Andrews.							
French and English, writing and arithmetic; girls, needlework, marking, and knitting	56	47	103	948	50	35	85
No. 9.—The Forest. No. 10.—Torteval.							
French only; writing and arithmetic; but no needlework at these two schools	45	25	70	631			80
	35	25	60	425			70
Total	827	603	1,430	22,116			1,593

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRECEDING TABLES.

[1] College.—Other languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, all paid for extra, according to the advertisement in the papers; namely, *11. 14s. 6d.*; besides which the annual gift of *1l. 1s.*, and 5*s.* paid by each scholar for coals, etc.

[2] Charity School.—Boys and girls pay *2d.* and some *3d.* for pens and ink.

[3] National School.—The legacy of *30l.* was left, in 1823, by Miss Mary Carey.

[4] Hospital.—The girls' school was established before 1820.

[5] Catel.—"The Chapel of St. George was given by Mary De Versey, widow of James Guille, for a school-house to that parish for ever. July 27, 1675."—Warburton, page 119.

The children of persons not taxed are admitted *gratis* to this school; those of persons taxed, who are non-subscribers, pay from *3* to 5 *sols per* week, for each child. There is a small premium on bills for the interest of the money in the funds; namely, of the 325*l.* 10*s.* In 1808, there was an addition made to the school-house, for 70 or 80 girls; and there is one spare room, at present unoccupied by the Master or Mistress. In the *Catel* Hospital Schools, the Master and Mistress of the Hospital teach the scholars.—*Ex Inform.* Rev. N. P. Dobrée, Rector of Catel.

[6] Vale School, of the Clos du Valle.—"Besides the endowment, the Master receives *2d.* per week, for each child whose parents can afford to pay it; this amounts to about *5l. per annum*. In the parish of St. Sampson, the children of *L'Epine du Valle* are admitted; these schools, founded in 1818, by subscribers, are under their sole management; free for all those in the district who cannot and do not pay taxes from poverty; but those who are taxed cannot send their children, without first having given a sum of money, or assigning a wheat-rent, according to their means; which sum, or wheat-rent, must be approved of by the Founders or Subscribers regularly assembled."—*Ex Inform.* Rev. W. J. Chepmel, Rector, and his Report to the very Rev. the Dean.

[7] St. Peter du Bois.—"There are separate school-rooms, under the same roof; the Master has the use of an apartment and a small garden; the girls' school was established in 1815, and is supported by

Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Rev. T. Brock, and other Subscribers. The 14 qrs. were for the original Free-School, for the boys; these 14 qrs. are stated, in the report, to be '*nearly* 14 qrs.;' but by Warburton 10 qrs. are said to be 'given by Queen Elizabeth, and 4 qrs. by Mr. De Lisle.' "—*Ex Inform.* Rev. T. Brock, Rector.

[8] St. Saviour's.—"A small garden is attached to the school-house. The corn rents being paid by almost all in the parish, must needs occasion a great deal of delay and difficulty, even if these were regularly paid, which is far from being the case. Not more than half of the scholars daily attend. The present Master of the school, finding his income so very limited, and a great increase of scholars, lately applied for an increase of salary; first, at a parish meeting; but the application proving unsuccessful, he called individually upon such as he thought were able and willing to contribute; and the result was, an addition of a few pounds per annum, which however can be considered as very casual and very precarious."—*Ex Inform.* Rev. N. Bunnel, Rector.

[9] St. Andrew's.—"Till 1823, the boys and girls were in one school-room, and there was no Mistress; a new room was then erected by subscription, at about 90*l.* cost. Admiral Sir James Saumarez endowed it with 100*l.* to buy quarters; the late Governor, the Earl of Pembroke, also gave 20*l.*, to buy 1 qr.; and the late Bishop of Winton, (Dr. Tomlin), allowed 5*l. per annum* towards the support of this school. The elder girls pass into the boys' school, for a certain part of the day, to be taught writing."—*Ex Inform.* Rev. T. Grut, Rector.

Note.—Warburton says (p. 119), "There are in the island three schools endowed by Queen Elizabeth, exclusive of the College, in the town of St. Peter Port; that in St. Martin's parish, and that in St. Peter du Bois." The late School Committee, in their report of 1824, say, "These schools appear to have been founded by private individuals, from motives of devotion;" and they add, "that no document has been found to prove, that either of them are of royal foundation; yet that certain rents were assigned by Queen Elizabeth, the next year after the College had been founded, to each of them, to show her good mind towards her new school, the College;" and the Committee, in their report, state, "there are good reasons to suppose, that they were all three existing before Queen Elizabeth was graciously pleased to endow them with rents." To each of these schools, the Governor, upon a vacancy, appoints a Schoolmaster, who is thereupon inducted: probably the Governor's privilege arose from the Queen's endowment, and to prevent litigation in the respective parishes.

For the particulars respecting the sums voted by the States for the

College, the reader is referred to chap. 15, under the article currency.

[a] The parish school has not been affected by the improvements in Glatney, as the Parish Committee have not yet come to terms with Mr. Barry Le Patourel, who wished to purchase it or exchange; no spot has yet been found for it, up to January 1st, 1828.

[b] This was at Christmas, 1827; but the average, for the whole year, is 50 boys and 41 girls.

[c] Of these there are about 180 that attend daily; the population includes from 40 to 50 strangers. — *Ex Inform.* Mr. Abraham Le Mesurier.

[d] A new school-room lately erected, separate, for boys and girls.

[e] In July, 1827, the Committee of Elizabeth College opened a central school, in St. Peter du Bois; when the Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, from Oxford, was appointed Classical and English Master; and Mr. Du Frocq, of St. Saviour's, was appointed Master for French, English, writing, and arithmetic.

The scholars pay from 8*s.* to 13*s.* per quarter, and 10*s.* extra for the classics. The Masters are allowed to take boarders.

[f] The parish school-room has been lately enlarged. — *Ex Inform.* Mr. R. Iremonger.

A List *of Sunday Schools in Guernsey supported by voluntary subscriptions and sermons in* 1824.

PARISHES.	SCHOOLS. NUMBER.	SOCIETY ATTACHED TO.	WHEN ESTABLISHED.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.	LANGUAGE.
St Peter Port.	1	Church.	1820	718	French & English.
Ditto.	1	Ditto Ladies National	1818	45	English.
Ditto.	1	Wesleyan Ebenezer.	1815	260	French & English.
Ditto.	1	Independent French	1822	50	French.
Ditto.	1	Independent English	1822	50	English.
Catel.	1	Church.	1808	200	French.
Ditto.	1	Wesleyan.	1819	80	French.
St Martin's.	1	Church.	1814	200	French.
Ditto.	1	Independent French	1814	45	French.
The Vale.	1	Church.	1818	80	French.
St Peter du Bois	1	Church.	1814	170	French.
Ditto.	1	Wesleyan.	1814	now discontinued 1825.	
Saint Saviour's.	1	Church.	1813	140	French.
Saint Andrew's.	1	Church.	1816	70	French.
Ditto.	1	Independent French	1816	45	French.
The Forteval.	1	Church.	1816	70	French.
Forteval.	1	Church.	1816	60	French.
Saint Sampson's.	none	.....	.....	.....	.....
	17			2275	

OBSERVATIONS.

Previous to 1812 there was a Sunday School attached to the Church Society in the town Parish, but when the daily national School was formed, this was absorbed in that. In 1820, the present Sunday School was established. Testaments and Prayer Books are annually given to the different schools belonging to the church establishment in proportion to their numbers, by the District Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, both for the use of the schools, as well as for rewarding the scholars, the residue of the books being supplied from the subscriptions and sermons. The dissenters follow the same plan, by providing books and rewards from their subscriptions, etc. In all the schools they are taught gratis by voluntary teachers, except in that of St. Saviour's parish, the master of which is paid 7*l.* per annum, and also that of the Vale school, the master of which receives 3*l.* per annum.

St. Saviour's Sunday School was the first formed of those in the country parishes. It was supported till 1818, by voluntary subscription, which amounted to upwards of 20*l.* In 1818 the Parish of St. Saviour resolved to pay the sum of 14*l.* per annum, and not to exceed that amount; this, with subscriptions, support it.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Guernsey Sunday Schools for* 1824 *and* 1827, *with the present census*

1827.

PARISHES.	SCHOOLS. NUMBER.	SOCIETY ATTACHED TO.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.	POPULATION 1827.
St. Peter Port	1	Church	560	12,122
Ditto	1	Wesleyan Ebenezer	344	
Ditto	1	Independent French	90	
Ditto	1	Independent English	44	
Câtel	1	Church	180	1830
Ditto	1	Wesleyan.	170 to 180	
St. Martin's	1	Church,	185	1632
Ditto	1	Independent.	40	
The Vale	1	Church	80	1343
St. Peter du Bois	1	Church	180	1179
St. Saviours	1	Church	154	1057
St. Andrews	1	Church	55	948
Ditto	1	Independent French	discontinued	
The Forest	1	Church	62	631
Torteval	1	Church	70	425
	15		2,194	21,177
St. Sampson's no Sunday School population				939
TOTAL of the island				22,116

* There is also a Sunday School for sailors and their children attached to the Guernsey Bethel Union Society. It is held every Sunday afternoon, immediately after the regular service is concluded; the number of scholars, 60. With the exception of 12 to 15, the scholars of the Wesleyan school also attend the Church Sunday School.—ABRAHAM LE MESURIER.

CHAPTER XV.

"Edward did smite round, peny, halfe peny, farthing,
The crosse passes the bond of all through the ring;
The King's side was his head, and his name written
The crosse side what citie it was in coyned and smitten,
To poor man ne to priest the peny frayses nothing.
Men give God naye the least, they feast him with a farthing.
A thousand two hundred fourscore years or mo
On this money men wondered, when it first began to go."

Robert Brune.

It appears by an ordinance, dated October 6th, 1623, that a species of coin called a *furluque*[1] was coined in Guernsey; this, with all the coins in ancient use, have disappeared. The circu-

* The reader may perhaps be amused with the above extract from Stow's Chronicle, as it will inform him when the first *halfe* pence and farthings were made round, namely, in 1280. Stow says, "Whereas before this time the peny was wont to have a double crosse with a creast in suche sort that the same might be easily broken in the midst or into four quarters, and so to be made into halfe pence or farthings; it was now ordayned that pence, halfe pence, and farthings should be made round, whereupon these verses were made. At this time twentie pence wheighed an ounce of Troy weight, whereby the peny, halfe peny, and farthing were of good quantitie."—Regist. of Bury, Stow, temp. Edward I, p. 229. Bailey says, "A farthing of gold, or fourthling, in ancient times the fourth part of a noble, i. e. twenty pence, a noble being 6*s.* 8*d.* of ancient value."—Bailey's Dictionary. To frayse is an old provincial word, to break or divide.—Ibid.

[1] "A *furluque* was one twenty-eighth part of a French penny."—Berry, p. 118.

lating medium in the island now varies, according to the exchange with England, France, or Jersey, etc. The small coin constantly in use here is the *liard*, commonly called the *double*, being one-eighth of a penny sterling; these pieces are formed of various sizes, thickness, and materials, some of them being old English farthings, some Dutch or Flemish, others French or Spanish, many of them only very thin pieces of plain copper, whilst a few of them are soldiers' buttons, beaten flat. The silver coins in circulation consist chiefly of French half pieces, the value of which is here 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the French old livre, of the value of ten pence. Both these sorts are too light in weight to pass for their current value in France; but they answer exceedingly well for the French or Guernsey importers of it, as they generally take care to purchase these coins by weight; the lighter therefore the piece, the greater profit there is in the exchange. The half livre, which is still worse, and scarcely worth three pence in silver, passes in this island for five pence. Should M. Fleury's proposition of March 7th, 1828, in the Chamber of Deputies, be adopted by the French legislature, these pieces will all be withdrawn from circulation in France, by January 1st, 1830; and if so, the loss to these islands must be very considerable, if not remedied in time: surely it requires the attention of the constituted authorities of the islands, or the English Government, to provide against it.[1] English gold and silver are rarely to be met with, and English bank notes are scarce; both bearing a premium, according to the demand and exchange, the value varying from three to seven per cent or more. It is very extraordinary that in Jersey, where more English families arrive and continue, the exchange on London should be four and even five per cent more on drafts or bills than at Guernsey; this has brought into Guernsey the Jersey States' tokens of three shilling and eighteen-penny pieces,

[1] See Guernsey Gazette of March 22, 1828.

which lately have been as current as the French coin. The six *franc* pieces pass in Jersey for five shillings, but in Guernsey for only four shillings and ten pence. All these, with the one pound Guernsey States' notes, are in much request, being very commodious for the internal affairs of the island. The old species of money, now only to be found in the books of receipt, viz. the *noble*, the *ecu*, the *gros*, the *estling*, the *florin*, the *sol*, the *denier*, the *noires-mailles*, and the *obole*, are no longer known, except as reserved rents of ancient estates. For the value of these respective coins, the reader is referred to Warburton, p. 116, and Berry, p. 118.

It appears from the meeting of the States of March 27th, 1828, by the Bailiff's statement, that at the end of the year 1829, the debt of the States, not reckoning the expenses and money allowed for the College, will be in States' notes in circulation, 15,000*l.*; to which may be added 8,000*l.*, in States' notes for divers anticipations for Sark, and other public works, which the revenues of the five first years of the new impost are charged by the States to pay; as may be seen in the *Billet d'Etat*, for the meeting of the States on Nov. 15th, 1827. There are also 10,000*l.*, for which interest is paid of three *per cent. per annum*. The States' notes to be found in circulation, according to this Statement, in 1829, will be 23,000*l.* The 2,000*l.* which are to cancel part of the States' debt (not relating to the College), the Bailiff says, may be allowed that establishment; which will save the interest paid by the Directors of it for money borrowed, till the new impost on spirits takes effect in 1830. One of the Members of the States (W. Collins, Esq.) says, that the number of the States' notes at present (1827) in circulation amounts to 28,000*l.*; and he strongly recommends the States to increase them, in order to save the interest of the debt; and he says, that the new Banking Company have, since June 1827, upwards of 30,000*l.* in circulation; and he further adds, that the two former banks which

existed seventeen years ago, had 150,000 of their notes at one time in circulation.

It must indeed appear extraordinary to a stranger, that while the States and the Royal Court have thought it necessary, when forming their new tariff, to affix the duties according to the present value of British money, they should still continue to adjudge the fines of the Court in *livres tournois*, a coin no longer in existence, and for many years abolished in France, to which it belonged, the nominal value of which in this island is one shilling and one-sixth of a fourteenth part; this must certainly appear to an Englishman a strange mode of proceeding, while the inhabitants are living under an English Government, and a fifth of whom are perhaps entirely English. Why should not all the fines and contracts, where money is concerned, be passed in the currency of the island? and why should not that currency be the same as in Great Britain, or, which would be much better, as lately in Ireland? For if it were so, there would be less temptation to export it from the islands. Every person might then easily calculate the difference between the French currency and British sterling. If the constituted authorities of the island were of my opinion, that no evil could accrue, but much benefit, to the inhabitants at large from the above plan being adopted, there is no doubt but that the British Government would attend to their application for a supply; as it appears from the public prints of the day (1825), that the Government have taken the currency of the Foreign settlements into consideration, and "that a very extensive coinage has taken place, for export to the English colonies to supersede the dollars and other circulating medium in all the English possessions; this measure," it is added, "will facilitate the exchange of all articles, and greatly promote commerce." Let us hope, that these islands may not be forgotten in the division of this coinage, when upwards of 50,000, or perhaps 60,000 inhabitants would be more or less benefited by it. Then, instead of the

present light French coin, and Jersey three-shilling tokens, the intrinsic value of which is only one shilling and nine pence, we should enjoy good English coin, or at least we might have good French franc pieces in circulation; and it is to be hoped, that the temptation for smuggling this English coin into France, would not be sufficient to dispossess the inhabitants of the advantage of having good instead of bad coin. An Order in Council, accompanied with the supply, would soon settle this business.

The following letter on this subject appeared in the Independence of the 16th of March, 1822, without a signature, but as it explains the nature of the currency, I now copy it for the information of the reader:—

"I have been informed, since I last took the liberty of addressing you, that the States of Jersey, when they applied to Government for permission to issue tokens, were apprized that they would become responsible, not only for their own pieces, but for such also in circulation as might be counterfeit. If this be true, the question as to an ultimate loss is satisfactorily answered; but the evil is not thereby removed; for of what advantage at present is the security, if we cannot avail ourselves of its resources? I contend, however, that if is not the Jersey coin alone that occasions the distress under which we labour; I do not conceive that the premium on bills of exchange would be reduced, if there were no tokens at all in circulation. Daily experience convinces me of the truth of this observation. Having paid considerable attention to the subject, I am enabled to speak with greater confidence.

"A few days ago, I weighed some French half crowns, taken indiscriminately, and found that to adjust them to their supposed value, it would require an addition of eleven *centimes*, or a penny upon each; and if we consider the loss on the exchange besides, can it be denied that a reform is necessary? I pass over in silence the difficulties experienced by the tradesman. I have already alluded to the injury sustained by the poor (in his communication, Independence, March 2d); I proceed now to a subject that has not been noticed; a subject however of the highest importance to the community. I am told that a trade has been lately carried on by foreigners in French half crowns, which being bought by weight, it follows that the lighter the pieces are, the greater the profits to the

purchasers. These men can afford to pay rather above the common value of premium for bills, and thus in proportion as cash increases, bills decrease. The inhabitants, it is plain, derive no benefit from this destructive commerce; but they must bear the loss it entails. Why not then put a check to it at once? If additional argument be wanting to convince the public of the necessity of a reform in the currency, let the following circumstance be admitted in its favour; — a person little known comes here and draws bills, which, by offering them at a lower premium than others, he is enabled to negociate to persons in trade. The consequences are well known! humanity suffers at the rehearsal. But would this have happened, had not the currency been overrated? For a reply, I desire only an impartial investigation of the subject."

Thus far this intelligent writer, and as his statements have never been contradicted, we may therefore presume that they are correctly given.

In concluding the present subject, it may be proper to add, that from the application of the Royal Court to the higher powers in 1817, Commissary General White was sent to Guernsey for the purpose of exchanging all the worn-out British silver coin, after the exchange had taken place in England, when the sum of 8455*l.* was thus exchanged[1] between March the 26th, and April the 6th, 1817; the greater part of which was either secreted or returned again to England, as it did not remain long in circulation in the island. The cash and circulating medium in the island is supposed, by the well-informed, to be about 80,000*l.*, independently of the States' notes, which are made payable at a future period, and which, as before stated, amount now (1828) to 28,000*l.* This supposition is grounded on the following fact, namely, that

[1] Ex Inform. Mr. E. Richards, who informed me that the Commissary brought only about 6,000*l.*, and that the house of Richards and Co. gave their notes for upwards of 2,000 *l.* more; which money was remitted to them on Commissary White's return to England. It appears, however, from papers since discovered by Mr. Radford, the Comptroller of the Customs, whose son was employed in this business, that 8,455*l.* were thus exchanged.—Edit.

when the house of Le Mesurier and Brook failed in London, about ten or twelve years ago, the two Guernsey banking houses, then in full trade, were compelled to stop; and it appears, that they had at that period about 85,000*l.* of their notes, etc. in circulation in the island.

I should here remark that, on the 18th of June, 1827, a bank was opened in Guernsey by highly respectable persons, under the firm of Priaulx, Le Marchant, Rougier, and Co., and the advertisement of June the 16th, has the following names subscribed as partners, viz:

Thos. Priaulx.	John Le Coq.	John Mansell.
T. Le Marchant.	Thos. Priaulx, jun.	Bonamy Maingy.
Hillary Rougier.	H. Sheppard.	T. J. De Saumarez.
A. J. Le Mesurier.	Joshua Priaulx.	Daniel Tupper.
T. D. Utermark.	John Carey, jun.	Fred. Price, jun.
James Priaulx.	T. G. Hardy.	

Previously to opening the above bank, there had been none in the island for many years, excepting the Savings' Bank for the benefit of the poor, established February the 1st, 1822.

At a meeting of the States of the island, held on the 15th of November, 1827, some objections were started, lest the bank lately established by Messrs. Priaulx and Co. might prove prejudicial to the interest of the States, from their issue of notes payable on demand. The answer to this by the Bailiff was, "that no injury whatever has accrued to the States, notwithstanding the refusal of some persons to take those notes, which are made payable at a future period. When the bank of Mr. Bishop and the other bank were in existence, there were in circulation 100,000*l.* of their bank notes, double the amount of what is now contemplated to be issued, including the States' and the new bank. The coin in circulation in this island is bad; and it is much better to have good bills than bad coin in circulation."

The following account of the currency in Jersey, as stated in Plees's Jersey (p. 90), published in 1814, gives the origin of the Jersey tokens. I here quote it as being connected with this subject:

"The coin current in Jersey is that of France, and a small portion of Spanish. The usual amount of species in circulation has been estimated at nearly 80,000*l.* After the French revolution, the coin of England became more generally in use, until the increased value of gold and silver completely drained the island of all species but copper. There were, at this period, three regular banks in St. Heliers; these, and a few mercantile men, issued notes of 24 *livres* French, or 1*l.* sterling. So great were the inconveniences occasioned by the almost total disappearance of silver, that these houses were obliged to issue notes of 5*s.* and 10*s.* This induced individuals to do the same, all having 'Jersey banks' on their notes, until there were about 80 of these *soi-disant* bankers. The island was soon inundated with notes, from the value of 1*l.* down to that of 1*s.*; many of them issued by the lowest description of traders and publicans. Alarming as this undoubtedly was, necessity gave to these notes a general and ready circulation. Seriously aware of the ultimate consequences likely to result from this unrestrained emission of paper money, the States resolved to have a silver coinage: and tokens were issued, bearing the value of 3*s.* and of 1*s.* 6*d.* English, to the amount of 10,000*l.* sterling. The issuing of notes under the sum of 1*l.* sterling was then forbidden; yet such apprehensions respecting the notes still in circulation was excited among the country inhabitants, that those who attended the markets hoarded all the coin and tokens they could procure; this at least was the reason assigned and generally believed, for the disappearance, in a few months, of all the newly-coined silver. About the value of 2,000*l.* sterling has been added to the above; and the States have since made an act, whereby every person issuing notes payable to bearer, is to have a regular office for the payment of them in the town of St. Heliers. In consequence of this regulation, many have withdrawn their notes from circulation. The rapidly increasing evil is thus checked."

It should also be observed, that previous to October, 1821, seven *liards*, or *doubles*, were deemed only worth and paid as one penny; but by an Order of the Royal Court of Guernsey, at the *Chef Plaids*, dated October 1st, 1821, eight *liards*, or *doubles*, were to be paid and received as equal to one penny.

I shall conclude this Chapter with the statement of the produce of the net revenue of the States for the last thirteen years, and with the account of the debts due by the States for the last nine years; the same being taken from authentic documents.[1] Persons wishing for further particulars are referred to the *Billet d'Etat* of October 3d, 1825, to the Meeting of the States of November 15th, 1826, and to the *Billet d'Etat* for March 26th, 1828. The reader should bear in mind that the defalcation in the revenue for 1827 arose chiefly from the tonnage duty on foreign vessels having been reduced from 2*s.* to 6*d.* per ton, since November, 1826; although part of this diminution must be attributed to the decrease of the number of vessels clearing out in 1827, they being 58 less in number than in 1826, and 1784 tons less.[2]

[1] For this, and much other valuable information, the writer is greatly indebted to Mr. James Du Port, Cashier to the States, etc., to whom he desires to return his best acknowledgments.—Edit.

[2] That the reader may form a fair comparison of the trade and commerce of the island, he is referred to the tables of the vessels built and in employ at the end of that article, Chapter XVI.

TABLE, No. I.

Showing the Produce of the net Revenue of the States, in the undermentioned years.

YEAR.	IMPOT. £	s.	d.	Harbour dues and Innkeepers' Licenses. £	s.	d.	MARKET £	s.	d.	TOTAL. £	s.	d.	OBSERVATIONS.
1815	3638	17	..	2404	19	3	....	..	..	6043	13	3	*Nota.* The Duties or Impost on Spirituous Liquors and Licenses for selling by Retail commence on September first in each year. The old Licenses granted before 1812 are charged with only £1 per annum; all Licenses, now granted, are at the rate of £3 per annum.—Persons selling any quantity not less than 5 Gallons without a License. The Harbour and Port Duties commence on February first in each year. *J. D. P.*
1816	2385	16	1	2212	17	1	....	..	..	4598	13	2	
1817	2351	15	4	1824	5	10	....	..	..	4176	1	2	
1818	2443	12	7	1690	13	11	....	..	..	4133	6	6	
1819	2474	..	5	1744	15	7	224	18	1	4440	18	6	
1820	3439	3	..	1729	4	2	370	6	5	5538	16	7	
1821	4158	..	2	1922	4	4	319	10	5	6399	14	11	
1822	4187	12	5	1877	14	9	294	11	4	6633	18	6	
1823	3689	2	2	1923	10	9	448	7	5	6061	..	4	
1824	3904	12	6	1917	10	6	539	8	..	6221	7	9	
1825	4533	14	6	2792	9	..	616	9	3	7942	9	9	
1826	6380	18	..	2546	5	2	541	13	10	9468	17	..	
1827	6341	16	7	2039	17	9	608	2	10	8989	17	2	

TABLE, No. II.

Statement of the Debts of the States of Guernsey.

	£.	d.	£.	d.
On September 1st, 1819, including the Markets, as presented by the Committee of Finance	28,180	15 2		
Purchase of the Old Market lands for the new one, etc.	12,748	0 0		
			40,928	15 2
Particulars as under; bonds of the States at interest of 4 per cent.	8,359	16 0		
In 20s. notes, March 2d, 1825	19,573	0 0		
Dr. to the Savings' Bank, at 3 per cent interest, March 2d, 1825	9,200	0 0		
			37,132	16 0
Diminution of the debt, from September 1st, 1819, to March 2d, 1825			£3,795	19 2

	£.	s.	d.
Statement of the debts due on March 2d, 1825 . . .	37,132	16	0
— — October 3d, 1825 . .	34,198	5	0
Diminution of the debt of the States in 1825 . .	£2,934	11	0
Diminution of the debt, from September 1st, 1819, to March 2d, 1825	3,795	19	2
Diminution of the debt, from March 2d, 1825, to October 3d, 1825	2,934	11	0
Diminution of the debt, from September 1st, 1819, to October 3d, 1825 (5 years)	£6,730	10	2

Statement of the Debts of the States, on October 3d, 1825.

	£.	s.	d.
Bonds at 4 per cent interest	6,269	5	0
In 10s. notes	18,629	0	0
Savings' Bank, at 3 per cent	9,300	0	0
Total debt, October 3d, 1825	£34,198	5	0

TABLE, No. III.

Statement of the Debt of the State of Guernsey, on February 1st, 1826, what it was in 1827, and what it will be in 1829.

	£.	s.	d.
Bonds at interest, at 4 per cent	6,034	15	0
Bonds to the Savings' Bank, at 3 per cent . . .	9,500	0	0
Notes of 20s., in which are comprised those issued for the Market	18,501	0	0
Debt to February 1st, 1826	£34,035	15	0

Debt in 1827.

	£.	s.	d.
Bonds at interest 4 per cent . . .	3,229	12	0
Bonds to Savings' Bank, at 3 per cent	10,000	0	0
Notes of 20s., in which are comprised those issued for the Market . . .	16,577	0	0
Total debt in 1827	29,806	12	0

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Report.	29,806	12	0			
Debt reduced in 1826 and in 1827 .	4,229	3	0			
As above	34,035	15	0			
To pay off in 1828	2,392	7	0			
To pay off in 1829	2,414	5	0			
				4,806	12	0
The States' Debt, as it will be in 1829.				£25,100	0	0

It appears that the sum of £23,100 has been voted towards erecting the College, and other expenses of it; which, although the States are answerable for the same, yet as this sum is to be taken out of the new *impôt*, it is not brought into this account; neither are the houses and new Fish Market in Fountain-street, as it is supposed they will be of nearly equal value to the engagements entered into by the States.

It appears also, that the money already advanced to the College, and for the parochial schools, has been, to the period of issuing the *Billet d'Etat* for March 26th, 1828, £6,425 19*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance for the building of the College and finishing of it, £16,674 0*s.* 8*d.*

For the particulars of the above States' debts and engagements, the reader is referred to the following *Billets d'Etat*, viz.:—of October 8d, 1825; of March 29th, 1826; of November 15th, 1827; and of March 26th, 1828; these, with the speeches thereon, as reported by the different public papers of the day, with the reflections made by a writer in a supplement of the Gazette on the 22d of March, 1828, and an answer to it, in the first number of a paper called the Comet, March 31st, will put him into the full statement of the truth of the aforesaid accounts.—*Edit.*

TABLE, No. IV.

Showing the comparative Statement of the net Revenue of the States in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

	1824.			1825.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Impôt Net	3901	4	3	4533	11	6	632	7	3	..	..	..
Cabaretiers Net	921	10	..	883	10	..	..	..	..	38	..	..
Harbour dues Net	1094	10	5	1525	19	11	431	9	6	..	..	..
Duty on Goods Net	164	15	1	382	19	1	218	4	..	..	..	..
	6081	19	9	7326	..	6	1282	..	9	38	..	..
	Deduct decrease						38	..	..			
	Increase in the year 1825						1244	..	9			

	1825.			1826.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
Impôt Net	4533	11	6	6380	18	..	1847	6	6	..	..	..
Cabaretiers Net	883	10	..	977	11	..	94	1	..	..	..	..
Harbour dues Net	1525	19	11	1388	7	4	..	..	..	137	12	7
Duty on Goods Net	382	19	1	180	6	10	..	..	..	202	12	3
	7326	..	6	8927	3	2	1941	7	6	340	4	10
	Deduct decrease						340	4	10			
	Increase in the year 1826						1601	2	8			

	1826.			1827.			INCREASE.			DECREASE.		
Impôt Net	6380	18	..	6341	16	7	..	..	..	39	1	5
Cabaretiers Net	977	11	..	991	9	6	13	18	6	..	..	..
Harbour Dues Net	1388	7	4	906	3	9	..	..	..	482	3	7
Duty on Goods Net	180	6	10	142	4	6	..	..	..	38	2	4
	8927	3	2	8381	14	4	13	18	6	559	7	4
	Deduct increase									13	18	6
	Decrease in the year 1827									545	8	10

CHAPTER XVI.

Trade swells her sails, wherever Ocean rolls.
Richards's Aboriginal Britons.

Salarino. But tell not me; I know Antonio
Is sad to think upon his merchandise.
Antonio. Believe me no: I thank my fortunes for it,
My ventures are not in one bottom trusted,
Nor to one place; nor is my whole estate
Upon the fortunes of this present year:
Therefore my merchandise makes me not sad.
Merchant of Venice.

The above reply of Antonio may truly be applied to the merchants of this island; and, I verily believe, from no part of the world are there any of this class of gentlemen more respected at Lloyd's, for punctuality and honour, for wealth and for credit. I think it due to the *Negociáns* of Guernsey, unconnected as I am with mercantile transactions, to offer this just and impartial testimony to their character; confirmed as it is by persons qualified from experience to give an opinion, and who universally describe them to be a most highly respectable body of men.

Before the smuggling trade was removed from this island to the ports of France, there might exist doubts concerning some of this class of useful members of society; but since that illicit concern has been stopped from this place, the merchants have turned their thoughts to foreign trade. If this be not so

much for the benefit of the island, yet it has evidently been sufficiently profitable to encourage speculation, and to induce an increase of ships and the means of employment. This increase is not indeed so advantageous to the general inhabitant as to the merchant; for most of these ships, upon their arrival, are dispatched to some foreign ports without discharging their cargoes in Guernsey.

Guernsey unites to a central situation in Europe, a temperate climate, well adapted for wines, the best vaults in Europe, and a great number of spacious and convenient warehouses, the thickness and solidity of whose stone walls ensure their security against fire, and their duration for ages. It possesses also a good harbour, never impeded by ice. The wharfage and duties for goods on transition are very moderate, as may be seen by the tariff annexed, which was renewed by a Meeting of the States, on the 15th of September, 1821. Some little opposition was at first made to this alteration of the tariff, by some of the merchants petitioning the Royal Court, but it was finally adopted.

The situation of Guernsey is allowed by every one to be well adapted for trade, and must have been so considered of old: on both sides of the channel, since we see England and France unite in opinion as to its utility in being a free port, and come to a mutual understanding that it should continue so, to merchants of all nations, in time of peace and war. This was recognised by a document still existing under the seal of Louis, Bâtard de Bourbon, High Admiral of France, dated 25th of

[1] Deschamps says: "Every thing well considered, these roads may, with few exceptions, be said to be the best in the British Channel: for," says he, "what can constitute a better road in the seaman's estimation, than good shelter, at least on 28 points of the compass, convenient depth of water, from 6 to 14 fathoms, good holding ground, and safe and commodious outlets in cases of accident." — Sailing Directions, p. 35.

February, 1472. This privilege was sanctioned also by a Bull of Pope Sixtus IV, dated at Rome in 1481;[1] acknowledged by Francis, Duke of Britany, on the 26th of November, 1484; approved of by Charles VIII, King of France, in 1485; who ordered the Pope's Bull to be then published and observed, and was confirmed by the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, in 1606.

The neutrality of these islands having ceased when King William came to the throne, by his Order in Council of the 8th of August, 1689, the island turned its thoughts to privateering, so much so, that during the wars of King William and Queen Anne, "fifteen hundred prizes are said to have been made by Jersey and Guernsey in these two reigns"[2]

The French goods brought to this island as prizes, attracted purchasers from England: it is no wonder, therefore, that when peace came, the merchants were induced to import, and keep in store, brandies, and other goods, which were in such demand, and which attracted the English smugglers. The act of selling these goods to those resorting to the island, was certainly not illegal, with reference to the inhabitants, for there was no law to prevent them; and, it is said, was not injurious to England; for, the English coast in the channel lying opposite to the French ports, open, and generally nearer to the

[1] "A privilege," says Peter Heylin, "founded upon a Bull of Pope Sixtus IV, the 10th year, as I remember, of his popedom, Edward IV reigning in England, and Louis XI over the French; by virtue of which Bull all those stand *ipso facto* excommunicate, which any way molest the inhabitants of Guernsey, or any which resort to their island, either by piracy, or any other violence whatever.—See Anne Hist. Guern. 29.

Warburton says (p. 44): "According to our copies, the Bull is dated 1488, at the request of King Edward IV." Now, as King Edward died on the 9th April, 1483, Heylin is more likely to be correct when he says, it was in the tenth year of the popedom, which makes it to be 1481.—Edit.

[2] Berry's History, p. 275.

smuggler than this island, the shutting up of Guernsey would have been of no service to England, unless the illicit trade could be entirely suppressed by measures in England.

Many reasons have been given, why it was preferable for the interest of England, that the smugglers should resort to Guernsey rather than to a foreign country. But as the government of England thought it expedient, if possible, to put an entire stop to smuggling, this privilege of supplying the smugglers was curtailed by two acts of Parliament of 1805 and 1807, which were sent over and confirmed by Orders in Council. Those acts and orders were framed, with as much regard as possible to the privileges of the island; their provisions extended only to goods and ships at-sea, or afloat, they altered nothing ashore; the civil jurisdiction, police, and laws of the island were left untouched.

These Acts of Parliament do not differ very essentially from those contained in the Order in Council of the 13th of February 1767, appointing a Registry Office, for the clearing out of vessels; under this order the mode is still cited for that purpose, but this order had in part laid dormant till 1805. The chief feature in these Acts, was, that they extended generally the laws for the suppression of smuggling to the distance of one hundred leagues from the United Kingdom, instead of a few leagues from the coast as before; and thus brought these islands, with respect to every thing afloat, within the operation of those laws.

The moment it was perceived in the island, that England was seriously disposed to put an end to the illicit trade carried on by the smugglers of the United Kingdom, the merchants, much to their honour and credit, resolved to contribute their assistance, and to discountenance the traffic by all the means in their power. They therefore formed a Chamber of Commerce, in which the engagement to do so was the condition of admit-

tance.[1] And the Royal Court completed, by its ordinances, what the Acts of Parliament sent over with, and confirmed by, Orders in Council, had begun and intended to effect.[2]

Independently of the supply of goods to the smugglers, and the navigation and trade which the procuring of that supply occasioned (for many a cargo of brandy has been purchased by one of Newfoundland cod fish, or British pilchards) a considerable branch of business arose from the entrepot or deposit of wines, spirits, and other foreign goods, destined for legal entry into Great-Britain and Ireland.

Before the bonding system in England, Guernsey may be said to have served as a warehouse for keeping foreign goods in the same manner, or rather in lieu of those used for that purpose in the London Docks and bonding ports. Before this plan was adopted, those goods were subject to pay the duty on landing; and as the duty in many cases amounted to three or four times the first cost of the goods, enormous capitals would be required to have imported whole cargoes, the interest of which would have swallowed up the profits: whereas, the cargoes being deposited in Guernsey, were afterwards ordered over in small parcels as they were wanted, by which means an English merchant could choose his time to buy abroad, when the vintage was good and plentiful, when a favourable opportunity offered; and with the same capital or credit, could speculate on three or four times the quantity of goods more for Guernsey than for London. It would therefore have been impossible for an English merchant to avail himself of a good vintage, and import any considerable quantity of wines, if he had been

[1] Established 16th Dec. 1808, by the exertions of our present worthy Bailiff, Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., *a truly Samian Patriot.* For a further account of this Chamber of Commerce, see Appendix, No. 7. — Edit.

[2] Berry, p. 278.

obliged to pay the heavy duties on them four or five years before the wines were fit for use.

In Guernsey he not only found a safe depository whence he could draw what he wanted, but also yards peculiarly adapted for the ripening and mellowing of wines, on account of its climate being equally distant from the extremes of heat and cold, and of their excellency for both red and white wines. Since the bonding system took place in England, this branch of trade has disappeared from Guernsey, to the sad loss of employment to many of the lower class, as also to the coopers, to merchants and owners of warehouses, many of which are now standing empty.

In the year 1820, in consequence of the restrictions on the trade of the island, many of the lower orders of society could find no employment, and these persons not being able to provide honest means of subsistence, were rapidly emigrating to America. This induced several public-spirited individuals to establish here an oyster fishery, which commenced in the winter of this year; and on the 4th of May, 1821, the first cargo of oysters was shipped on board the Good Intent, in St. Sampson's harbour, for the English market, to the great joy of the neighbouring inhabitants of the Vale and St. Sampson's parishes. Parties of ladies were seated on Mont Crevel during the whole time, to enjoy the busy and novel scene of upwards of sixty men, women, and children, of the most indigent classes, actively employed on this occasion; and when the vessel was filled, three hearty cheers were given for the prosperity of the passage of the vessel and the oyster trade.

These cheers and prayers appear to have been greatly blessed, for no less than ten smacks were employed in this trade in 1823-4, besides the Good Intent before-mentioned; it has therefore increased beyond the most sanguine expectancy of the society.

The general trade also of the island within the above time

has been increasing, as may be seen by the annexed Table of Vessels built in Guernsey. It may be observed here; that previous to the year 1815, there had been only two small cutters built in the island and registered, containing 48 tons; but from 1814 to January, 1825, no less than fifty-two vessels of various descriptions have been built, amounting to 5502 tons. Before the year 1815, vessels wanting repair were sent to England.

It cannot indeed be expected from so small an island as this is, that the exports of its produce should be great, considering that not enough of corn and meat is produced for its consumption; and before the last Corn Act passed in England, in May, 1822, corn grown in the island was allowed to be exported to England, while the inhabitants were purchasing foreign corn for their daily use and food: this privilege, however, tending to suspicion, (for it was not so in fact) that foreign corn might be thus smuggled into England as the growth of the island, was taken away by the above act, though the islands are still at liberty to import what quantity they please. This is certainly a very great advantage to the consumers of bread, if not to the farmer or merchant.

And here it may not be foreign to the subject to state, that this island had been accused in the London Times, of February 1820, of having been guilty of smuggling. The article appeared as a letter received from an officer, dated 20th of January, at Cork. And his brought the following reply from Guernsey, as published in the Star, of February 15th. "Whoever the officer may be who has dared to slander the merchants of Jersey and Guernsey in so unblushing a manner, we know not; but this we know, that as far as we are concerned, it is as false as it is malicious. It is well known that the Acts of Parliament respecting smuggling extend to these islands, and are confirmed and strictly enforced by the Royal Court. Besides, there is a permanent smuggling preventive service stationed at the entrance of our harbour, and a Registrar of Certificate's office on shore, which

renders it impossible, even were we so inclined, to attempt any illicit trade with our neighbours.[1]

"We hope the editors of the Times and Hampshire Telegraph will not hesitate to contradict the unfounded report which they have been induced to circulate. We claim it of them as an act of justice, and we flatter ourselves that we shall not be disappointed."

Upon the eclaircissement of this affair, it appeared that no native, but that an unprincipled foreigner, had thus transgressed the laws, he having purchased eight quarters of Jersey wheat, added a *y* to the certificate, making the cargo eighty instead of eight, by which means he added foreign corn to the growth of the island, and exported it from Jersey as such.

The Bailiff of Guernsey, in his admirable letter to Lord Viscount Sidmouth on this subject, dated 30th July, 1821, among other observations has added the following:—

"If any abuse of our privilege to import our own corn into the United Kingdom, be alleged as having opened the way to the fraudulent introduction of foreign corn, we challenge the strictest investigation of the charge; assured, as we feel from the scrupulous attention paid to that subject, that it can have no foundation in truth. We are at the same time ready to admit our willingness, and we may add the wish of the island, to relinquish the exercise of that privilege so long as it may be the occasion of distrust or jealousy, in order to remove all doubts as to the possibility of such an abuse; because moreover, supposing no abuse, there can be no real necessity for that exercise in the present state of the island."

[1] The writer might have added *without being discovered*; for there have been a few instances where *pepper*, *silks*, and *tea* have found their way on shore, but they have been *there* seized, which shows the great difficulty of attempting to smuggle. These articles have been introduced by the French traders, and one should hope that no *loyal Guernseyman* would countenance them in this illicit trade.—Edit.

In May, 1822, the West India or Rum Act passed, which allows these islands the benefit of a trade with the West Indies, though not entirely free, as appears from the following observations by a friend:[1]

"The West India or Rum Act allows these islands the privilege of exporting certain enumerated articles to the West India Colonies, and the importation of their produce into these islands. Although the export trade to the colonies is restricted to certain articles only, and therefore is not a free trade, as you call it, there is no doubt this concession on the part of his Majesty's government will be productive of advantage to commerce. The inhabitants have thereby acquired an extension of trade from which, by a mistaken policy, they were heretofore excluded, and consequently obliged to confine themselves to foreign colonies, and to the consumption of their produce.

"It is only since the passing of the Act Geo. IV. 11th July, 1821, that Rum, the production and manufacture of the British colonies or plantations, is permitted to be imported from Great Britain into these islands. Why this privilege, so evidently favourable to British commerce and industry, did not exist before is not accounted for. The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are authorised by the said act to grant licenses for such importations. If these islands were not protected and maintained in the enjoyment of their commerce and local privileges, by the liberal and paternal government of his Majesty, they would sink into insignificance. Possessing neither manufactories, territory, nor other local resources for the support of their population, they are consequently dependent on their foreign commerce, which there is no doubt a wise administration will always encourage, consistently with the interests of the mother country."

[1] William Collings, Esq., Jurat of the Royal Court, to whom the author desires to offer his best acknowledgments for his attentive perusal of this Article.—Edit.

Heretofore all the West India produce was obliged to be brought through the Ports of Great Britain, or to come by the circuitous route of the foreign West India Islands; this of course, though the drawback of duties was allowed when passing through England, yet enhanced the prices from the expense and delay attending.

In 1820, the following Articles were prayed for by the States of Guernsey, as alluded to in their humble petition to his Majesty of the 14th June, 1820, and as being incorporated with other articles prayed for.

Art. 1.—Vessels of twenty-five tons and upwards, registered in one of the islands, and duly licensed for that purpose, to be permitted to carry from one island to another spirits, wine, pepper, and tobacco, in legal packages only.

Remarks.—It is obvious that the usual intercourse between the islands cannot admit of vessels of one *hundred* tons; the expense, draft of water, danger of navigation, and delay in making up their cargoes, are a bar to their use. Small vessels alone, whose expenses are light, can make it answer, and depend for their success chiefly on passengers and parcels, and on the frequency of going to and fro.

Art. 2.—Vessels of 25 tons, etc. to be allowed into these islands, to bring wines from France, in legal packages only.

Remarks.—Wines are a considerable object of trade in these islands, and have never been an object of smuggling. The greatest inconvenience is now felt in not being able to obtain a few casks or chests of wine as wanted; they must now lie for months in the French ports, and until there be a sufficiency to freight a vessel of sixty tons, by which means, the opportunity for which the wines were ordered is often lost, and the wines injured.

Art. 3.—Foreign Vessels of all nations to be permitted, without regard to tonnage, to import into these islands, wines, the growth of those countries respectively, in casks now legal; and when bottled, in packages of one or more dozen.

Remarks.—The remarks in the last Article are applicable to this; but moreover, the granting of this prayer would be a very great benefit to the island, without the possibility of any abuse. It is not to guard against smuggling into these islands, that the prohibition system on wines (requiring vessels of 60 tons, and casks of at least six dozen) has been enacted, for there is no duty in these islands. It is with reference to England. French vessels of any tonnage may now pass up and down channel with wines, in any cask or pack-

ages, and have therefore, at present, to the full as much latitude to enable them to smuggle, as they would if this article were granted.

The state of the case with respect to England would again be precisely the same, but to this island the difference is very essential. Merchants are now often barred from ordering fifty or a hundred hogsheads of wine, from the uncertainty of the period when they may receive it. A vessel from the Brazils or Buenos Ayres arrives, and brings advice that such and such wines are in great demand; ten or twenty tons, perhaps, of one sort, and as many of two or three other sorts; but he will not risk the purchase of these wines, because the quantity of each will not make it worth while to freight a vessel of 60 tons; and if, trusting to the chance of such a vessel offering for the island, he gives the order to purchase, he is likely to be disappointed, and the wines will not arrive in time for the intended voyage.

There are many ports, not only in France, but in the North of Spain, whence a merchant could wish occasionally for a certain quantity of wine, though insufficient for a vessel of tonnage; and many small cargoes would arrive from Bilboa, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Nantz, and other places, which owing to the present restrictions are never ordered. These wines would require stores and labour, give rise to new voyages, and infuse general activity; the very vessels bringing the wines would lay out the amount of their freights here, and give cheap opportunities to send goods to the ports to which they were returning. In short, one trade gives life to another, while stagnation in one branch paralyses many others.

The vexations experienced by the few foreign vessels that do arrive are sufficient to deter them from coming to this port, where the masters say that traps are purposely laid to ensnare them. At this very moment, a vessel of 60 tons, freighted at St. Malo, to bring wines that had been lying there many months for want of one, is by an order of the Honourable Board of Customs, released from seizure for four baskets, containing one dozen each (instead of six dozen Champagne in one case) ordered by the landlady of one of our best inns, ignorant of the law, and it is not many days since a vessel, under 60 tons, coming with a cargo of barley, was equally seized for a hogshead of wine, sent to our chief magistrate by a relation of his, ignorant of the law. In both cases the wine was regularly reported, and on the manifests, and in both cases the wine and vessels are, it is true, released upon paying a small compensation to the seizing officer; but the anxiety, delay, expense, and trouble to the parties, and the bad effects produced abroad are not the less real. In saying this, no fault is imputed, except to the law, which made part of the restrictions for the prevention of smuggling, and which being enacted during the war, and as a war measure, was not felt;

but under the present circumstances, the States are convinced it can never be the wish of his Majesty's Government to continue a law so injurious to the island, and so absolutely nugatory with respect to smuggling.

Art. 4.—Wine in bottles to be allowed to be exported from these islands to foreign ports, and in vessels of legal tonnage, in packages of one dozen or more.

Remarks.—In all foreign colonies, wine in six dozen cases is unsaleable, and the restriction to that package alone deprives these islands of the preference which they would obtain over France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany; whereas they are in those countries restricted, more or less, to their own particular wines.

Art. 5.—On giving proper security, tobacco, in any package, but to a limited quantity (say three tons), to be allowed to be shipped in any foreign boat or vessel.

Remarks.—The manufacture of tobacco for the foreign market, was at one time a source of employment to a great number of persons, and the permission prayed for would draw a very considerable business to the island, without the least danger to the revenue.

Art. 6.—On giving proper security, rum, in any package, but limited to 250 gallons; pepper, in any package, but not to exceed one ton; and salt, in any package, to be allowed to be shipped in any foreign boat or vessel.

Remarks.—These articles are much inquired after by foreigners frequenting this island, and would become objects of considerable trade, without the least danger to the revenue; and it would be the duty as well as the interest of the island, to prevent any abuse. All that is humbly asked, is a trial for the liberty prayed for.

Art. 7.—Bonded goods of all sorts to be allowed to be exported from the bonding ports in England to these islands, in the same manner as to the Continent, tea excepted, which will remain under its present restrictions.

Remarks.—East India goods, but particularly pepper, drugs and spices of all sorts, would find their way to a variety of places on the continent in considerable quantities, from a depository of this kind. Bonded goods in general would enter into the assortments of many cargoes for South America, and greatly benefit the trade of the island. The permission prayed for might give umbrage to foreign ports, but can give none to those of England; there may be danger to the revenue in sending these goods to foreign ports, where no check can be applied to their re-introduction into England, but the same danger is not to be apprehended here, under the regulations and securities that would take place when these goods would be re-shipped.

Art. 8.—Rum, in legal packages and vessels of legal tonnage

to be allowed to be imported from the English West India islands into these islands.

Remarks.—Rum is now allowed to be sent from the English West India islands to any port in Europe south of Cape Finisterre; it is also permitted from the English to the foreign West India islands, and thus finds its way here circuitously with the rum of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, etc., so that granting this article would favour the English at the expense of the foreign islands.

Art. 9.—Spirits, in legal packages only, to be allowed to be imported into these islands and exported to foreign parts, in vessels of 60 tons and upwards.

Remarks.—The quantity wanted for these islands is frequently under a sufficiency for a vessel of 100 tons, and this indulgence would favour the intercourse between the islands and France and Holland.

Art. 10.—Gin, in cases, to be allowed to be brought from Holland to Guernsey, and to be exported from that island to foreign parts in square-rigged vessels.

Remarks.—Gin, in cases, forms an article of trade in all the colonial markets, where it is preferred on account of its whiteness; whereas in casks it is tinged with yellow. As gin may be shipped in small casks in Holland, when intended to be smuggled, there is no danger of this being attempted in bottles of thin glass, of which cases are composed.

Art. 11. — American vessels to be permitted to deposit their cargoes here when they are the produce of their own country.

Remarks.—Such a permission might create jealousy in some of the Continental ports, but cannot have that effect in England. Our port is open all the year, and better adapted every way for an *entrepôt*, than any other port in Europe. The stores are better, the charges lighter, and the navigation safe and easy; and here, in return, an European cargo might be better assorted than in any other port. The article of tobacco ought not to cause any apprehension with respect to the revenue, since there is no impediment to its coming here by other modes: but if there should be objection to tobacco, on account of the ports in England privileged to bond it, there can be none to every other article of American produce, and the tobacco which would come here, would not be that destined for England but for the continent.

Art. 12.—Permission to be allowed to the vessels of this island to trade on the coast of Africa in the same manner as other British vessels, and to bring back the produce to this island.

Remarks.—As the coast of Africa is open to all nations, there can be no good reason for excluding the vessels of these islands from

the English forts and possessions on that coast, nor for preventing their returning to this island with the produce of that continent. On the whole it is humbly submitted that nothing is prayed for, that can in any wise be prejudicial to his Majesty's Revenue, or to the general interests of the United Kingdoms. Most of the articles are modifications of the two acts of Parliaments of 1805 and 1807, in his late Majesty's reign, for the more effectual prevention of smuggling. It is humbly suggested that an act be passed empowering his Majesty's. Most Hon. Privy Council, or the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, to modify, or again put in force such provisions in those acts as may be applicable to these islands, and as may be necessary for the improvement of their legitimate trade, consistently with the due protection of the Revenue.—Dated Guernsey, June 14, 1820.

In consequence of a petition presented to the Royal Court, on the 16th of March, 1822, the Bailiff, Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., acceded to the wishes of the merchants and inhabitants, by agreeing to proceed immediately to London, to endeavour to procure an amelioration of the laws respecting the trade of the island, and he took his departure on board the Starling Revenue Cutter, on the 22d of March, 1822, for that purpose. The result of the Bailiff's indefatigable exertions on this sixth time of being deputed by his fellow-citizens, may be seen from the following answers to the aforesaid twelve articles, petitioned for by the States, to which one more was added respecting the trade to the East Indies. Much praise is due to this worthy patriot, for having, by his endeavours, procured the names of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, to be added to the West India bill.

The thanks of the town, as well as of the country parishes of the Island, were voted to the Bailiff for his exertions on this occasion, and soon after his return, the merchants and tradesmen presented him with two pieces of plate, affording a more substantial evidence of the public opinion.

Art. 1.—Granted, under a license to continue in force for two years, and then to be renewed.

Art. 2 and 3.—Cannot be granted.

Art. 4.—To be put on the same footing as the English merchants, and to be allowed to export, in cases of three dozens.

Art. 5.—Cannot be granted.

Art. 6.—Cannot be granted.

Art. 7.—Granted, except prohibited East India goods.

Art. 8.—Not only this is granted, but, by the Act of Parliament before passed, these islands are permitted to trade directly to and from the West Indies, and the other British colonies in America.

Art 9.—Not granted.

Art. 10.—Granted, for vessels of 70 tons.

Art. 11.—Granted.

Art. 12.—Granted.

Art. 13, afterwards added.—The answer:—By the act of 1821, ships of the island of any tonnage may take cargoes on the continent, and trade to the East Indies, and may return with cargoes to any foreign place; more could not be granted conformably to the charter of the East India Company.

N.B. The particulars of exports and imports allowed from and to these islands, may be seen in the act of Geo. IV, c. 45, for the West India trade.

The communication between this island and England has been greatly facilitated within the last few years, by the establishment of steam vessels. The first steam vessel that ever approached these shores was the Medina, of about 120 tons, from Southampton, expressly hired by Col. Fitzgerald and family; it arrived at Guernsey on the 10th of June, 1823, after a passage of about 15 hours. The second that made its appearance was the Royal George, on the 6th of September, 1823, with Sir John Milley Doyle in his way to Spain; this vessel was very superior to the Medina, being 387 tons burthen, and was more elegantly fitted up. These two vessels were the *avant-coureurs* to a regular establishment from Southampton.

The Ariadne, of 200 tons burthen, having engines of 74 horse power, left Southampton on her first voyage, at six in the morning of the 8th of June, 1824, and arrived in Guernsey about seven in the evening, and reached Jersey at about 11 o'clock the same night. The Lord Beresford, of 160 tons and 80 horse power, having passed this island a few days previously for Jersey, arrived here from thence on the 11th of June, 1824, in her way to England; both these vessels now regularly depart from Southampton and the islands during the summer, re-

maining here for about an hour to land and embark passengers.[1]

In June 1826, the Sir Francis Drake steam packet, of 170 tons and 70 horse power, commenced sailing from Plymouth to Guernsey and Jersey; and in the year 1827, the earnest desire of the inhabitants and merchants of Guernsey was at length gratified, by the establishment of two government steam packets between Weymouth and the islands, the Water Sprite and the Ivanhoe. The Water Sprite made her first voyage with the mails on Sunday, July 8th, 1827. In the year 1828, the Meteor, a third government steam packet was appointed, which arrived in Guernsey on the 15th of April.[2] These packets leave Weymouth on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; they generally sail at night, and arrive at Guernsey early in the morning. The packet remains at Guernsey merely to exchange mails, and then proceeds to Jersey; it returns again the next day to England, *via* Guernsey: the departure from Jersey is regulated by the tide. The fare for passengers to both islands is 1*l.* 6*s.* Upon the old system the packets sailed twice a week from Weymouth, and remained at Jersey two nights.

The greatest advantage has accrued to the island from the establishment of steam packets, particularly as it respects mercantile transactions; and so rapid is now the communication between this island and England, that you may leave Guernsey on the morning of one day, and arrive in London at the same hour on the next. The Ariadne leaves Southampton on Tues-

[1] The Lord Belesford, during the first summer, sailed from Portsmouth, and occasionally extended her voyage to St. Malo. The Sir Francis Drake discontinued going to Jersey in 1828.

[2] The packets commenced sailing three times a week on April 8th, 1828; ceased going three times a week, during the winter season, in October, 1828, and now sail only twice, as formerly, every Wednesday and Saturday evening; arriving in Guernsey every Thursday and Sunday, and returning to Weymouth every Saturday and Tuesday.

day, arrives in Guernsey on Wednesday, and returns on her voyage to England on Friday. The Beresford leaves Southampton on Friday, arrives at Guernsey on Saturday, and returns here on her way to England on Tuesday. The fare for passengers for either of the islands or back, is 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The Sir Francis Drake leaves Plymouth on Wednesday and arrives in Guernsey on Thursday; the fare is 18*s.* The Brunswick steam packet, of 250 tons and 100 horse power, began to sail from Plymouth to this island in May, 1828; this vessel leaves Plymouth on every alternate Saturday, and returns again on the following day: these two vessels do not go on to Jersey. The Ariadne and Lord Beresford go alternately to St. Malo every fortnight during the summer.

Besides the steam packets, there are two regular traders which carry passengers from Guernsey to Southampton, the Eolus and Diligence, which sail twice a week from each port during the summer, and once during the winter. There is also one to Portsmouth, one to Lime, one to Plymouth, one to Poole, and there are two to Brixham; all these have good accommodations for passengers; the fare is 1*l.* or under: they generally sail once a week. There are likewise three traders from Jersey and two from Alderney, which pass and repass every week if weather permit: and in July, 1824, a passage vessel was established to carry passengers from this island to Sark. There are several French vessels which regularly come to Guernsey, both from St. Malo and Cherbourg, generally once or twice a week.

Many objections are made, that the boats attached to the service of the steam vessels are often overloaded, at the hazard of the passengers' lives. The boats should certainly not be allowed to take more than a certain number of passengers, according to the size of the boat; and it is much to be wished that the Royal Court would take cognizance of this business, and order a heavy fine upon those offending. And here I would remark upon the great advantage of the plan adopted by the steam

packet owners, of franking the passengers to and from the ship at the port of Southampton; it is to be regretted that the same plan is not adopted at Guernsey and Jersey, and in the voyage between the islands; for there is nothing so unpleasant, particularly for ladies who may be ill from the effects of the voyage, as to have to contend with boatmen and porters, who often demand much more than they ought to receive: this I can affirm from my own experience. Surely if these boatmen and porters were licensed, and regular payments fixed by the Royal Court, the accommodation would be most valuable to the stranger. It appears that formerly such was the case in this island, as the following copy of an order taken from the Greffe evinces.

Suite des lois emanées le lundi après St. Michel, de l'année 1581:— "*Est ordonné que les Porteurs prendront pour leurs salaires de leur travail, comme il en suit, et aussi serviront les habitans de l'île avant que les étrangers, et est ordonné qu'ils ne prendront plus pour leur travail que l'ordre de Justice ne porte; sous la peine de* 60 *sols amende toute fois et quantes.*"

There would certainly be no necessity in the present day to order, that the inhabitants should be served before the stranger, as there is no fear of a deficiency either of boatmen or of porters; but if both were regularly licensed by the Royal Court, and they had tickets with their numbers and regular prices affixed and published, the stranger would know whom to trust for himself and baggage; at least it would smooth the way to his inn or lodgings, when wearied by the voyage, instead of having to contend with a dozen or more men and boys who are upon the watch to lay hold of some part of his luggage; and the owner has need of the eyes of Argus to prevent a parcel or a trunk from being taken away, not perhaps for the purpose of purloining it, but with a view of exacting some additional pay from the traveller's pocket.

In speaking on the subject of the improvements of the Port of Guernsey, it may not be amiss to mention one which has been

recommended to the attention of the Royal Court, namely, that of having licensed pilots belonging to the port. "It is much to be wished," say the public prints," "that the Royal Court would take cognizance of all the pilots, and suffer none to take charge of any vessel except such as may be licensed by the Court."

This indeed would obviate the many complaints that have been made of want of skill in those who have styled themselves pilots. The merchants of the island may be aware of those who are qualified for the task, but a stranger is incapable of judging. This evil might be removed by obliging pilots to pass an examination before three Commissioners, the *Maitre* or *Capitaine du Port* to be the chief, and two others to be chosen from the masters of merchant ships or brigs. Such as might be found competent to act as pilots should be licensed on the payment of a small fee of entrance; and all those not licensed, taking charge of any vessel to which he does not belong, should be subject to the penalty of at least 20*l.*, and rendered unable to procure a license at a future period. The only exemption from the penalty should be in cases of assisting vessels in distress; if a licensed pilot arrive on board, the vessel should be resigned to his charge, the other sharing only in the salvage.[1]

[1] The patriotic endeavours of Capt. Deschamps for the improvement of the port of Guernsey, and for lessening the difficulties of its navigation, by placing proper buoys near and on the dangerous rocks in its passage, as also for improving the landing place at St. Julien's Causeway, or White Rock, as well as in the harbour, all patronised and approved by the Royal Court, not only demand the thanks of the *voyageur*, but claim the gratitude of the islander. I beg leave thus publicly to acknowledge my obligation to this gentleman, as well on this account, as for his friendly communication of the shipping list for this work.—Edit.

The following notice, copied from the Gazette, dated June 3d,

TARIFF OF DUTIES

PAYABLE ON GOODS IMPORTED INTO GUERNSEY, ORDERED AT A MEETING OF THE STATES, ON SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1821.

All goods manufactured in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, imported into this island under *bond*, whether for foreign account, or for account of its inhabitants, shall be *free*.

All goods whatever (without any other exception than wines) imported for account of the inhabitants, or for account of others acknowledged as such, who are householders and pay taxes, or for account of the subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, settled according to the Ordinances of the Royal Court, who are householders and pay taxes, shall be *free*.

	If under BOND.	If Disposed of in THE ISLAND.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Wines imported for account of the inhabitants, or such others as are specified in the preceding article, shall pay per ton of two pipes, or four standard hogsheads, or if the casks be not of standard measure, per 120 *velts*, and if in bottle. per ton of 50 dozens.....	1 3	1 3

1816, will show Capt. Deschamp's attention to the concerns of the navigation of this island:—

"NOTICE.

"That in addition to the black buoy and beacon placed in the small Russel last year, by order of the Royal Court, a red buoy has lately been placed on the *Grunne au Rouge*, or Red Rock, and rides to the N.E. of that danger, and not more distant from it than half a fathom; and that an iron beacon has also been placed on a rock called *Rousse*, forming the eastern extremity of the small Russel. Therefore vessels sailing up or down that passage will avoid all danger, by keeping half way between the buoys and beacons. The red buoy may be approached within 20 fathoms, *ebb* or *flood*.

"A. DESCHAMPS.

"*June 3rd.* 1816.

N.B.—See the list of vessels that have entered the harbour at the end of this article of trade, etc.

	If under BOND.		If Disposed of in THE ISLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Goods imported for foreign account shall pay as follows, viz. — sugars, coffees, cocoa, pepper, spices, and other colonial produce, not heretofore mentioned, shall pay per ton of 2,000 *lbs.* gros	1	6	7	6
Tobacco, the produce of the United States of America, per hogshead, and all other tobaccos in powder, leaf, or otherwise, per ton of 2,000 *lbs.* gros	1	6	7	6
Brandies, hollands, rum, and other spirituous liquors, per ton of 120 *velts*	1	6	7	6
Wines, cider, beer, oils, and vinegar, per ton of two pipes, or four standard hogsheads, or if the casks be not of standard measure, per 120 *velts*	1	6	7	6
All wines, cider, beer, oils, and vinegar, brandy, fruits, and liquors in bottle, per ton of 50 doz.	1	6	7	6
All iron, iron balls, copper, lead, pewter, and other manufactured metals; all nails, sheet copper, tin, etc., per ton of 2,000 *lbs.*	1	6	1	6
All hemp, flax, wool, cotton, and feathers, per ton of 2,000 *lbs.*	1	6	1	6
Almonds, barley, grain of every kind; biscuits, mahogany, wood for inlaying or dying; corks, and leather of every kind; white lead and all other articles used in painting; wax, cordage; citrons, chestnuts, malt, pottery, figs, and dried fruits of every kind; meal, flax seed, and all other seeds; pitch, gums, grease, hops, cork wood, honey, walnuts, and other nuts, oranges, earthenware (except that not varnished, from France, used in the dairy and as water-jugs; which is free); dried or salted fish, gunpowder, rice, salted meats, tallow, lard, tar, turpentine, and generally every article not enumerated in this tariff, per ton of 2,000 *lbs.* gros	1	6	1	6
Butter, candles, and soap, per ton of 2,000 *lbs.* gros	1	6	2	6
Wax-candles, boots and shoes, sea-charts, sealing-wax, prints, books, paper, pens, and every article of stationary; all copper and tin, manufactured goods of jewellery and ironmongery; *eau de Cologne* and other perfumes, pomatum, hair-powder, and all other perfumeries and confectionaries; thread and twine, saddles, and all other				

	If under BOND.		If Disposed of in THE ISLAND.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
articles sold by saddlers and coachmakers, per ton, measurement of 40 feet square	1	6	5	
All cambrics, woollen cloths, manufactured goods of cotton, wool, flax, silk, or other bleached or dyed stuffs, per 100 ells of 45 inches each, or 125 yards	0	6	5	0
All coarse linens for packages, and generally all coarse unbleached linens, per ditto	0	6	1	6
All staves, per 1,000	1	6	1	0
All bottles, per gros of 12 dozens	0	3	0	6
Salt, per ton of 35 bushels	1	0	1	6
Timber for building, planks, and coal, *free.*				

N.B.—Those articles, at per ton of 120 *pelts*, or 30 dozens, of 40 feet square, or of 20,000 *lbs.* weight, shall not be considered as under bond, if there be a less quantity than one ton of each; nor woollen cloths, stuffs, and linens, which are rated at per 100 ells, if there be a less quantity than 500 ells; of each any lesser quantity shall be considered as for home consumption, and pay the importation duty as such; and all masters of vessels who shall have landed such goods, shall be answerable for the duties.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

English vessels, not registered here, or owned by any of his Majesty's subjects not residing in this island, as above mentioned, shall pay 6*d.* per ton for whatever goods they may have brought, and 6*d.* per ton for the quantity they may have reloaded from this island;[1] foreign vessels shall pay 2*s.* per ton for whatever goods they may have brought,

[1] By Mr. Canning's convention with the French Government, dated London, January 26th, 1826, and signed with his name and William Huskisson's, on the part of the British Government, and Le Prince De Polignac, on the part of France, it was agreed upon, that the ships of each respective nation entering each other's ports, should be subject to the same tonnage duties, etc., *only* as each port demands for its own ships. Other European powers soon after came into the same agreement. In consequence of this arrangement, in November, 1826, the tonnage duties on foreign vessels was lowered from 2*s.* per ton to 6*d.* only; and an Order of the Royal Court, dated Dec. 1st, 1826, was issued to that effect: this being the only alteration then made, the tariff continues as above with regard to all the other duties.—(January, 1828.)

and 2*s.* for the quantity they may have reloaded from this island. The tonnage duty shall be calculated at the rate stated in the tariff duties on goods, on all such therein mentioned, and for others at the rate of 120 *velts* for liquids, and 2,000*lbs.* weight for others; as for cattle brought into this island, 4 oxen, cows, heifers, or horses; 12 calves not exceeding 3 months old; 48 sheep or lambs, or 24 pigs, shall be computed at one ton.

The salt and coals exported from this island, even by foreign vessels, shall be free of tonnage duty. The stones from this island, and the bricks here manufactured, shall be free from export duty; and lime-stone shall also be free.

DUTIES ON VESSELS ARRIVING IN GUERNSEY.

English vessels registered in this island, or belonging to inhabitants, or to others acknowledged as such, who are householders and pay taxes, or to the subjects of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, settled in the manner prescribed by the ordinances of the Royal Court, being householders, and paying taxes, shall be *free*.

All other vessels shall pay as follows:—

		Anchorage.		Chainage.	
Under	10 tons	0	6	0	6
From	10 — to 20 tons	1	0	1	0
—	20 — to 30 —	1	6	1	6
—	30 — to 40 —	2	0	2	0
—	40 — to 50 —	3	0	3	0
—	50 — to 60 —	4	0	4	0
—	60 — to 80 —	5	0	5	0
—	80 — to 100 —	6	0	6	0
—	100 — to 150 —	7	0	7	0
—	150 — to 200 —	7	6	7	6
—	200 — to 260 —	8	0	8	0
—	230 — to 300 tons, and upwards ...	9	0	9	0

The anchorage and chainage dues shall be paid by all vessels that enter the pier; the chainage shall only be paid by such vessels as do not enter the pier; vessels or boats that bring oysters here, or come to purchase them, and that neither load nor unload any thing else, nor bring or carry away passengers, except those who are interested or employed in the oyster trade, shall be exempted from the payment of the above dues, as also from the tonnage duty on oysters.

French fishing boats, sailing to and from these islands, putting back through stress of weather, shall not be subject to the anchorage duty.

On the subject of the foregoing tariff, a petition (of which the following is a copy), was presented to the Bailiff, Lieut.-Bailiff, and Jurats of the Royal Court, dated September 29th, 1821:—

"THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE CONSTABLES, DOUZANIERS, AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE PARISH OF ST. PETER PORT:—

SHEWETH:—"That from time immemorial the inhabitants of this Island, on the importation of wines and vinegars for their own account, have paid a duty of 15 sols per ton.

"That at the last Meeting of the States, it was proposed to make another tariff, and substitute sterling for tournois, more with the view, as the report of the Committee says, 'to simplify the accounts than to increase the revenue.' That notwithstanding this motive, and the opinion expressed by the Committee, 'that moderate duties and a free trade are the only means of prosperity for a country like ours, which has no other resource than commerce, and which cannot subsist one half of its inhabitants,' the States, by the new tariff, have augmented the former duties fifteen per cent.

"That your petitioners do not dispute the right of the States, to substitute sterling for tournois, which in the present case might have been easily done; but they humbly consider that any augmentation whatever to the existing duties, is contrary to the interests of this country, illegal, and an innovation of the royal authority.

"1st. Contrary to the interests of this country.

"That in a free country, there is nothing more dangerous than the augmentation of a duty, which from its nature is perpetual, and that experience has taught us, that after the first increase, others generally succeed with an alarming rapidity.

"That the augmentation of 15 per cent. on the present duties, will be hereafter cited as a precedent, when a farther increase will be contemplated, and on that account the decision of the States appears to your petitioners as one having the most dangerous tendency.

"ILLEGAL.

"2nd. That in Guernsey, the constitution acknowledges only two kinds of taxes, that of the parish; and of the States; the latter is

levied according to the rates, one third on the town, and two thirds on the country; and that in the present instance, another kind is levied, which essentially differs from the other two.

"An innovation of the Royal Authority.

"3rd. That it has ever been admitted, that a too great facility in the raising of taxes, is a real evil; because it generates a propensity to expense and prodigality; our constitution has, therefore, wisely enjoined various forms, which must be observed, and different authorities which must concur, before a duty can be levied.

"That with us the people decide in the first instance, either personally, or by their representatives, if the duty be necessary; after which they address his Majesty, and beseech him to occasion that decision, when it is either granted or refused, according to the will and pleasure of his Majesty. That this form has been invariably followed whenever taxes differing from the two kinds, acknowledged by the constitution, have been levied.

"That, in the present case, his Majesty has not been consulted, although it is notorious, that the kings of England have repeatedly refused the extension of that right, as appears by the charters, the orders in council, and the regulations of the commissioners.

"That in 1788, in the dispute between Mr. Elisha Tupper and the States, on the subject of 15 sols per ton, duty claimed on wines, imported by him, the lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council ordered, that the custom should be verified; which accordingly took place, and Mr. Tupper was therefore adjudged to pay that sum, solely after that custom, as appears by the order in council, the 20th of July, 1791.

"That, hitherto, your Royal Court, in conformity with that authority, which its members consider to have been delegated to them by the charters, has raised the small dues on foreigners; but has never attempted to do so on the inhabitants. That among the numberless proofs of this fact, which your petitioners might adduce, they will merely cite the tariff of the 1st of June, 1765, which, after regulating the duties to be paid by foreigners, concludes with the following clause: 'And as to the pier duties due by the inhabitants, they shall be paid as heretofore.' Firmly persuaded that your Royal Court has no other wish than to consolidate more and more the welfare of the inhabitants of this island; your petitioners presume to request, that they may be heard at your bar, through the medium of their counsel, that the new tariff may not be put in force for the following reasons:

"1st. That the tariff containing an addition to the duties, is contrary to the general interest.

"2nd. That it is unconstitutional and illegal:—and

"3rd. That it is an innovation of the Royal Authority.

"And to allow them such remedy as they may reasonably grant, for which, as in duty bound, they will ever pray." (*Note.*—The original petition, with the signatures, was not to be found at the Greffe.)

Notwithstanding the aforesaid petition, the new tariff has continued in force up to this time, October, 1827. At the Meeting of the States, on the 2nd of October, 1824, Mr. Josias Le Marchant, Mr. James Carey, and Mr. Peter Le Cocq, three of the Jurats, were of opinion, that the tariff ought to be re-examined; the latter says, "The States have already exercised the right of augmenting duties, but if any change were contemplated, an application must be made to the sovereign to confirm such determination.

On Tuesday, the 7th of December, 1824, several of the principal merchants of the island came before the Royal Court, and stated their objections to the new tariff of duties payable for goods imported here; they maintained that the Court had not the power vested in them of changing the tariff, and requested that the new one might be abolished, and the old one resumed. It was said that this subject would be resumed by the States, in order that their deliberation might receive the sanction of his Majesty in Council, so that the same may become a law.

In the year 1819, there was an attempt made by some of the country parishes to procure an additional duty to be fixed by the States, and to be levied on all foreign vessels, particularly French. This however was objected to by the late Bailiff, Sir Peter de Havilland, who refused to call a meeting of the States, upon the ground that the States had not the power of levying an additional duty.

In 1824, five of the country parishes, namely, Câtel, St. Sampson's, St. Saviour's, St. Peter du Bois, and the Forest, applied to the present Bailiff for the same purpose, who very properly called the meeting, in order to convince these parishes of the fallacy of wishing to adopt what, had it been their interest to do, could not have been accomplished without the consent of the King and Council.

The above five were the only parishes which voted in support of the question; all the Court, and several members of the States, spoke against it, and it was of course set at rest; but the Constables of the town representing the Douzaniers gave the following reasons, which ought to be recorded:

"The Town *Douzaine* is of opinion, that the States are not competent to enact laws for an increase of duty on foreign vessels or their cargoes, and that such a measure would be injurious to the island at large.

"1st. The States are not competent:

"Because *la Petite Coutume* is a royal grant from Queen Elizabeth to the Bailiff and Jurats, and their successors, in the said island, during the will and pleasure of his Majesty, for keeping up the pier, repairing the roads, and for providing powder and ammunition."

It is undoubted that the authority which imposes a duty, can alone *increase* it; to endeavour to do so, therefore, through the medium of the local authorities, is an innovation on the royal prerogative. Such an attempt is aggravated, on account of the charter of Charles II, which grants *la Petite Coutume*, on the express condition of its being similar in all respects to that granted by Elizabeth. From the wording of the grant, it is evident, that the States have no right whatever to increase the duties, the right being solely vested in the Bailiff and Jurats.

"2nd. The measure would be injurious to the country at large:—

"Because this island cannot exist when deprived of her commerce, which the measure now proposed would utterly annihilate. For these reasons, the *Douzaine* reject the proposition." The town parish entirely coincided with the sentiments expressed by the Bailiff in his *Billet d'Etat*, and they (the constables) say, "in an increase of duties the inhabitants foresee the annihilation of our remaining trade; the loss of the advantages resulting from the constant influx of strangers, which in one year had amounted to thirty thousand, and a removal of a great number of persons who have formed an establishment here, whose expenditure is highly beneficial both to the town and the country."—Indeed, it is said to have been a well-known fact, that several individuals, who had proposed building houses, and even rows of houses, in the suburbs of the town, had determined, that if the duty were imposed, they would give up all thoughts of the speculation. Many resident strangers had also resolved to leave the island. These would have been some of the results of this most impolitic measure, had it been carried at the Meeting of the States."

Besides the duties to be paid by the foregoing tariff, there is a duty of one shilling per gallon on all spirituous liquors consumed in the island, renewed by an Order in Council for ten years, for and towards the improvements of the harbour and roads of the island, dated the 25th of June, 1819, for ten years, from the 1st of September.

For the amount of the duties arising from both the above, see the end of the article on currency.[1]

One of the chief articles of export consists in the paving-stones of the island, and all the lime-stone used and manufactured in the island is imported from the coasts of Devonshire and Dorsetshire; but the stone used and manufactured in the island for the Roman cement, comes from the island of Shepey, from Essex, etc. With respect to the Guernsey stone, it may be proper to remark, that this is a very valuable grey granite, the exportation of which has of late years much increased. This is *not surprising*, for perhaps there is no stone in Europe better *adapted than this for paving*. The late Bishop Watson, in *his Chemical Essays, has made the comparison between a cubic foot of this stone and the noted Aberdeen granite*, which is as under: —

Guernsey paving stone, a cubic foot, weighs 2999 oz.
Aberdeen granite — 2690 oz.

There being therefore a difference in favour of the Guernsey stone, when compared with that of the Aberdeen, of above 19 *lbs.* in the cubic foot, a greater density or solidity of contained substance may be inferred; and hence it appears entitled to a preference, if it be obtained within a reasonable additional price. "The Rev. author," says Quayle, "was indeed informed

[1] At the end of this work, the reader will find Tables, containing the Amount of Produce exported to England, etc., from January 1st, 1818, for seven years, to the 1st of January, 1825, from authentic documents.

by a pavier, 'that the Guernsey stone made a very bad pavement for a poor man, as it seldom wanted repairing.'" And yet it appears that the Committee for erecting the new London bridge, have adopted the Scotch in preference to the Guernsey stone.

The quarries from which this excellent stone is exported, are situate near St. Sampson's harbour, in the Vale, and belong to Messrs. Isemonger, one of whom is well known as the agent to Lloyd's Company; the other as Harbour Master of St. Sampson's; and both as being indefatigable in their attention to their respective concerns.

It should be here remarked that Pleee, in his Account of Jersey, says, page 109, "that the streets of Jersey are paved with a very hard granite, brought from Guernsey." In a note, he adds, "stones similar in quality are found in Jersey, but they are not in equal estimation."

In 1819, the English duty on stones was taken off from stone exported from this island; and by 6th of Geo. IV, ch. 107, ships laden with stone are exempt from the Trinity pilotage duty; and by the same act, cap. 114, sect. 79, "the certificates signed by a Magistrate and the Lieut.-Governor, without the presence or signature of a Custom House Officer (as heretofore), will be sufficient for the exportation to the United Kingdom, or to any of the British possessions of America, any goods of the growth or produce of this island, or any goods manufactured from materials which were the growth and produce thereof, or of the United Kingdom: the oath of the Captain, on entering and on clearing out, is now (by sect 15 and 16 of the same act) required at the Custom House.

Licenses for the importation from England of provisions, and other commodities, allowed by Act of Parliament for the use of the island, are distributed among the merchants and inhabitants by the Governor, who likewise grants licenses for the exportation as above, by which they pass free of duties.

The Governor has likewise authority, under certain restrictions, of issuing licenses, in war time, to foreign and other vessels, for the importation and sale of such articles as may be thought proper.

By act of Charles II, c. 32, the island of Guernsey was allowed, custom-free, 1,000 tods of wool; Sark, 100; Alderney, 200; which, by the 26th of George III, c. 38, was increased to as much more, viz. 2,000 tods, of 30*lbs.* weight each for Guernsey; 400 for Alderney; and 200 for Sark: this might have been had under the Governor's license, free of duty. But it appears, by an act passed in June, 1824, that the above is altered; that no quantity of wool is allowed free of duty; that any quantity may be imported on the payment of 1*d. per lb.*

Before the year 1811, the drawback for the duties on tea imported into Jersey and Guernsey, was, for Jersey, 125,000*l.*, and for Guernsey, 40,000*l.*; but from the Treasury warrant, dated 24th of May, 1811, the above quantity was to be allowed equally between the two islands; so that the drawback may now be received for 82,500*l.* for each island *per annum*.

The drawback on the importation of rum from England is not limited; but must be brought under a Commissioner's license.

The drawback is also allowed for candles, soap, tallow, paper, pasteboard, books, printed British calicoes, leather, boots and shoes, silver plate, sail-cloth, hops, ale, beer, wines, tobacco, segars, window plate and flint glass, coffee, sugars, silk goods, salt, starch, playing cards, bricks, tiles, and, in short, for all goods of exciseable articles.

Here it should also be mentioned, that by the act 6th George III, c. 49, 1,000 chaldrons of Newcastle coals were allowed to be imported duty free, under the Governor's license; which on the 24th of February, 1819, upon the petition of the Royal Court, and through the exertions of the then Lieut.-Governor General Bayley, the quantity allowed the drawback was increased

by a Treasury warrant to 2,500 chaldrons of the Newcastle coal, and 500 chaldrons of Swansea coal, making 3,000 chaldrons to be brought to the island duty free. Upon a second petition for a further increase, their Lordships of the Treasury, by a warrant, dated 22d of March, 1823, do not allow of any increase, but permit 400 out of the 500 chaldrons allowed from Swansea to be added to the 2,500 chaldrons of Newcastle coal; so it stands at present (1828):—

Newcastle, duty free	2,900 chaldrons
Swansea	100 —
	3,000 chaldrons

It appears also, by the act passed in 1824, that all sorts of sheep may now be exported from England and imported into these islands, which, before this act, were limited to certain descriptions of fat sheep.

By 6th of George IV. cap. 8, it appears that the above Governor's license for the importation of the 3,000 chaldrons of coals, after the 5th of January, 1826, was discontinued; but in lieu thereof, the former duty of 12*s.* *per* chaldron, Newcastle measure, was reduced to 1*s.* 6*d.* the chaldron, imperial measure; but this was only for coals used by the inhabitants, for if exported, the coals are to pay the old duty. The duty on small coal, or culm, is also reduced from 4*s.* 6*d.* *per* chaldron to 6*d.*, for the consumption of the island; but if exported from the island, it is to pay the old duty: by the same act, the quantity of coals now to be brought to the island is unlimited, at the duty of 1*s.* 6*d.* the chaldron.

In the act of 6 Geo. IV. cap. 107, sect. 38, for the general regulation of Customs, our ancient right to export and import into the United Kingdom the produce and manufactures of the island, is confirmed. And by cap. 109, we are now allowed for the first time, to export our produce and manufactures to the British possessions in America.

It appears by sect. 38, as before mentioned, "And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful to import into the United Kingdom any goods of the produce or manufacture of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from the said islands respectively, without payment of any duty (except in the cases hereinafter mentioned), and that such goods shall not be deemed to be included in any charge of duties imposed by an act hereafter to be made on the importation of goods generally from parts beyond the seas: Provided always that such goods may nevertheless be charged with any proportion of such duties, as shall fairly countervail any duties of excise, or any coast duty payable on the like goods, the produce of the part of the United Kingdom into which they shall be imported: Provided also that such exemption from duty shall not extend to any manufactures of the said islands, made from materials the produce of any foreign country, except manufactures of linen and cotton made in, and imported from, the Isle of Man."

We have further acquired the right of exporting and importing of rum, spirits, and wines, in small quantities, under the act of Geo. IV, cap. 114, sect. 84, as follows:—"Allowing of importing and exporting spirits in vessels of 100 tons, in casks or packages of not less than 40 gallons, and wines in vessels of 60 tons and in packages of 20 gallons, or three dozen quart bottles, or six dozen pint bottles." And by 6 Geo. IV, cap. 107, sect. 40, "The privilege of importing into the United Kingdom (by application to the Lords of the Treasury) the produce of the British possessions or fisheries in North America, legally imported into this island, and also of importing into the United Kingdom the produce of the island of Madeira legally imported in this island." And again, by 6 Geo. IV, cap. 73, sect. 2, the privilege of importing into any of the ports declared free in America (with few and specified exceptions), the produce of any place in America, Europe, Asia (within the Mediterranean sea), or Africa, legally im-

ported into this island."[1] Most of these acts were only in force from January 5th, 1826.

The reader being put in possession of many of the exports and imports of the island, as also of all the ships in the employ of Guernsey, as well as of those which have been built here, he will be enabled to form a tolerably accurate statement of its trade and commerce. Could I have given the public a *true* list of all the exports and imports belonging to Guernsey, I would have done so; but, upon inquiry, I found it impracticable. It is therefore only necessary to add, before I conclude this article, that the Quarantine laws are under the direction of John Radford, Esq., the comptroller of the customs, subject to the jurisdiction of the Royal Court, and these laws are regulated by the different orders in Council, transmitted from time to time to the island. When it is found necessary that the captains of foreign ships should comply with these laws, they are generally ordered to proceed to the Mother Bank, though upon certain cases, by petitioning the quarantine officer, the ship is sometimes allowed to perform its quarantine in the roads of Guernsey, by hoisting the yellow flag in the day-time, and burning a light on the mast head every night during its performance of quarantine. The following letter, as copied from the public prints of the day, was then inserted at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of Guernsey, for the information of those concerned in the trade of the Netherlands.

Lloyd's Agents' Office, Antwerp, November 5th, 1822.

"Sir,

"I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the shipping interest at the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, that by a recent mea-

[1] Quarantine act, 6 Geo. IV, c. 78, was ordered to be registered by the Royal Court, on October 22d, 1825. Also an Act for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation, 6 Geo. IV, c. 109. Also an Act for the registering of Vessels, 6 Geo. IV, c. 110, were ordered to be registered on this day.

sure entered into by the Government of this country, tonnage duty on British vessels has also been reduced to the extent of about 4*d.* per ton,[1] and instead of being payable every voyage, the same is now only claimed once a year, however often British vessels may visit this port during the period of the year: viz. from January 1st to December 31st. This measure, though only now officially made known, is to take a retrograde effect, as far back as the 1st of July last; in consequence of which, British vessels which may have been at this port oftener than once after that period, and called upon to pay as often, the tonnage duty will be entitled to restitutions.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. ELLERMAN,
Agent to Lloyd's."

"To the President of the Chamber of Commerce,
in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey."

[1] Formerly 30 pence per ton; now 26 pence.

LIST

OF SHIPS, BRIGS, AND SCHOONERS,

Built in Guernsey from January, 1st, 1815, to January 1st, 1828, specifying the years when launched or registered, names of Vessels, Builders, Owners, Rigging and Tonnage (without the fractional parts), as registered; also the places where launched from.

No.	DATE.	SHIPS' NAMES.	BUILDERS.	OWNERS.	RIGGING.	TONNAGE.	YARDS LAUNCHED FROM.
1	1815	Alexander, [illegible]	Alex. Thom.	Mansell and Price.	Ship.	[illegible]	Long Store.
2	—	Belle Alliance, 1st	Barry Patourel.	J. Vidamour.	Brig.	140 *	Glatney.
3	1817	Sophia.	Thom.	J. La Serre.	Ship.	208	Long Store.
4	—	D. of Gloucester.	Patourel.	Mess. Collings.	Brig.	[illegible]	Glatney.
5	1818	Albion.	Ditto.	Mess. Prianix.	Brig.	[illegible]	Ditto.
6	1819	Union.	Ditto.	Mitchell and Co.	Brig.	116	Ditto.
7	—	Henry and Sab.	De La Mare.	Bonamy and Co.	Schooner.	[illegible]	Galley.
8	—	Caledonia.	Thom.	J. Le Marchant.	Ship.	212	Long Store.
9	—	Phœnix.	Patourel.	J. La Serre.	Schooner.	111 *	Glatney.
10	—	Two Sisters.	De La Mare.	De Putron and Co.	Brig.	[illegible]	Galley.
11	—	St. George.	J. Vaudin.	Vidamour and Co.	Brig.	[illegible] *	Ditto.
12	—	Nancy.	Thom.	Han. Sheppard.	Brig.	169	Long Store.
13	1820	Three Sisters.	Ditto.	J. Le Quesne.	Brig.	220	Ditto.
14	—	Lady.	De La Mare.	Vidamour and Co.	Brig.	140 p.	Galley.
15	—	Laura.	Patourel.	Mellish and Co.	Brig.	[illegible]	Glatney.
16	—	Caroline.	Vaudin.	Boucaut and Co.	Brig.	152	Galley.
17	1821	Clio.	De La Mare.	Bonamy and Co.	Brig.	215 p	Ditto.
18	—	Flora.	Thom.	J. Mansell and Co.	Brig.	[illegible] p	Long Store.
19	—	Diana.	Patourel.	Mellish and Co.	Brig.	215 p	Glatney.
20	—	Highlander.	Thom.	Sold for Jersey.	Brig.	[illegible] *	Long Store.
21	—	Blossom.	De La Mare.	Bonamy and Co.	Brig.	149	Galley.
22	1823	Rio Packet.	Vaudin.	De Putron and Co.	Brig.	185 p	Galley.
23	—	Hebe.	W. Jones.	W. Jones.	Brig.	210 *	Ditto.
24	1824	Louisa.	De La Mare.	Bonamy and Co.	Brig.	169	Ditto.
25	—	Eliza and Jane.	Patourel.	Sold for London.	Ship	225 *	Glatney.
26	—	Briton.	Thom.	Ditto Poole Merchants.	Brig.	[illegible] *	Long Store.
27	1825	Maria.	De La Mare.	J. Bonamy.	Schooner.	116	Galley.
28	1826	Kate.	Patourel.	Sold for London.	Brig.	84 *	Glatney.
29	—	Jesse.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Brig.	270 *	Ditto.
30	1827	Jane.	Thom.	Ditto.	Brig.	212 *	Long Store.
31	—	Flora.	Vaudin.	A. S. Symes and Co.	Brig.	168	Galley.
32	—	Coll. and Mariane	De La Mare.	E. Guerin.	Brig.	151	Ditto.
33	—	Clugas.	Thom.	Clugas and Co.	Brig.	167	Long Store.

N. B. Duke of Glocester Brig has been enlarged since first Register 42
And the Union ditto ditto. . 1

LIST

OF CUTTER BUILT VESSELS LAUNCHED FROM GUERNSEY,

From January 1st, 1812, to January 1st, 1828.

No.	DATE	SHIPS' NAMES.	BUILDERS.	OWNERS.	RIGGING.	TONNAGE.	YARDS LAUNCHED FROM.
1	1812	L'Esperance.	Richard.	Not registered Guernsey.		16*p.*	
2	1814	The Fly.	D. King.	Ditto.		32*p.*	
3	1815	Tartar.	Patourel.	P. le Page.		88*p.*	Glatney.
4	—	Stag.	D. King.	D. King.		15*p.*	Ditto.
5	—	Hero.	Thom.	Thom.		15*p.*	Long Store.
6	1816	Dove.	King.	J. Southcott.		34	Glatney.
7	—	Acherson.	Thom.	N. Brown.		12*p.*	Long Store.
8	—	Three Friends.	Richard.	Martin and Co.		15	Grand Harbour.
9	1817	Diana.	W. Jones.	J. Allaire		22	Galley.
10	1820	Charles.	Richard.	Le Nouri and Co.		28	Grand Harbour.
11	1821	George IV.	Jones.	W. Jones.		112*	Galley.
12	1822	Alfred.	Jones.	Jones and Lidstone.		61	Ditto.
13	1823	Hope.	De La Mare.	J. De Putron.		92	Ditto.
14	—	Lion.	Richard.	J. Le Pelley, esq.	Pleas. Cutt.	14	Grand Harbour.
15	—	Rose, in June.	Domaille.	J. Priaulx and Co.		25	Ditto.
16	—	James.	Richard.	J. Langlois.		27*p.*	Ditto.
17	—	Endeavour.	Thompson.	T. Thompson.		21	Glatney.
18	1824	Jane.	Mess. Bakers of Sark.			17	L'Ancresse.
19	—	Guernsey.	Domaille.	N. De la Rue.		33*	Grand Harbour.
20	—	Blue Eyed Mary.	Ditto.	Godfray and Co. of Sark.		22*	Ditto.
21	—	Nightingale.	Bichard.	Thoume and Co.		21	L'Ancresse.
22	—	Venerable.	Mess. Bakers of Sark.			17	Sark.
23	—	Sea Gull.	De La Mare.	De La Mare.		19	Galley.
24	—	Margaret.	Domaille.	Rose and Co.		27*	L'Ancresse.
25	—	Julia.	Jones.	S. Marley.		33	Galley.
26	—	Hawk.	Domaille.	Langlois and Co.		26	Grand Harbour.
27	—	Speedwell.	J. Le Maitre.	Ingrouille and Co.		26	St. Sampson's.
28	—	Two Brothers.	Bichard.	J. Renouf.		23	L'Ancresse.
29	1825	Mary.	Domaille.	J. Gaudin and Co.		30	Ditto.
30	—	Minerva.	Vaudin.	E. and J. Collings.		51	Galley.
31	—	Happy Return.	T. Sullock.	Sullock and Co.		32	Glatney.
32	—	Guernsey Lily.	Jones.	J. Simon for Jersey.		44*	Galley.
33	—	D. of Wellington.	Jones.	J. Cabot for ditto.		45*	Ditto.
34	—	Prince Regent.	E. Baker.	J. Hamon.		19	Sark.
35	—	Mary-Elliott.	Jones.	For Southampton.		59*	Galley.

N. B. The above List contains the whole number of vessels as built or registered as such in Guernsey. Many vessels were sent to England to be repaired previous to 1812.—Those numbers marked with *a star* have been sold from Guernsey, and those marked with a *p.* have been either lost or taken from the trade; all the others are still in employ.

RECAPITULATION.

	Tons.
4 Ships built to January 1st, 1828.....	915
26 Brigs. ditto. ditto.	4821
3 Schooners ditto. ditto.	283
35 Sloops and Cutters ditto.	1105
TOTAL. 68 Vessels.	7124

		Tons		Tons.
Vessels sold.....	1 Ship.....	225		
	6 Brigs.....	1334		
	2 Schooners	175		
	6 Cutters....	320	15 sold.	2074
Vessels lost or taken from the Guernsey trade....	5 Brigs.....	1024		
	6 Cutters....	190	11 lost..	1214
	41 Vessels in employ in 1827..			3822
	1 Pleasure Cutter.....			14
TOTAL....	68 Vessels			7124

By the 6th of Geo. IV, cap. 110, ships built in Guernsey, etc. are to be considered in every respect as British vessels. In this act, the privileges attached to British built ships are defined.

It ought to be remarked that the *Belle-Alliance* being the first large vessel that was ever launched at Guernsey, it caused a great attendance of the chief inhabitants to witness the sight, among whom was our highly respected *ci-devant* Lieut. Governor General Sir John Doyle, who, upon the occasion, presented a handsome ensign to the owners.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF SHIPS, BRIGS, SCHOONERS, *and* SLOOPS *or* CUTTERS, *belonging to Guernsey, in employ for the year* 1827, *corrected from the Registrar's Office through the kindness of J. Radford, Esq. the Comptroller of the Customs.*

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage	OWNERS.	MASTERS.	EMPLOY.
Ships.					
1	Alexander.	250	Mansell and Price.	Lainé.	Foreign.
2	Charles.	182	Thoume and Co.	Torode.	Ditto.
3	Caledonia.	232	J. Le Marchant.	Giffard.	Ditto.
4	Mercury.	250	J. Le Quesne and Co.	Pearce.	Ditto.
5	Reward.	206	Sheppard and Co.	Rougier.	Ditto.
6	Sophia.	208	Priaulx and Co.	Barringham.	Ditto.
6		1328			
Brigs.					
1	Albion.	204	Priaulx and Co.	Cheminant.	Ditto.
2	Alfred.	146	J. Vidamour and Co.	Bellingham.	Ditto.
3	Beverley.	142	Richardson and Co.	Mangar.	Ditto.
4	Blossom.	147	Vidamour and Co.	Falla.	Ditto.
5	Caroline.	152	J. Valrent and Co.	Le Page.	Ditto.
6	Clugas.	167	Clugas and Co.	Robarts.	Ditto.
7	Collingwood.	114	Priaulx and Co.	Brouard.	Ditto.
8	Collings and Mar.	151	E. Guerin.	Favré.	Ditto.
9	D. of Gloucester.	155	Mess. Collings.	De la Rue.	Ditto.
10	Dolphin.	168	Priaulx and Co.	Towzeau.	Ditto.
11	Flora.	168	A. S. Symes and Co.	N. LeMesurier	Ditto.
12	Good Intent.	123	De Garis and Co.	Domaille.	Coal trade.
13	Hermes.	150	De Putron and Co.	Le Mesurier.	Foreign.
14	James.	213	Thoume and Co.	N. Mahy.	Ditto.
15	Juliana.	168	Ditto.	Reeves.	Do. and Coasting
16	Laura.	204	Mellish and Co.	Mellish.	Foreign.
17	Leander.	101	J. Thompson.	Thompson.	Do. and Coasting
18	Louisa.	169	Bonamy and Co.	Lenfesty.	Foreign.
19	Maria.	146	Ditto.	Bayles.	Ditto.
20	Nancy.	159	Sheppard and Co.	Marquand.	Ditto.
21	Peace.	130	Thoume and Co.	Moullin.	Ditto.
22	Princess Charlotte	174	W. Le Lievre and Co.	Sharp.	Ditto.
23	Rachel and Mary.	141	Thoume and Co.	Brouard.	Ditto.
24	Saint-George.	111	Vidamour and Co.	J. Gout.	Ditto.
25	Two Brothers.	225	Le Quesne and Co.	Humphreys.	Ditto.
26	Two Sisters.	158	De Putron and Co.	Thomas.	Ditto.
27	Three Sisters.	220	Le Quesne and Co.	Sarre.	Ditto.
28	Union.	150	Mess. Collings.	Maillard.	Ditto.
29	Unity.	131	Thoume and Co.	Lenfesty.	Ditto.
29		4586			

Number.	VESSELS' NAMES.	Tonnage.	OWNERS.	MASTERS.	EMPLOY.
Schoon. or Schoon. Brigs.					
1	Enterprize.	118	Priaulx and Co.	Morbon.	Foreign.
2	Henry and Isabel.	88	Bonamy and Co.	Bayles.	Ditto.
3	Hope.	84	Clugas and Co.	Roberts.	Ditto.
4	Horatio.	51	S. Tozer.	Tozer.	Plymouth Stone.
5	Mackarel.	66	S. Martin and Co.	Dommaille.	Coasting, Foreign
6	Venus.	111	S. Martin and Co.	Dorey.	Foreign.
6		515			
Cutters					
1	Æolus.	80	J. Domaille.	Priaulx.	Southampton.
2	Agenoria.	61	S. Martin and Co.	Philipson.	Coasting.
3	Alfred.	61	N. Lidstone.	Lidstone.	Ditto.
4	Blue Eyed Maid.	22	Godfray and Co.	Guille.	Sark.
5	Brilliant.	84	Brouard.	Brouard.	London.
6	Charles.	28	N. Le Noury.	Le Noury.	Coasting, Fishing
7	Caroline.	21	Marriette and Co.	Marriette.	Oyster Fishery.
8	Diana.	22	S. Drake Col.	Stone.	Jersey, Coasting.
9	Dove.	34	London Co.	Longhurst.	London.
10	Endeavour.	21	Thompson.	Thompson.	Fishery.
11	Experiment.	40	Le Cocq and Co.	Deslandes.	Alderney.
12	Favourite.	18	Fishery Society.	Brache.	Oyster Fishery.
13	Frederick.	42	Sandford and Co.	Kellaway.	Alderney.
14	Happy Return.	32	Sullock and Co.	Potter.	Coasting.
15	Hero.	15			Fishery.
16	Hawk.	26	J. Langu and Co.	Le Poidevin.	Ditto.
17	Hope.	22	De la Mare and Co.	De Putron.	Ditto.
18	Hope 2d.	19	N. Martin and Co.	Martin.	Ditto.
19	Horatio.	28	T. Simon.	Simon.	Alderney.
20	Jane.	19	Baker and Co.	Mussey.	Sark.
21	Julia.	33	E. White and Co.	White.	Coasting.
22	Liberty.	9	J. Simon.	Simon.	Alderney.
23	Mary's.	80	London Co.	Lowther.	Coasting.
24	Minerva.	51	E. Collings.	Amlod.	Ditto.
25	Nightingale.	21	A. Tardiff and Co.	Thoume.	Fishery.
26	Prince Regent.	19	J. Hamon.	Hamon.	Sark.
27	Rose in June.	25	J. De Fraise and Co.	Brouard.	Fishery.
28	Rose Sloop.	78	Le Quesne and Co.	Moore.	Coasting.
29	Sea-Gull.	19	J. Priaulx.	Priaulx.	Fishery.
30	Speedwell.	26	Ingrouilley and Co.	Ingrouille.	Ditto.
31	Two Brothers.	23	T. Renouf and Co.	Renouf.	Ditto.
32	Three Friends.	15	S. Martin and Co.	Pyset.	Ditto.
33	Venerable.	17	Baker and Co.	Hamon.	Sark.
34	Urania.	72	A. Le Cocq.	Le Cocq.	Coasting.
35	Diligent, *omitted.*	81	Grut and Co.	Piper.	Southampton.
36	Muty.	30	J. Gaudin, Co.	N. Domaille.	Coasting.
36		1294			

RECAPITULATION.

			Tons.
	6 Ships		1328
	29 Brigs		4586
	6 Schooners		515
	36 Sloops and Cutters		1294
For trade.	77 Vessels		7723
Pleasure.	1		14
	78 Vessels		7737
Vessels employed in 1827 of those built in Guernsey up to January 1st, 1828	3 Ships	690	
	15 Brigs	2463	
	1 Schooner	88	
	22 Sloops and Cutters	581	
			3822
Vessels in employ of those not built in Guernsey	3 Ships	638	
	14 Brigs	2123	
	5 Schooners	427	
	14 Sloops and Cutters	713	
			3901
	1 Pleasure Vessel		14
	78 Vessels. Grand Total.		7737

The Vessels employed in trade for the year 1824, by a correct list from the Registrar's Office, taken in 1825, were as under:

6	Ships	1328
25	Brigs	3839
7	Schooners	596
33	Sloops and Cutters	1174
71	Vessels	6937

Vessels employed in 1827, as above in trade	7723
Ditto, in 1824, ditto	6937
Increase in three years	786

It appears that the above increase has arisen from 4 Brigs and 3 Cutters amounting as under:

4 Brigs	747	
3 Cutters	120	
		867
From which must be deducted 1 Schooner taken out of the trade since 1824		81
Total Increase as above		786

TABLE, No. I,

Showing the number of Vessels which have entered the harbour of St. Peter Port, in the year 1825, and the amount of their tonnage.

	Guernsey Vessels.		English Vessels.		French Vessels.		Other Alien Vessels.		Recapitulation.		
1825.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	1825.	Total No. of Vessels	Tonn.
January...	28	1863	27	1104	15	613	1	94	January...	67	3674
February..	16	979	27	1352	15	495	....	....	February..	58	2826
March.....	21	1389	35	2341	10	383	5	540	March.....	71	4653
April.....	24	1117	45	2356	24	792	1	102	April.....	94	4367
May.....	37	2645	51	2762	33	1120	14	1622	May.....	135	8149
June.....	35	2325	35	1696	26	1113	2	291	June.....	98	5425
July.....	31	1893	54	2789	31	1425	11	1271	July.....	127	7378
August....	26	1784	62	3474	31	1155	12	1490	August....	131	7903
September.	38	2366	42	2713	31	1175	3	446	September.	114	6700
October....	34	1610	34	1967	23	925	7	818	October..	98	5350
November.	26	1508	24	1204	16	737	1	114	November.	67	3560
December.	45	3526	33	1578	22	736	2	414	December..	102	6254
Total. .	357	23305	469	25273	277	10669	59	7232	Total..	1162	66,479

		Tons.		
357	Guernsey Vessels	23,305	Average about	65 tons each Vessel.
469	English dit.	25,273	ditto.	53 ditto.
277	French dit.	10,669	ditto.	38 ditto.
59	Other alien dit.	7,232	ditto.	121 ditto.
1162	Vessels.	66,479		

Guernsey, February 20th, 1826.

JAMES DUPORT.

TABLE, No. II,

Showing the number of Vessels which have cleared the harbour of St. Peter Port, in the year 1826, and the amount of their tonnage.

	Guernsey Vessels.		English Vessels.		French Vessels.		Other Foreign Vessels.		Recapitulation.		
1826.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	1826.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.
January.	33	2225	20	1087	26	731	1	307	January.	77	4350
February.	27	1842	18	797	21	58	1	114	February.	67	3104
March.....	35	1794	25	1618	26	1163	1	64	March.....	87	4669
April.....	21	1369	20	1621	18	692	6	318	April.....	71	4500
May.....	34	1677	30	1998	13	418	15	1537	May.....	92	5666
June.....	29	1339	42	1866	13	452	6	914	June.....	90	4571
July.....	33	1794	43	2396	18	755	2	185	July.....	96	5130
August...	35	2440	27	1320	13	543	7	944	August....	82	5247
September.	41	3090	46	2916	19	749	5	499	September.	111	7254
October....	27	1504	30	1921	18	662	4	516	October....	79	4603
November.	26	1569	36	1840	10	475	6	654	November.	78	4538
December..	21	1169	25	1075	18	820	3	438	December	67	3502
Total....	362	21812	368	20315	210	8041	57	6990	Total.....	997	57158

TABLE, No. III,

Showing the number of Vessels which have cleared the harbour of St. Peter Port, in the year 1827, and the amount of their tonnage.

	Guernsey Vessels.		English Vessels.		French Vessels.		Other Foreign Vessels.		Recapitulation.		
1827.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.	1827.	No. of Vessels	Tonn.
January.	16	1083	25	1152	9	407	4	355	January...	54	2997
February.	17	932	20	764	11	418	1	122	February.	49	2236
March.....	29	1580	24	1046	12	627	....	....	March.....	65	3253
April.....	32	1695	27	1481	14	745	2	152	April.....	75	4073
May.....	35	2390	35	2134	19	1024	11	1573	May.....	100	7121
June.....	60	1954	36	1986	17	740	7	1231	June.....	90	5911
July.....	37	2101	36	2021	14	575	....	....	July.....	87	4697
August....	37	2346	42	2580	22	1131	9	1764	August....	110	7821
September.	29	1442	34	1773	22	923	5	724	September.	90	4862
October....	34	1810	34	1513	15	868	3	428	October....	86	4649
November.	28	1679	36	1938	15	785	6	952	November.	85	5304
December.	17	778	23	1180	7	343	1	59	December..	48	2360
Total..	341	19820	372	19568	177	8536	49	7360	Total.....	939	55284

TABLE, No. IV,

Showing the comparative Statement of the number of Vessels that have cleared the harbour of St. Peter Port, in the years 1825, 1826, 1827, *and the amount of their tonnage.*

	No. of Vessels.	1825. Tonnage	No. of Vessels.	1826. Tonnage	Decrease of Vessels.	Decrease of Tonnage.		
Guernsey Vessels	357	23305	362	21812	5	1493		
English ditto...	469	25273	368	20315	101	4958		
French ditto...	277	10669	210	8041	67	2628		
Other Foreign d°	59	7232	57	6990	2	242		
TOTAL.....	1162	66479	997	57158	165	9321		
	No. of Vessels.	1826. Tonnage	No. of Vessels.	1827. Tonnage	Decrease of Vessels.	Decrease of Tonnage.	Increase of Vessels.	Increase of Tonnage.
Guernsey Vessels	362	21812	341	19820	21	1992	..	...
English ditto...	368	20315	372	19568	.....	747	4	...
French ditto...	210	8041	177	8536	33	.....	..	495
Other Foreign d°	57	6990	49	7360	8	.....	..	370
TOTAL.....	997	57158	939	55284	62	2739	4	865
Deduct Increase of Vessels and Tonnage.					4	865		
				Decrease...	58	1874		

CHAPTER XVII.

Guernsey was formerly famous for worsted knit stockings, as well as under garments called Guernsey frocks, but this handicraft trade is almost, if not entirely, lost. At the present period there is scarcely any weaving carried on except at the hospitals; here indeed may be observed—

Labour bending patient o'er the loom.

The chief articles of manufacture are those of tobacco and snuff, which formerly were of greater consequence than at this time; the making of soap and candles, and the Roman cement from the Isle of Shepey stones, or from those brought from the coast of Essex. This establishment commenced in 1819, and is conducted by Messrs. Le Lievre, who erected a wind-mill near Fort George for grinding the cement, which has been found most excellent.[1] There has also been a new manufactory of cement established by Messrs. Girard and Sarre, of Mont Saint, in the parish of St. Saviour's, as appears by advertisements in the Guernsey Gazette of 22nd March, 1828.

Within these few years there have been likewise two or three new corn wind-mills erected under Orders in Council: the manufacture of flour seems to be a thriving concern, for not only new mills have been built, but old ones have been taken down, and rebuilt or enlarged.

[1] Since sold to Frederick Mansell, Esq.

There are several new brick and tile kilns in the neighbourhood of the town; this appears also to be a profitable business, if we can judge from the late increase of kilns; indeed some of them are placed too near the out skirts of the town, and are not very agreeable to those who are so unfortunate as to be their neighbours; but this in future may be avoided, there being now an Order of the Royal Court, bearing date 28th of February, 1824, forbidding the erection[1] of kilns, if objected to by those who may suffer from their establishment. The surplus produce of bricks is exported to Plymouth, Portsmouth, Newfoundland, etc.

It has been before remarked, that the island produces no lime-stone, and that this stone is imported from Plymouth, Lime, etc. This is burnt here, in the same kilns, under the bricks; as there are not more than one or two lime-kilns now in use expressly appropriated to that purpose, and these are not always so employed.

The late Mr. Jefferys, when he built his new house and corn-mill, erected a small temporary lime-kiln for the purpose of calcining oyster shells, but whether any other person has taken the hint, I cannot say. In making bricks in this island, they have the method of grinding the clay in a mill drawn by one horse, which completely prepares it for the brick moulds, in a more expeditious and much superior manner to the common mode of the spade; the same sort of instrument, only on a small scale, is used at the Town Hospital for mixing and preparing their dough for bread, the drawing of which may be seen under that article. Even in making mortar this mill is used, by which it is more effectually mixed, and better tempered for use.

In 1827, Mr. J. P. Bedford Pim established a paper manufactory, for brown and whitish-brown paper, at Petit Bo. This

[1] For a copy of this Ordinance, see Guernsey, Appendix.

manufactory has since been purchased by Messrs. Collas, who are making arrangements to extend the manufacture to every sort of paper, writing-paper excepted. There are also large manufactories for ropes, cordage, twines for the shipping, and manufacturers of chocolate and cocoa, of Quinine bark, of Glauber and Epsom salts, for the London and Bristol market, as well as muriatic acid. Formerly there were stills in Guernsey for distilling of spirits from corn; but these had ceased for some time, when in 1827 a new distillery was opened near *le Château des Marais*, for the purpose of extracting spirits from potatoes, etc. They have also a manufactory for fine liqueurs, in imitation of the West India cordials; and a manufacture of vinegar, which has been exported to Ireland; cider is made in large quantities for exportation, as well as home consumption, but no perry is made. Besides the above mentioned there are several breweries, from whence ale and porter are exported; and there are also ship-builders, house-builders, tanners, grocers, booksellers, bookbinders, printers,[1] picture-frame makers, gilders, hatters, shoemakers, dyers, woolcombers, cabinet-makers and turners; and in short every variety of trade and shop may be seen in Guernsey, as in large towns in England; but as there are no stamps, and no duties upon any of the articles made or manufactured in the island, there is no necessity for stamp distributors or excisemen.

Guernsey is not greatly behind the rest of the world in the fine arts; for we possess an elegant landscape painter in oils, Mr. J. Young, who is also a portrait painter; besides two native artists, Mr. Le Page in portrait and miniature painting, and Mr. de Garis in miniature painting: as well as Mr. Taudevin, from whom two vignettes may be found in this work. The island is also occasionally visited by English and foreign artists.

[1] Three English and three French newspapers were published weekly in 1824, but one English has since ceased.

CHAPTER XVIII.

"In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity."

Digby, in his historical account of Guernsey, published in 1751, and reprinted in 1797, says, "Dissenters they have none." The reader will however perceive, that the editor of the second edition was not very correct in his information, as fifteen years before this second publication, some of the various denominations of dissenters had then made their appearance in the island; and by the following list he will see that since that period they have wonderfully increased, from the placid and peaceable Friend or Quaker, to the boisterous and frantic Bryanite.

The *first* in order is the Society of Friends, who came to the island in the year 1782, but who did not erect a regular place of worship before the year 1811. This meeting-house is situate in Clifton-street, in New Town, and contains about 200 persons. They have no school belonging to the society in particular.

The *second* sect that made their appearance was the Wesleyan Methodists; these were introduced by Mr. de Quetteville, who in 1785 brought in the Rev. Mr. Clarke. In the month of August, 1787, the Rev. John Wesley, with Dr. Coke, visited Guernsey. They were warmly received by Mr. John de Jer-

sey, of Mon Plaisir; and here Mr. Wesley first preached to the Sarnians, in a room now used as a chapel, on Mr. de Jersey's premises; and this appears to be the first formation of a society which has flourished so greatly in this island. This society has erected two places for public worship, besides the above, in the town, and seven others in different country parishes; there being now only two parishes in the island which have not their regular chapels, namely, the Vale and Torteval: but even here they have rooms, one at the Vale holding about 140, and another at Torteval holding about 50 persons. To two of these chapels, viz., that at the Câtel, and that at Ebenezer in the town, are Sunday-schools attached, which may be seen under the schools of the island. In every quarter, Brouard publishes a printed list, informing the society of the names of their respective preachers, with the days and hours of meeting at the different parishes.

MEETING-HOUSES OR CHAPELS.

The first erected by this society, was that near the Royal Court-house, and opened for the French in	1778	containing about	700 persons.
The second, at St. Peter du Bois, in	1813	—	350 —
The third, at the Forest, in	1814	—	250 —
The fourth, Ebenezer, in New Town, in English and French, in	1815	—	1200 —
The fifth, at the Capelle St. Sampson's, in French, in	1817	—	300 —
The sixth, at the Câtel parish, in French, in	1818	—	300 —
The seventh, in St. Martin's, in French, in	1819	—	375 —
The eighth, in St. Andrew's, in French, in	1820	—	270 —
The ninth, in St. Saviour's, in French, in	1820	—	300 —

The *third* sect, namely, the English Independents, appears to have been in the island previously to the year 1796, as Bethel Chapel was built for this society; they were not, however, sufficiently numerous to support it: and by an Order in Council bearing this year's date, the above chapel was granted

for the service of the Established Church. According to the information of the Rev. William Laxon, their present minister, the time when this sect first came into the island is not exactly ascertained, but he says that it was established with a settled minister in the year 1811; and previously to their new chapel being built in Clifton-street, opposite the Friends' Meeting-house, they met for about seven years in the building now recently fitted up for Elizabeth College school. The above chapel was opened on the 11th of August, 1823, and will contain 300 persons. The service on the Sabbath-day is at half-past ten A. M. and at six in the evening; also on Thursday evening at seven o'clock. "It appears," says Mr. Laxon, "that there is no other society of the same denomination in the island where the service is only English." There is a Sunday-school of about and girls 50 boys attached to this society.

The French Independents of the same tenets, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Desk, commenced their union in 1800. Their only regular chapel was opened at St. Saviour's in 1817, and will contain about 200 persons: service at ten o'clock on Sunday morning; afternoon at two o'clock; and on Tuesday evening at six o'clock. Besides which they have meeting-rooms in the town, at Hauteville; also at St. Peter du Bois, and again in the Vale parish; the Hauteville service on the Sabbath-day commences at half past nine A. M., and at six P. M.; the room will contain about 100 persons, that at St. Peter's about 60, and that in the Vale parish about 50. Services, at these respective meetings, on every Sunday and Wednesday at Hauteville, and on Thursday at St. Peter du Bois. There are no Sunday-schools attached to the French Independents.

The other society of French and English Independents, under the ministry of the Rev. C. Perrot, had no regular chapel, till the one, called the *Calvinist* Chapel, was erected in 1811, in New Street, New Town, containing 617 sit-

tings; for French service, on Sunday morning and afternoon; but for English, every Sunday evening. On every Wednesday evening there is a French lecture; and on every Friday evening an English lecture, at seven o'clock.

In the year 1813, another chapel of the same persuasion was erected in St. Martin's parish for 350 persons; and a third was built in 1815, in St. Andrew's parish,* which contains 300 persons, to all of which Sunday schools were attached: that of the Calvinists, in St. Andrews, and the Methodists, in St. Peter du Bois, have been discontinued.

The *fourth* sect that have established themselves in Guernsey, is that of the *English Particular Baptists*, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, in 1812. The French one of the same tenets was established, by the Rev. Mr. Crousaz, in 1813. The English Baptists have their meetings, in New Town, in the morning of Sunday at half past ten, and, in the afternoon, at half past two. The meeting-places for the French are, at this time, at St. Martin's, St. Peter du Bois, and the King's Mills. In June, 1825, a Baptist chapel was opened at *La Fosse*, in St. Martin's parish, which will hold 150 persons; Mr. Nant, jun., is the minister.

There are no schools attached to this society of Baptists.

The *fifth* sect that appeared is that of the *Unitarians*. A small number (about twelve) of this sect met, for the first time, in a hired room, near the Royal Court-house, on the 8th of April, 1821. The place of meeting has since been removed to the room originally used for the girls' national school.

They have no school attached to their society.

The *sixth* sect that have united themselves, though they have not given themselves a *name*, may be called *Semi-*

* In 1827, the Rev. Mr. Chevannes, from Geneva, purchased this chapel of the Rev. Mr. Perrot.

Quaker; as they have separated themselves from the society of Friends or Quakers, in which opinion, they in a great measure agree, but differ in this one particular *as known;* namely in allowing any person, man or woman (and not of their sentiments *in toto*), to deliver their opinions in their assemblies, which are holden on the Sabbath-day, as also on Wednesday evenings in Paris Lane; from 12 to 20 persons generally attend these meetings. At present, they have not formed themselves into any particular class of dissenters, neither have they any particular denomination by which they may be known, and therefore their peculiar tenets are not known.

The *seventh* and last sect that seems to have been established in Guernsey is described as Bryanites. The following account is taken from the Independance of the 21st of June, 1823 (translated from the French): "A new sect has recently established itself in this island; its rites are of the most extravagant kind, and founded upon an enthusiasm and superstition hitherto unknown in this country. Persons who reside in the neighbourhood of their meetings complain much of their *rantings.* A congregation of these fanatics assembled on Thursday last at the Old Prison, where their *cries* soon attracted the attention of passsengers. It is impossible to describe the scene which then presented itself. In the middle of the apartment was a woman lying on the floor in convulsions, surrounded by persons of both sexes making the most extravagant grimaces, and having the most disgusting appearances. In one corner was a miserable drunken man, who could scarcely keep himself upright, vociferating most lamentable cries; but the height of the folly and impiety of these deluded persons, is, that of thinking themselves inspired with the Holy Spirit!" It is truly painful to report such follies, and we are astonished that in a country like this, where the Gospel is preached in so much purity, there can be found human beings capable of resigning themselves to such gross superstition. We trust that those

who have the power of putting a stop to such disorders, will make a point of using their exertions to undeceive these unfortunate victims of a troubled imagination."

By an advertisement in the Gazette of September 18th, 1824, this society advertise for a loan of *sixty* pounds to complete a chapel!!! When will wonders cease? Johanna Southcote amused and misled the world for a season: the jumpers, and these ranters, have also taken possession of the minds of the ignorant. Amidst the passionate tempests on the ocean of life, every rational and truly pious person will humbly address the Almighty Disposer of events, to preserve his bark, as well from being dashed against the rock of enthusiasm, as from being absorbed in the quicksands of a perturbed imagination; he will indeed pray without ceasing, *ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*. When I was at Caernarvon in the year 1802, I was credibly informed that a female jumper had, from excessive exertion and excitement, dropped down dead in the very act of jumping, just before she could reach her dwelling. About the same time a most ludicrous circumstance respecting these jumpers took place on the road near Caerphily, in Glamorganshire, as I was informed by a gentleman residing there. A knight of the saddle-bags fell in with a large party of this sect, who were performing their jumping antics; he being much amused with the novel sight, could not refrain from bursting into a loud laugh; this was too great a crime in their eyes to go unpunished, so they proceeded immediately to summary justice, by taking the laughing knight from his horse, and placing him in the midst of them, they compelled him to perform a part in their ceremony of dancing and jumping for a mile or more before they separated, or suffered the gentleman to depart in peace.[1]

[1] For the information respecting the Dissenters, the author feels much indebted to Mr. Edmund Richards, and the following Rev.

JEWS.

It certainly may be called rather a singular circumstance, that in a population of upwards of twenty thousand, there should not be one *resident professing Jew* at this time in Guernsey. During the war, and a short time after that had ceased, there were a few Jews resident here; but now they only occasionally pass to and from England, etc., and remain for a short period to transact their affairs.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

In the year 1793, when the violent and vindictive decrees passed against the French clergy in the National Convention, and when at this period a woman in the character of the Goddess of Reason received the adoration of that Convention, the Catholic priests very wisely sought refuge among their hitherto despised neighbours the Protestants, by whom they were received with christian kindness and charity. It was in this year, that the chaplain to the late unfortunate queen of France, Abbé Coulon, who among numerous other clergy found an asylum in this island, opened a chapel in the Bordage. This appears to have been the first Roman Catholic place of worship established at Guernsey since the year 1688, when one was built for the Roman Catholic soldiers.[1]

At present, there are no native Catholics here; the congregation chiefly consists of a few French and Irish families;

gentlemen, Messrs. Perrot, William Laxon, G. Cronsaz, and Desk. He is also much indebted to the late Mr. J. De Jersey for his account of the Methodists. Those persons who wish for further particulars respecting the Jumpers, may see their history in Evan's Sketch of religious Denominations. For a further account of the Bryanites, see Gentleman's Magazine, vol. 17, p. 365, New Series.

[1] Annotations to History of Guernsey, p. 8.

and of those French who traffic to and from the island. The present place of worship is situated at the upper end of Horn Street; the officiating minister is the Rev. Mr. Navet, who, during the late war, was appointed by our government the chaplain to the Irish forces of the garrison. A new Roman Catholic chapel was begun to be erected in the town of St. Peter Port, by Burnt Lane, on the 7th of June, 1828.

Every benevolent mind must rejoice at the liberality of the present times. We are told, that in the year 1688, "the introduction of Popery being again at that time feared, the military and militia secured Castle Cornet by disarming the Catholic soldiers." Now we may behold a Roman Catholic country, France, paying the Protestant ministers their stipends, and the Roman Catholic soldiers of England provided with a Catholic clergyman, and paid for by a Protestant government; and, during the late war with France, the world might see the French Catholics refugees, above mentioned, receiving their subsistence and pensions from the British Protestant nation!

CHAPTER XIX.

"What direful rites these gloomy haunts disgrace,
Bane of the mind, and shame of man's high race
'Twas deemed, the circles of the waving wand,
The mystic figures, and the muttering band,
Held o'er all Nature's works as powerful sway,
As the great Lord and Maker of the day.
By rites thus dread the Druid priests impress'd
A sacred horror on the savage breast."

Aboriginal Britons, by Richards.

THUS for centuries has been the received opinion of the character of the Druids; but in modern days this idea has been disputed. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, signing himself *Merlin*, contends that Cæsar has not thus described them. He remarks, that the whole which is implied by the clause "*Administrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur*, is no more than the sheriff's duty in our days. So doth, says he, the high sheriff of every county in Great Britain attend upon the public execution of condemned criminals. Both these civil officers, the Gallic Druid and the British sheriff are required to assist on those melancholy occasions, and for the same purpose." If Merlin be correct, how have the poor Druids for ages past been stigmatised![1]

Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?

The principal antiquities of this island are the remains of the

[1] The reader is referred, for Merlin's other arguments, to pages 102-4 in the Gentleman's Magazine, for February, 1825.

Druid's Temple, near Lancresse Bay, as first discovered in 1812.

druidical altars; with the exception of these, there are few objects worthy the attention of the Antiquary. I shall therefore preface this subject, by transcribing some remarks of a celebrated author on the Indian antiquities, which will be found applicable to the Druids, in this European part of the world. "The Asiatic origin of the Druids," says Maurice, in his Asiatic Researches, "has long been an acknowledged point in the world of Antiquities. The evident *caduceus* of Mercury, designated on the globe, wings, and serpent, that formed their grand Temple at Abury, are abundant testimony of their connection with, if not descent from, Buddhā. Mr. Burrow says, that from Siberia the Hindoo religion spread over the whole earth; there are signs of it in every northern country and almost in every system of worship. In England it is obvious. *Stonehenge* [1] is evidently one of the Temples of *Boodh*. He finally gives it as his own decided opinion, that the Druids were Brahmins. The Druids, like the ancient Indian race, worshipped the sun, under the form of erect, conical, and pyramidal stones, the symbols of the solar beam. The worship of the Druids was not confined to groves: on the loftiest eminence it was their custom to pile up rude and irregular heaps of stones. Many of these *Mercurial* monuments still remain on the summits of the mountains in Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; some are of immense magnitude. They were called in the ancient Celtic language *Cairns*, being for the most part of a conical or pyramidal form, with a large flat stone, invariably placed on the *Apex*, on which the sacred fires, on the great festivals, were kindled."

[1] Whether Stonehenge was ever surrounded by wood, is a matter of doubt, and at present of controversy, on which much has been written on both sides; but Mr. Duke appears to have the best part of the argument, when he supposes that it was always open. For the different letters on this subject, the reader is referred to the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1824.—Edit.

Sometimes these obelisks consisted of a single stone set upright.

The Cromlecks[1] are broad flat slabs, placed on high, in a horizontal posture, upon others, fixed on their edges in the ground. On the Cairns, the druids, on May eve, made prodigious fires.[2]

The first and largest Cromleck in Guernsey is called the *Druid's Temple*, and stands on the waste upon an eminence near L'Ancresse Bay, and at no very great distance from the Vale Church. It is composed of five cumbent stones, decreasing in size from about twenty to ten tons in weight, covering an area twenty-nine feet long, and nearly twelve feet wide, at the western end, which is semicircular, narrowing to an entrance at the east of about eight feet. The drift of sand had so completely covered this monument of antiquity, that its discovery, about the year 1812, was the effect of accident. The remains of two or three antique earthen vessels, and a quantity of human teeth and bones (some of them, says Berry, p. 238, bearing evident marks of fire), were dug up; a sufficient proof of its having been a sepulchral, if not devoted to the inhuman purpose of druidical sacrifice.

Since the above was explored, the sands have again been gradually accumulating around it; and unless cleared away, in a few years more it will not be seen. The other Cromleck, called the *Druid's Altar*, is situated to the north-west of, and distant about three quarters of a mile from, Vale Castle, in a direction towards the former.

This seems likewise to have been composed of five cumbent stones, four of which have sunk into the earth and sand, only one large stone of granite being conspicuous. The following

[1] From *cromlec*, a Welch name, signifying any cumbent or flat stone.

[2] Asiatic Researches, Maurice's Indian Antiquities.

View from the Druid's Altar near Peradis, of Dale Castle, and St. Martin's Point to the South.

description of this antiquity was given to me by a friend, who measured it in my presence.[1]

The stone forming the cover of the Druid's Altar, situated at the north-east part of the island called Norman's Point, is composed of a blueish grey granite, standing on seven upright stones of the same nature. This stone forms one among many others which were evidently arranged in a circle, and measures 15½ feet long, 7 feet wide, and 3½ feet in thickness; which when calculated by 187 lb. 7 oz. to the cubic foot, as given by the late bishop Watson, amounts to rather more than 20½ tons. But Mr. Isemonger, the harbour-master of St. Sampson's, and owner of several of the neighbouring quarries, states that he has been accustomed to allow 30 cubic feet to the ton, which, by a calculation from the same data, would make the weight 27 tons, 2 cwt., 1 quarter, 6 lb.

There is also a smaller Druid's altar in the Vale Churchyard, which is almost hidden in the ground.

In a field bordering the high road, and not more than half a mile from the church of St. Peter du Bois, is a large block of granite, placed erect, Jeremie says, in height about 12 feet, in width about 5 feet; this is beyond doubt the most perfect monument we have of Celtic antiquity. The very spot, continues he, on which the present relic of Celtic superstition is placed, proves the purposes for which it was erected. We were last in the parish of the Forest, and are now in St. Peter's in the Wood, names alone designating with marked accuracy the ancient state of circumjacent country.[2] The many Celtic remains still seen at the Vale, and in several other parishes, prove that Guernsey was peopled at

[1] Mr. J. Beard, an architect of Bath.—Mr. Berry says this stone is supposed to weigh 54 tons; a wide difference this from Mr. Beard's calculation.

[2] Jeremie, p. 165-170.

an early period. No Roman coins, as yet found, bear a date later than Valerian, Probus, and Aurelian.[1]"

In most parts of Great Britain, there are to be found some relics of antiquity, some remains of dilapidated abbeys, monasteries, or nunneries; but in Guernsey, though the Benedictine monks were established and founded an abbey in the year 966,[2] in that part of the island called *Clos du Valle*, close to the Vale Church, yet there now appears to be no remnant of its former state; nor would the spot be known, were it not for the Manor Court of St. Michael being kept there. These monks either fled or were driven by Richard, duke of Normandy, from the abbey of Mount St. Michael, called then *St. Michael de Monta Tomba*, or St. Michael *in Periculo Maris*.

Guernsey was then in a rude state of nature, and the inhabitants subsisted chiefly on fish and by fishing. The fugitive priests, after fixing their dwelling, encouraged the inhabitants to set about clearing their lands, which had not been cultivated; before this period, they were supplied with some of the other necessaries of life from Bretagne and the coast of Normandy, which they purchased with the produce of their fishery.

Small chapels were also erected near the harbours round the island.

[1] Ibid. p. 1st and 2d. Valerian Emperor, A.D, 253, Probus, A.D. 275, Aurelian, A.D. 270. In the Review of Britton's Beauties of Wiltshire, see Gentleman's Magazine, for December, 1825, p. 523, when speaking of these upright stones, he says, "they are called 'druidical,' but were, much more probably, sepulchral *cippi* of a chieftain and those whom he had killed in battle." See Encyclopædia of Antiquities, ii, 514."

[2] Warburton, p. 23, says, "996, in the time of Richard I, Duke of Normandy. Now Richard I died in this year, and therefore 966, as most writers have it, is nearer the truth, or probably 996 is an error of the press."

"If the Benedictines were driven, as was supposed, from Mount St. Michael, for their irregularities, they certainly made most rapid progress in the reformation of their manners; they soon became, by their piety and zeal, examples of every virtue to the unpolished inhabitants, and their report of their religious lives reached not only the Continent but England. They were visited by devout persons from Normandy, France, and Britain; so that Guernsey acquired the name of the *Holy Island*, by which it was designated not only in the Pope's Bulls, but the Norman and British Monarchs, in their Charters and other Acts, gave it that *Appellation*."[1]

Should the pensive philosopher, or the keen-eyed antiquary, be unable to find in Guernsey

> The long-drawn aisle and fretted vault of falling abbey,

yet each may indulge his natural taste on beholding the ancient Castles of the Island, where both parties may reflect on the cause of their erection, as also on the

> Dark windows that exclude the light,
> And passages that lead to nothing.
>
> *Gray.*

It is said in history, that towards the 10th century, the Danes and other piratical nations of Scandinavia and other northern parts, who had long been quiet, began again their depredations.[2]

And although they were at peace with Richard I. Duke of Normandy, the new settlement of the Benedictines did not escape their cruelty, but was greatly injured by them.

They frequently visited the Island, and, according to the insular manuscripts, plundered the defenceless inhabitants,

[1] Berry, p. 55. Warburton, p. 24.

[2] History of England, anno 982.

carrying off their corn and cattle, and every thing valuable they could lay their hands on. To protect themselves they built a castle in the vale called St. Michael's Castle, or Castle of the Archangel, now known by the name of the Vale Castle. Its ruins yet declare its strength and utility, in the early age, before powder and ball were in use.

In case of alarm from pirates approaching the coast, this Castle was calculated to receive not only the inhabitants but their cattle and effects.

Little more than the outer wall of the old building now remains; during the late revolutionary war, the interior was converted into a barrack, and the ramparts fortified with cannon. Its elevated situation commanding the approach to the island from the north through the little Russel, is well calculated to defend the mouth of St. Sampson's harbour, where vessels of heavy burthen are securely sheltered. On this Castle is placed a Telegraph or signal station, which is served by two invalided artillery-men, who take notice of every vessel passing or approaching the island, and make their signals accordingly.

It appears that in 1029, Robert I. then Duke of Normandy, intending to land on the coast of Sussex, was forced down the channel as far as Guernsey, where he landed, through the assistance of the fishermen, at a bay on the north side of the vale now called *l'Ancresse*, or place of anchorage (a drawing of which is here given).[1] He was lodged and well received by the Abbot of St. Michael, whom he rewarded by giving him all the lands within the close of the vale, in fee to him and his successors, Abbots of St. Michael, for ever; by the title of the Fief or Manor of St Michael, with leave to extend the same, without the close of the vale towards the north-west part of the island, whenever the abbot or his suc-

[1] For which the author is indebted to Mrs. Saumarez.

Lith. de Bichebois aîné rue [illegible]

4. Onoresse Bay

Chateau des Marais, or Ivy Castle.

cessors could find settlers to clear and cultivate the lands. In consequence, emigrants flocked from Normandy, who soon brought the close of the vale into tillage; and Robert empowered the Abbot to hold a Feudal Court, and to decide all causes as well civil as criminal.

At the Duke's departure he left two of his most able engineers, with a sufficient number of skilful workmen, to finish the Vale Castle, and to build two others; namely, the Castle *des Marais*, in the Town parish, so called from its low marshy situation; and that of *Cherbourg*, or *Jerbourg*, from the name of the engineer, on St. Martin's point, where are still to be seen evident traces of an encampment. Mounds of earth were thrown up by these engineers, in which watchmen were placed, to give notice when ships came in sight. These were called *Hougues* as *La Hougue Hatenas*, in St. Martin's parish, and that of *La Hogue Fongue*, in St. Saviour's; these were two of the ancient alarm-posts. The Castle of Jerbourg has long since entirely gone to decay, but part of that *Des Marais* still remains. This appears to have been doubly moated, and walled; very little of the original structure can be traced, yet enough remains visible to leave no doubt of its former strength. The old walls are so mantled with ivy that it is now called *Ivy* Castle; and a cottage for the residence of the Governor's gardener has been erected within the first barrier, great part of the ground within the enclosure being converted into a garden.

Although the Castle of Jerbourg[1] was not erected till Duke Robert's time, and is since gone to decay, yet there are still to be seen (say Berry and Jeremie) evident traces of this height having been once a Roman encampment. Three distinct entrenchments, one behind the other (the kind of fortification adopted by the Romans), are still perfectly visible; and this

[1] Upon the site of which the States of the island have erected a high pillar to the memory of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Doyle, G.C.B., of which more hereafter. — Edit.

formidable position, naturally strong, might in all probability have induced the Duke's engineers to erect the castle upon it.

In the reign of Edward III. King of England, these castles were well fortified, and were then spacious enough to contain all the people of the island, their cattle and other effects."

Before Robert, Duke of Normandy, went on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land, at which time he died (in 1035), he gave tracts of land in the island of Guernsey to the Bishop of Coutance, to the Abbess of Caen, the Bishop of Avranches, to the Abbot of Mount St. Michael, and to the Abbot of Blanchelande, in Normandy; and by virtue of these grants were founded in the island, the priory of Lihou, or *Lihoumel*, and the Abbeys of *Noirmoustier*, *Blanchelande*, *La Rue Frairie*, *La Croix*, *St. Geoffroy*, and *Caen*. The lands annexed to these grants, except to the Priory of Lihou, were erected into *franc-fiefs*, and the abbots held in fee, immediately under the Duke of Normandy by fealty, homage, and relief, as the Abbot of St. Michael did the lands Robert had granted to him when in the island. But the Priory of Lihou was an *arrière* fief, or appendage to the Abbey of St. Michael.

Robert was succeeded by William the Conqueror, his natural son, who had long to struggle before he could obtain quiet possession of his ducal dominions. Nine years before the invasion and conquest of England (1057), William sent Sampson d'Anville to this part of his province, to expel a party of pirates established in the parish, now known by the name of the *Câtel;* there they had built a castle, named, probably after their leader, *Le Château du grand Geoffroy*, and the parish, *La Paroisse du Castel*, or from the same cause *La Paroisse du grand Sarrasin*. The castle was pulled down previously to the present church being built upon the spot; this was finished and dedicated in 1203, and was named in commemoration of the event, *Notre Dame de la Délivrance du Câtel*. Having performed this part of his duty, Sampson was rewarded by one-fourth part of the island; the

north-west being divided between him and the Abbot of St. Michael.[1]

Besides the aforesaid Abbeys, there appears to have been a Monastery in the town parish, inhabited by a society of *Grey Friars* or *Cordeliers*, the temple or church of which was given by Queen Elizabeth to the use of her foundation Grammar-school; no remains of this are to be seen; the only relic of this kind of antiquity is part of a *nunnery* or convent, now belonging to George Bell, Esq. situate in Glatney, the gateway of which is bricked up, as well as some of the windows; the arms over the entrance *porta* to the chapel are, however, too much defaced to be deciphered. It is supposed to have belonged to the Order of Franciscans.

"Upon the suppression of the Prior's Aliens, in the beginning of Henry V., and the rest upon the total dissolution of all the remaining religious houses by Henry VIII., the monks took care so to dispose of all the ancient writings and records, that none of them (says Warburton) are now to be seen in the island; the report goes that at their departure they packed up their writings and books, together with the church plate, and ornaments, in hogsheads and other vessels, and buried them under ground in a small chapel, now quite ruined, which was dedicated to St. Maglorius, situated near the sea-side, upon a point of land on the north-east side of the *Clos du Valle*, which place they made choice of, in hopes that, by private access thither, they might have an opportunity to take up what they had hidden and buried, and convey them away with better conveniency, than the present condition they were in would afford them. In persuasion of which design, one John Pelly, a schoolmaster, who dwelt near that place, was hired and employed by some Normans, with the monks' direction to dig up what they had hid, and convey the same to them, to Cou-

[1] Jeremie, p. 13. Berry, p. 59. Quayle seems to doubt as to the Roman encampments, and says, "in Guernsey and Sark, no tradition remains by whom these works have been erected."—P. 301.

tances, in Normandy, where it is said many of them are still preserved.

The plate of all the churches they took such care of, that excepting one small cup of silver-gilt, which is still in being as a communion cup or chalice, in the parish of St. Sampson, there is not one piece of whole plate remaining for the use of any of the parish churches in the island.[1]

Of the religious houses which were in the island, there is still thus much remembrance kept, that at every chief plaids, when all those who hold of the King in chief are called to appear at the King's Court, these are still called amongst them: viz.—

The Abbot of Mont St. Michael.
The Abbot of Noirmoustier.
The Abbot of Blanchelande.
The Abbot of the Rue Frairie.
The Abbot of the Cross St. Jeffroy.
The Abbess of Caen.

For all which, except that of Blanchelande, the King's Procureur makes answer; the lands of all the rest at this time remaining in the King's hands.

In the year 1818, some antiquities were discovered in a furze ground, by some workmen employed to plant a tree on the estate of Mr. Thomas Lainé, in the parish of St. Saviour; in digging the hole they were stopped by some large flat stones; these having been carefully removed, there appeared to be a tomb of some war-chief; the grave was walled on each side, and was six feet nine inches long. Though no bones were found which might have indubitably cleared up the point, yet ancient arms deposited on the left side of the tomb, cause a strong presumption that some distinguished character had been entombed there many ages ago.

[1] Warburton, pages 25 and 26. For the account of Castle Cornet, see chap. 1st of Guernsey. The ancient view of this Castle may be seen in Grose's Antiquities.

A sabre in a steel scabbard, a small piece of brass, which no doubt was some ornement, and the remains of a pike or lance, the handle of which was cedar wood, cause the conjecture that they must have belonged to some Roman chief. Indeed, it appears, that this person must have been of some consequence, or much beloved and respected, to engage his brother soldiers to dig a grave with so much care on this stony soil; but the stones that covered the grave not having been sufficiently closed, the body from the action of the air was entirely decomposed, and the only remains we have of his memory are the above arms.[1]

A few days after the grave was discovered, a vase was found at about thirty paces from it, in the same furze field, in a depth of about fifteen inches from the surface. This vase was full of a black clayish earth; and it is conjectured to have been the deposit of the ashes of some person of distinction.

The inner part is of the colour of a dried chestnut leaf, the outside of a dark brown; the pottery of very fine clay, and it weighs 2 lbs. 9½ oz., *Guernsey*.—Height, 8 inches; breadth at the top, 6 inches; in the middle, 7½ inches at the base, 3¾ inches. The thickness of this vase is $\frac{5}{10}$ of an inch.

[1] Communicated by Mr. Du Frocq, of St. Saviour's parish, to whom the author is much indebted for various information.

These curiosities are now in the possession of the proprietor of the estate, and it is probable, that should an antiquary visit the spot, he might decipher the inscription which appears on some of the stones, and clear up the mystery. Had I inherited the antiquarian talent of my respected father,[1] I might have been able to satisfy the public on the subject.

On the third of January, 1825, an ancient *gold coin* was found by some workmen employed by John Savery Brock, Esq. while forming the new garden in front of his house, at the *Couperderie:* it is supposed to be of Edward the Third's reign and is in good preservation; the coin is in Mr. Brock's possession.

AN ANCIENT NICHE IN THE NORTH-EAST CHAPEL, CHURCH OF ST. PETER PORT.

Whilst making the alterations and improvements in the Church of St. Peter Port, in the year 1821, in laying open the north-east Chapel or Engine-house, an ancient Niche was

[1] Edward Jacob, Esq., F.S.A., Antiquarian and Naturalist, whose writings on this subject may be seen in the Archæologia and other works. See Hasted's History of Kent, vols. 6 and 7.

discovered, which appears to have been formed at two distinct periods, the upper stones being of the same granite as the portico of the north entrance, and carved on the same model; the two imposts, with the lettuce leaf in high relief, are of Caen volite, and appear of more modern workmanship. This niche has been cleaned and repaired; the accompanying drawing, a representation of it in its present state, was kindly presented to me by Fred. C. Lukis, Esq. to whom I am also indebted for the particulars relating to this subject, and for the view from the Druid's Altar. Three other niches were discovered in the east Chapels; the two near the communion-table were too much mutilated to be restored, the other in the south-east Chapel was however preserved. Three or four others were found; one in the south aisle, of granite, is in good preservation, the rest were broken; these last bear the same appearance as the north portico, and may be considered as coeval with the original building. An octagonal baptismal font of shell marble, with its pillar, was also discovered buried under the steps leading to the Ecclesiastical Court.

NOTE.

The earliest public document to be found in the Greffe Office is dated 1526, and those in the respective parishes of Guernsey as under :

St. Andrew's	Parish Register commences in		1575.
St. Saviour's	ditto	ditto	1582.
St. Peter du Bois	ditto	ditto	1625.
St. Peter Port	ditto	ditto	1660.
St. Martin's	ditto	ditto	1660.
St. Sampson's and the Vale	ditto	ditto	1671.
Câtel	ditto	ditto	1674.
Torteval	ditto	ditto	1684.
Forest	ditto	ditto	1700.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

POSTSCRIPT.

ADVERTISEMENT.—*The Author having sent to Paris the Manuscript of the First Part of this Work in July* 1828, *and the same having been delayed in the publication, from very* untoward *and* unforeseen *circumstances, he feels it his duty to make the following remarks on such occurrences as have taken place since the Work has been in the Press, which the Reader will find as follow, under their different heads and pages, as* Notes *to the* Annals.—Guernsey, January 1, 1831.

To sketch the passing scenes that fly.

NOTES.

Title Page.

The Annals not having been printed before December, 1830, it should be noted, that the Author's residence in Guernsey has *now* been more than *sixteen years.*

Dedication.

Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, Bart., &c. &c.—By Gazette, 22d July, 1830, Admiral of the Red; and by that of the 28th, reappointed Vice-Admiral of Great-Britain.

List of Subscribers.

Mr. Advocate Carré was chosen Jurat of the Royal Court, 4th August, 1829; vice John De Lisle, Esq. deceased, July 23, 1829, much regretted and esteemed.

Peter Le Cocq, Esq., Jurat, departed this life, much regretted, respected and beloved, 2d February, 1830.—A meeting of the States, to elect a Jurat to supply his place, was held on the 17th, when there being an equal contest between Peter Bonamy Dobrée and Frederick Mansell, Esquires, a new election took place on 3d March, when F. Mansell, Esq. was chosen Jurat.

Charles De Jersey, Esq., the Comptroller, was appointed His Majesty's Procureur on 27th July, 1830; and on the 31st, the late Procureur, Thomas De Sausmarez, Esq., formally resigned his situation; at the same time, his eldest son, John Thomas De Sausmarez, Esq., was appointed Comptroller; and both gentlemen were sworn into their respective offices on the 21st August following.

To add to List of Subscribers.

Bowden, William Carey, Esq., Guernsey.
Syvret, Mr. G. S., Greffe office.

Page 61.

The enclosure of the commons of Alderney has since been ordered. The Order in Council is dated 11th August, 1830; and John La Serre, Esq., one of the Jurats of the Royal Court, Guernsey, was appointed by that Court as the Commissioner for that effect, with the assistance of Mr. Gaudion, the King's Procureur of Alderney. John La Serre, Esq. departed for that island on 27th September, 1830.

Pages 99 *and* 100.

Herm and Jethou.—According to the Ordinance bearing date 6th October, 1828, Mr. James Cooper, Jun., was sworn in as Assistant Constable for Herm on the 25th of the same month, being the first ever appointed for this island.—On July 10, 1829, an advertisement appeared on the Guernsey Gazette, to prevent any person landing on Herm without permission. On the 27th February, 1830, an Ordinance of the Royal Court was issued, to prevent strangers taking the sea weed or *vraic, (cest-à-dire, du varech, ou algue marine,)* under a penalty of one hundred *livres tournois,* on every one belonging to the boat so carrying off the sea weed; and every constable may arrest the boat till the fine is paid; half the penalty to go to the informer, one quarter to the king, and one quarter to the poor of the parish where the constable lives. Mr. Duncan has quitted Herm, and the estate has been advertised to be let.

The Ordinance of 1806, respecting Jethou, was renewed in 1825, wherein all persons are forbidden to go there with guns, or dogs, or ferrets, or nets, in order to kill the rabbits, under a penalty of 50 *livres tournois,* &c.

Page 120.

The Sarnian Library was removed to Mr. William Hancock's, bookseller, in Pollet-Street, about Christmas, 1828.

Page 120.

Douane or Register Office.—In May, 1830, the officers in this department received an order from the Board of Customs, to keep the

office open, for the despatch of business, from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon.

December, 1830.

TRANQUOIE-STREET.—The improvements are still going on, and a new Arcade from High-Street to the Market-Place has been opened, and is in course of completion.

Page 121.

NATIONAL AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The children belonging to the Sunday School took possession of the room appropriated for them in the new building, and which was opened in form on 20th July, 1828.—The boys and girls of the National Schools took possession of theirs, in the same building, on 19th December following: the Rev. P. Hayes exchanged his school-room in the Plaiderie, for the boy's late school-room, in 1829.

Page 122.

Captain Deschamps, Deputy Harbour Master, departed this life on 6th May, 1830; and on 24th, Captain Peter Collas was sworn in as Deputy Harbour Master by the Royal Court, for the term of five years.

Page 122.

POST-OFFICE.—*New Regulations.*—In consequence of these, all persons residing within the prescribed distance have their letters delivered without paying the penny, as formerly; those residing beyond this district, pay a penny for each letter and newspaper, which are now regularly conveyed to every part of the island: this arrangement is a great comfort as well as accommodation. A new letter stamp, mentioning the day and year, has been adopted.—It is very desirable that the same regulations should extend to the foreign post-office. "The post-master and carriers "are," says the editor of the Star, "henceforward to receive their fixed "salaries from Government; and no doubt can be entertained of the "willingness of Government to change the packet day from Sunday to "Monday, provided a petition to that effect were presented by our mer-"cantile men. We sincerely hope that they will take the subject into "serious consideration." Not being a merchant, I can only speak as a private person; and as such, I cannot see any possible inconvenience that could arise from this change, which, at least, would be most desirable to those not concerned in mercantile affairs, as well as to the post-office gentlemen and carriers. The post-office order is signed GEORGE LOUIS, and dated 27th March, 1830.

Page 126.

Thomas William Gosselin, Esq. now resides in his new mansion, called Springfield.

Note 1.—Tupper Carey, Esq. now resides in this new mansion, called Summerland.

Note 3.—Charles De Jersey, Esq., His Majesty's Attorney-General, has taken possession of his new and elegant house, named Grange Lodge; and Frederick Corbin Lukis, Esq. has erected a new house adjoining his father's. The house belonging to John Savery Brock, Esq., is called Détroit, named so out of respect to his late brother, General Sir Isaac Brock.

Page 128.

Note 3.—John Carey, Esq. now resides at this beautiful spot, which is called Castle Carey.

Page 129.

Note 3.—Mr. J. Young died in 1829, and, like many other artists, departed leaving a widow and nine children, almost unprovided for, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and father, who, from his superior talents, might have provided for them had his life been spared. A large subscription was immediately raised for their present necessities; and a concert by amateurs was also performed at the assembly rooms for their benefit.

Page 130.

An evening service in English, commencing at half-past six o'clock, was opened in the Town Church, January 4, 1830, by the Rev. R. Potenger. This service is supported by voluntary subscriptions, which, it is to be hoped, will be continued.

Page 134.

Trinity Chapel.—In April, 1830, the Rev. Thomas Brock resigned his office as one of the ministers.—The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, late master of the West Central College School, supplied his place till the chapel was shut up for repairs; and in October, 1830, the Rev. Thomas Grut also resigned his office as minister, in consequence of the proprietors resolving to appoint only one minister, and to have divine service twice on the Sabbath, which resolution was entered into, June 1830.—This chapel, as also Ebenezer and the French Methodist Chapel, are to be lighted with gas.

Page 138.

In 1830, the rails in front of St. James' Church were completed, and the whole of the court paved; the new road which passes by to the Government-House, where the entrance gateway to the old College School-house formerly stood, was finished. The College building was likewise completed, and the whole fenced in with very handsome iron railings, with a neat porter's lodge, &c. The new principal, Dr. Proctor, and the scholars, took possession on 20th July, when the College was

publicly opened by a grand procession of the Royal Court, the Directors, and the Clergy. Further particulars of this admirable College will be noticed in the second part of the Annals.

Page 143.

On the 26th August, 1828, the States voted an address to His Excellency Major-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., our late Lieutenant-Governor, and requested the favor of his allowing his portrait to be taken and kept by the States. On the 30th March, 1829, the States also voted the same request to their gallant and distinguished countryman, Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart., G.C.B. Both these portraits have since been drawn by Mr. Bridges, a young artist of eminence, and are placed in the Royal Court-House.

Page 144.

Passports.—These are had free of expense.

Page 150.

The new Directors, on February 4, 1828, declare that the Hospital shall never again be left without a regular Chaplain.—On April 3, 1829, John Priaulx, Esq. died, and among other legacies, left a revenue of 1500 francs in the French 5 per cents., to be employed for the purchase of bandages, to be given to the poor, afflicted with ruptures, not able to purchase them.

Page 154.

Assembly Rooms.—These rooms are occasionally hired of the proprietors for the purpose of concerts, public philosophical lectures, &c. In October, 1829, John George Wood, Esq., F.A.S. and Lecturer of the Royal Institution, London, gave here a course of lectures on history, manners and customs of nations, &c.

Page 156.

Under the head of amusements may be mentioned the races, established by subscription in 1828, which took place at L'Ancresse, on 21st and 22d May, this year; and were patronised by our late, and continue to be so by His present Majesty, who annually presents a cup of twenty-five guineas; the Governor, His Excellency Sir William Keppel, G.C.B., presents a piece of plate of ten pounds value. Besides the above races, the Jockey Club here have established, in August, 1830, other races.

Page 158.

The new Fish Market, adjoining to, and connected with, the new Meat Market, was opened on Saturday, October 16, 1830. It is a very convenient and elegant building, having its arcade in front, towards the

Market Square, and opposite the Assembly Rooms: it contains shops within and without side; and may boast of having, what perhaps no other Fish Market in the world has, namely, slabs of marble, to place the fish on, each of which is plentifully supplied with water. The Royal Court have issued an Ordinance, to oblige every person selling fish to sell in the Fish Market; for the use of which they pay one penny a day.—New regulations on the dredging for oysters were made by the Royal Court, on 29th May, 1830: they are now forbidden to be imported from 31st May to 1st September in each year, under a penalty of fifty pounds besides the confiscation of the oysters.

Page 180.

At a meeting of the States, May 1, 1830, upon the recommendation of the Douzaniers of all the country parishes, the premium for the destruction of sparrows was agreed to for this year only, but upon a lower scale, viz. four doubles for each sparrow's head, and one double for each egg. The sixty pounds per annum was also voted for three years to the Agricultural Society, as before, for the improvement of cattle, &c.

Page 198.

Le mais, or Turkey corn, was in April, 1830, introduced into the island with Cobbet's flaming account of it. I should doubt, however, whether the cultivation of it will be much extended, or that the farmers will gain much by its introduction.

Page 220.

Peat was first discovered, as mentioned here, by the ancestor of John Guille, Esq., of St. George, who was so fully satisfied of the great benefit of this article for fuel, that he named it *gorban*, or a gift (see Mark vii. 11). Peat was found on June 12, 1830, at the Amballes, when digging the foundation for the gas works, at forty-five feet deep, under a block of granite.

Page 226.

At a meeting of the States, April 7, 1655, John De Quetteville, Esq., then Bailiff, it was ordered that henceforth every member of the States, who shall be defaulters (*lorsqu'il sera besoin d'y traicter*), namely, the Jurats, the Ministers, and Constables, shall be fined sixty *sous* for each default, and the Douzaniers eighteen *sous*. Accordingly, on October 17, 1700, five Ministers were fined in the above sum each, for having been then absent.

Page 237.

The Assistant Constables shall be chosen by the Douzaniers.—Ordinance, St. Michael, 1824.

The Ordinance of Chief Pleas after St. Michael, 1825, provisionally repeals the power of the Constables of affixing the price of bread.

Page 240.

Since the above was written, the following Ordinance has been issued, St. Michael, 1827: "It is ordered that all the Constables shall pass their accounts before the Douzaniers of their respective parishes, every year; and in order that there may at least be one Constable that may have acquired some knowledge or experience in the affairs of his parish, there shall be, if possible, six months between the election of each Constable, in every parish." And here I cannot forbear adding, that much praise is due to Messrs. Valrent and Harvey, for having *first* published their Constables' Accounts for the town, which were passed before the Douzaine in August 7, 1828, and then appeared in the gazettes; these accounts certainly ought always to be published, for the satisfaction of the parishioners.

Page 243.

"Fief le Comte is likewise received by *chefs de bouvée:* as a tenant myself," says Mr. Du F., "I pay yearly my *chef rente* to one of these *chefs* on that fief. It is a custom likewise, on some fiefs, that the collector for the time being has his *chef rente*, or part thereof, free; for I recollect," adds Mr. Du F., "a cause to this effect some time ago, between *Seigneur Robilliard* and some of his tenants, as collectors, claiming this freedom as a right."

Page 252.—*Line* 17.

The incumbent is not bound to keep the covering of his parsonage house, &c. in due reparation, if it be slate or tile. By an Order in Council, the Jersey Rectors are free even when the buildings are covered with thatch.—*Ex. inform. Rev. E. M.*

Page 258.

On Tuesday, September 1, 1829, at an early hour in the morning, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Sumner, accompanied by his lady, his eldest son and daughter, and his domestic Chaplain, the Rev. Philip Jacob, A. M., arrived in Guernsey from Portsmouth, in His Majesty's steamer Lightning, commanded by Lieutenant (now Captain) Bisset. William Brock, Esq., surgeon, having kindly offered his house in Ann's Place for his accommodation, His Lordship and family took up their residence there during their stay in the island. Several of the principal authorities visited His Lordship in the course of the day. On Wednesday, the Clergy waited on the Bishop, as did also the Directors of Elizabeth College. On Thursday, the Royal Court paid him their respects. On Sunday, the 13th, His Lordship held an Ordination, when the Rev. G. F. Dawson was ordained Priest, and the Rev. J. G. R. De Joux, Deacon. The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. Alexander R. Dallas, one of His Lordship's Chaplains. On the 17th, the Bishop held a visitation

of his Clergy, on which occasion the Rev. Thomas Brock, Rector of St. Pierre-du-Bois, preached. The Bishop gave a most excellent and impressive charge, which has since been published. It was His Lordship's intention to visit Alderney, but the weather proved too unfavourable to allow of his so doing. The weather not permitting the Bishop to go to Serk till the 15th, His Lordship, accompanied by the Very Rev. the Dean, and suite, visited this island, when the church was consecrated. In ascending the steamer on their return, the valuable lives of many of this respected party, in consequence of the roughness of the weather, narrowly escaped a watery grave. On Wednesday, the 16th, the Bishop consecrated the New Burying Ground for the Town Parish. On the 19th, at seven o'clock in the morning, His Lordship and suite left Guernsey for Jersey, where they remained till the 30th, when they returned to Guernsey, and spent two days with our Lieutenant-Governor His Excellency Major-General Ross. On 2d October, they again embarked on board the Lightning for Weymouth, where they arrived the same day; and the day following sailed for Southampton, which they reached in safety about four o'clock in the afternoon. Further particulars of the Bishop's visitation must be reserved for the second part of the Annals; but I cannot now quit the subject without expressing the general satisfaction experienced and evidenced by all the inhabitants at the patriarchal conduct of the Bishop, who publicly acknowledged having derived much gratification from his visit. I believe the only cause for regret was his inability, on account of the weather and hazardous voyage, to fulfil his intention of visiting Alderney, which, God willing, he purposes doing at his next visitation.

Page 262.

Militia.—By a letter from Viscount Melbourne to His Excellency Major-General Ross, dated December 30, 1830, it appears that from January 6, 1831, the Militia of this Bailiwick, as well as that of Jersey, are to be styled *Royal Regiments*. The inhabitants of Guernsey must feel very highly gratified at this further token of His Majesty's gracious favor. The King, in September, 1830, appointed John Guille, Esq. late Colonel of the North Regiment of Militia, his Aide-de-Camp in this island: he was previous to this, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor.

In April, 1830, the British Government ordered the office of the Inspectors of Militia to be abolished, as well as the expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor's boat, and the telegraphs at the different stations. It is said in the Star paper of March 9, 1830: "We believe the pay of the Assistant Inspector of Militia amounts to £54 15s. per annum, besides £38 15s. 6d. for horse allowance; and that of the coxswain and six governor's boatmen, to £346 15s. There is one clerk at 1s. per diem, with £12. for office rent, now only allowed, besides the Assistant Inspector; making a total

expense of £123 15s. 6d. per annum." Several of our merchants, and other public spirited individuals, have set on foot a subscription to support at least two stations, viz. that at Castle Cornet, and the other at Fort George; and it is said, that the annual expense of each station will not exceed £30. These two telegraphs are now continued *pro tempore*, as well as the firing of the morning and evening gun from Castle Cornet, which, for a short time, had been discontinued.

Page 270.

The Royal Court, with the Sheriff, are the Coroners. The Royal Court can even separate man and wife from bed and board. It appoints guardians to those children who have lost their parents; and likewise for those who have drunken or worthless ones. It is also a court of equity and of admiralty for the bailiwick. No person can practice in the island, in the medical profession, without the approbation of the Royal Court, as appears from the following: "On Monday, May 5, 1828, James Jolin, a native of Jersey, was brought before the Court, having assumed the medical profession without permission, and even contrary to the orders of the Court: ordered by the Court, that the said Jolin should, within a week, furnish bail in the amount of one hundred pounds sterling, for his future good conduct, or leave the island; and he was forbidden returning hither previously to his having furnished the said bail, on pain of exemplary punishment: and should the said Jolin furnish the said bail, he is expressly forbidden to practice as a medical man, without having previously obtained permission from the court, on pain of exemplary punishment, at the discretion of the Court."—An Ordinance, dated October 3, 1828, forbids the innoculation of small pox under a penalty of three hundred livres tournois, or £21 8s. 8d. sterling.

Page 277.

Complaints having been made that sufficient notice was not given to creditors when debtors renounced; the Royal Court took the same into consideration on June 14, 1828, and ordered, that besides the late mode of affixing the notices at the royal court-house and church doors, the same should be published in the Guernsey papers for three following weeks previous to the day appointed for the parties renouncing, in order to give every opportunity for the creditors to object, in case of fraud. This is a wise ordinance: the creditors in England may now, by this means, be *publicly* informed of the circumstance.

Page 389.

This Central School of the College Directors, was discontinued at Midsummer, 1830; and the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson quitted the island about Michaelmas, for a cure near Bridgewater. Why this beneficial school was

not removed to a more central part of the island, where it would probably have answered better, instead of being discontinued, is best known to the Directors.

Page 409.

On April 15, 1829, the Royal Court modified the Ordinance of July 6, 1816, which fixed the three livres at 2s. 4d: it now fixes the same at 2s. 3½d. till January 1, 1834, after which period they are to be forced currency. It ought to be observed, that the value of these French pieces is intrinsecally only worth 2s. 2d. each, as the Guernsey Bank could procure only that amount for them, when they sent £20 of them to England. On October 4, 1830, the States again received fifteen hundred weight of copper coin, making a ton weight, consisting of doubles, eight to one penny, and four double pieces, all stamped with the three lions, the Guernsey Arms.

Page 419.

Savings Bank.—The bonds due from the States at Christmas, 1830, amounted to £20,000.

Page 437.

The fare of passengers is now only £1 1s. from Weymouth.

Note 1.—The Sir Francis Drake advertised on July 18, 1829, to leave Plymouth for Guernsey only once a fortnight, on Wednesday evenings, and to return on the Thursday evenings. Fare: chief cabin, £1 1s.—The Nelson, cutter, now leaves Guernsey for Southampton every Thursday, and returns from Southampton every Monday, wind and weather permitting.—There is also a cutter which sails once a week from Exeter and Topsham.

Page 444.

King's Weight Duty.—In a cause of the King *v.* G. Sullivan, respecting the payment of these dues for Jersey produce (in this instance a quantity of oak bark,) imported into Guernsey, "The Court were of opinion that Jersey, though not expressly mentioned in the Ordinance, was, by the spirit of that law, as fully exempted from the king's weight duties as any part of the United Kingdom;" and therefore, gave a verdict for the defendant.

Page 465.

This cement concern has been since re-sold to Mr. James Mauger.

On September 25, 1830, Mr. William Fulford obtained the sanction of the Royal Court to erect a steam corn mill on his premises, at the *Charroterie*, in Park-Street. This, if carried into execution, will be the first steam engine made use of in the island.

Page 467.—*Line* 10.

Another distillery for extracting spirits from potatoes has been opened at the *Terres*, since that at *Le Château des Marais*.

Under this article may be added the erection of Messrs. Edge and Peckston's gas works. It appears that the above gentlemen, on October 5, 1829, petitioned the Royal Court for leave to erect a gasometer: after having taken the same into consideration on the 17th October, the Royal Court gave conditional permission: this was confirmed by the Court on January 9, 1830. On March 20, Mr. Peckston arrived to commence his labours; and on the 27th of November, 1830, about half the shops in High-Street began first to be lighted with gas, to the great accommodation of the inhabitants of Guernsey; and it is to be hoped that the above plan will be adopted for lighting the public lamps of the town.

Mr. William Smitherd has also erected a brass and iron foundry in Bosq-Lane, since the Annals have been in the press.

Note 1.—The newspapers here are sold at two pence each; and if any are sent to England, the postage is charged three pence for each.

The *Gazette* first appeared in 1789, and was then printed by Carteret & M'Laurin, afterwards by J. A. Chevalier, and now by N. Mauger.—The *Mercure* commenced in 1806, printed by Hamilton & Le Lacheur, now by H. Brouard.—The *Indépendance* began on February 1, 1817, printed by Dumaresq and T. J. Mauger.—These are French papers, with part English, published on Saturdays.

The *Star*, English, commenced in 1813, and was published on every Tuesday, by H. Brouard; but on the 7th of May, 1830, it was published every Monday and Friday in each week.—The *Comet*, also English, comes out every Monday evening, and is printed by T. J. Mauger, and commenced on March 31, 1828.

There have been other papers printed in Guernsey, but which did not last long, viz. the *Miroir Politique*, by T. De La Rue, French and English: this paper, about 1816, ceased: it was published on Saturdays.—The *Globe*, afterwards *The British Press*, made its appearance for a short time in 1823.—The *Sarnian Journal* commenced on Monday, Nov. 22, 1824; ceased in 1827.—Another English paper, called *The Guernsey Telegraph*, and published every Monday and Friday, was begun June 12, 1826, and discontinued May 30, 1828.

It appears from the information of Mr. N. Mauger, proprietor of the *Gazette*, that the first printer ever remembered in Guernsey, and he only printed hand bills, was one Rognon, which was long before any newspaper was printed here.

Page 469.

Dissenters.—To the list of chapels should be added one as having been opened in the Vale Parish, in 1829.—Mr. Porter, the master of the Park-Street Infant School, has opened a preaching room in Pedvin-Street; and there is a chapel building for him in Vauvert-Road.—There are also two chapels erecting in New-Town for Independent congregations, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Chavannes and the Rev. Mr. Morris.

Page 470.

The Rev. C. Perrot having left the island for preferment, the Rev. A. Chavannes preached for a short time in Mr. Perrot's chapel. Mr. C. then quitted that for the old Sunday School Room, in Pollet-street, and Mr. T. Martin officiated in his stead till the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Hine.

Page 475.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, situated in Burnt-Lane, was consecrated on Sunday, September 13, 1829, by the Rev. Robert Gradwell, a Roman Catholic Bishop, from Leeds.—Under this head, I ought to take notice of the insidious attempt of two or three Jesuits, who came to Guernsey in September, 1828, to establish themselves in this island, by forming a Jesuit's college: this, however, was most promptly prevented by the principal inhabitants holding a meeting, at which Admiral Sir James Saumarez was called to the chair, when several strong resolutions were agreed upon, one of which was a petition to His Majesty to forbid the Jesuits fixing themselves in this bailiwick: these resolutions were signed by the worthy admiral, and the Rev. D. F. Durand, as Rector of St. Peter Port, and Dean of Guernsey. The Royal Court also met on the 2d September, 1828, and came to the same resolution of applying to His Majesty through the Commander in Chief, to prevent the Jesuits settling here. In consequence of this agitation, the two Jesuits thought it necessary to depart without having accomplished their wishes.

Page 489.

Records, &c.—The author is much indebted to Mr. John Ozanne, *Greffier de la Cour St. Michel*, in 1828, for the following: "The oldest public record in the island has lately been found among the documents of this court, commencing A. D. 1508."

I omitted mentioning that an iron chest, to preserve the records of the Town Parish, was voted by the parishioners, assembled on April 25, 1828, at the church of St. Peter-Port.—An example this for all the other parishes to do likewise.

On February 11, 1829, a leathern purse, containing about seven hundred pieces of ancient coin, of the reign of Philip King of France, and Edward II. of England, was found by a man digging in a field, called *Le Catillon*, at Roquaine, belonging to Mr. De Garis: some of them are very much worn: the greater part consisted of silver pennies, and the rest of copper. Near the spot where these were found, is a very ancient stone, which bears the impression of two feet, and which, tradition says, was the place where there was a rencounter between two abbesses, one the lady of Lihou, and the other the lady of St. Peter's, to settle a dispute.

CONCLUSION.

I shall now close this postscript with two documents of general interest: these will show to all persons the assiduous attention paid by the Royal Court for the benefit and comfort of all classes within their jurisdiction.

It has been very frequently observed, not only by foreigners, but by almost every stranger, that they see no beggars in Guernsey; nor do they meet with such classes of poor persons as are to be met with in almost every part of Europe. This indeed is a most comfortable truth, and proclaims to the world at large, the charitable disposition of the inhabitants of the island for relieving those sick and poor who are really in distress; at the same time, it shows the excellent state of the police, in preventing annoyance from the begging trade.

Among the numerous and well-conducted charitable institutions established in Guernsey, all of which will be noticed in the second part of the Annals, there is perhaps no Society of more use than the one established by the ladies on the 16th of January, 1830, entitled "*Visiting Society*, for preventing imposition on the part of the poor, and enabling those who are disposed to assist them, to ascertain with a degree of certainty, their actual need, &c. &c."

With regard to the ordinance for the regulations of strangers, with all due respect to the Royal Court, it may not be amiss to observe, that had the exemption in section 7, been extended to all strangers paying taxes in the island, though not possessed of landed property, perhaps the same end which the Lieutenant-Governor and Royal Court had in view, would have been accomplished, without calling forth any unpleasant remarks from those English inhabitants long residents in the Island; for, as every stranger may be resident in Guernsey a twelvemonth and a day, before they are liable to be taxed, their characters must be pretty well known; most probably the ordinance would have included all those not taxed, as well as all persons who had arrived since July, 1829, whether residents or otherwise. Had this exemption been made, there would then have been no pretence for censure, either from the press of our sister Island, Jersey, or from that of Guernsey.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Ordinance of the Royal Court of the 12th December, 1826, on *Mendicity*; published by the Constables, dated *Police Office*, December 17, 1830.

"Before Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., Bailiff, &c. &c.

"Upon complaints made to the Court of the abuses which have taken place on the approach of Christmas, under the pretence of asking charity, and from the great number of both sexes, old and young, who leave their

occupations during the whole week, begging, not only in the streets, but from house to house, thereby taking away from persons really in want, that assistance which they consume in their idleness, and dissipate by their excesses. The Court, considering, that if there is a country in the world where begging ought to be abolished, it is in this place, where, both in the town and country, officers are appointed for each parish, to give prompt assistance to those persons meeting with accidents, or who, from unforeseen circumstances, are in want; and also (two) well-conducted hospitals to receive the poor who are unable to work, and where charitable persons daily visit, in order to assist the necessitous; have forbidden, and do forbid, after hearing the conclusions of the King's Officers, each and every one, whomsoever it may be, from begging, either in the streets or public roads, or from door to door, under the penalty of answering for the same to Justice. And all Constables, in their respective parishes, are directed to watch over all such persons as may be found begging, and to take effectual measures for the due performance of this ordinance. And the present ordinance shall be published and affixed at the accustomed places, in order that no person may plead ignorant of the same.

(Signed) "CHARLES LEFEBVRE,

"His Majesty's Deputy Greffier."

It may be necessary, in this place, to inform the stranger, that in every parish in Guernsey, there is an annual assessment for the poor, &c., on all persons, whether natives or strangers, who have resided one year and a day in the parish, they being possessed either of landed estates, in the island *only* (for those elsewhere are exempt), or of personal property wheresoever situate, unless the same be under a certain value. The amount of this property is estimated in quarters of wheat, Guernsey measure, equal to three Winchester bushels, the amount for which, by way of rents, is annually fixed by the Royal Court, at their Chief Pleas of St. Michael. By this it appears, that on the average of the three last years, viz. for 1827-28-29, so affixed, it has been 19s. 6d. per quarter. This may be called a property tax, for the use of the poor, to which those in the town parish, not possessing the value of ten quarters per annum, are exempt; while those in the country parishes are in general exempt if not possessing seven quarters per annum.

The stranger may perhaps imagine this to be a heavy tax, but when he examines the following statement, he will perceive that the amount raised for the town parish and hospital, consisting of more than 12,000 inhabitants, is not a very heavy burthen; for, on the average of the three last years, ending December 31, 1830, it has not reached *three pence per quarter*, or not twenty-five shillings for each hundred quarters so assessed, to the hospital and for the poor.

Average for 1828-29-30.

	£	s.	d.
Hospital Tax, as received or voted	1277	19	2
Collectors, for the Town Poor	720	0	0
Constables, for Strangers' Poor	366	13	4
Total, per annum	2364	12	6

N.B.—The other portion of the Constables' rate, applied for lighting the town, repairing the pumps, pavements, and sundry other expenses, does not exceed that for the strangers' poor.

By returns made from the respective parishes to the author, in 1828, the reader will see the number of quarters which each parish was in that year assessed.

	Quarters.
St. Peter Port (Town)	157,410
Câtel	16,325
St. Martin's	8,225
St. Andrew's	6,363
St. Saviour's	5,556
St. Peter-in-the-Wood	5,547
St. Sampson's	4,328
Vale	4,235
Forest	2,420
Torteval	1,005
TOTAL	*Qrs.* 211,414

Town	157,410
Nine Country Parishes	54,004
TOTAL	*Qrs.* 211,414

It therefore appears, that in 1828 the Town Parish was assessed at 103,406 quarters more than the other nine parishes united.

ORDINANCE RESPECTING STRANGERS, &c.

Saturday, December 3, 1830.—*Before Daniel De Lisle Brock, Esq., Bailiff; present, John La Serre, John Guille, John Le Messurier, Peter Le Pelley, John Hubert, John Le Marchant, William Collings, Hillary Olivier Carré, and Frederick Mansell, Esquires, Jurats.*

THE Court having this day assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the unhappy circumstances in which many parts of Europe are placed, and the disorders that prevail; but, above all, the spirit of insubordination which is manifested in the neighbouring counties of England:

The Court, after reading a letter from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in which, among other things, it is recommended to put in force the regulations for strangers, which subsisted during the war; being deeply affected by all these unfortunate events and disturbances; wishing to co-operate with the Lieutenant-Governor in whatever can secure this country from similar disasters, and feeling the necessity of taking some efficacious measures to this effect; has ordered, after hearing the conclusions of the Crown Officers, that the following regulations shall be provisionally observed from this day, and shall remain in force until the Chief Pleas after Christmas, 1831:

1. All persons occupying a house, or part of a house, shall, within eight days from the publication of the present Ordinance, deliver to the Constables of their respective parishes, a list of all strangers not natives of this bailiwick, without exception, who inhabit the said house or any part thereof, under pain of a fine, at the discretion of the Court, which shall not exceed fifty livres tournois.

2. Every change which takes place after the delivery of the list, must be reported to the Constables, within forty-eight hours after such change has taken place—that is, if one stranger leave, or another come, the householder shall give notice thereof, under pain of the above penalty.

3. The Constables of each parish shall keep a book, in which they shall register every house inhabited by a stranger; and the name, age, place of birth, and date of arrival in this island, of all the strangers in their respective parishes.

4. All masters of vessels are required, on their arrival in this island, or within twenty-four hours afterwards, at latest, to deliver to the Constables of the Town Parish, an exact list of the passengers whom they may have landed here, under a penalty, at the discretion of the Court, which shall not exceed seventy livres tournois for each stranger so landed, of whom no report shall have been made as above.

5. All said masters of vessels are further bound, under the same penalty, to deliver, within the said time, at the office of the Inspector of Strangers,

appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, at Government House, a correct list of all the strangers, not subjects of His Majesty, now in the island.

6. Every stranger, not a subject of His Majesty, is required to present himself at the office of the Inspector of Strangers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, at the day and hour which shall be fixed by His Excellency; and every stranger, not a subject of His Majesty, arriving here, shall present himself at the said office, on the day after his arrival, between ten and twelve o'clock, to answer such questions as may be put to him, under a penalty, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding twenty livres tournois.

7. Every stranger, not a native of this bailiwick, nor possessing landed property in this island, nor holding a commission under His Majesty, nor employed in the ministry of the gospel, nor giving or receiving public instruction at the College, or in one of the schools of this island, is required, within eight days after his arrival, or, if at present in the island, within eight days of the publication of this Ordinance, to apply at the Constables' office in town, or to one of the Constables in the parish in which he resides, to obtain a card of security, containing the name, place of birth, house, and date of the arrival of the said stranger, which card he shall at all times produce when required by the Constables of the parish in which he resides, under a fine, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding twenty livres tournois.

8. It is forbidden to all persons to hawk in the streets and public roads, or to carry any goods or merchandise to sell or offer for sale in the said roads or other open place, or in any house or rooms occupied by any other than the person wishing to sell, under a penalty, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding fifty livres tournois.

9. The Constables shall at all times hold themselves ready to give the Court the most exact statement of the strangers residing in their respective parishes; to declare, whenever required, their number, name, age, place of abode, place of birth, time of arrival in this island, their occupation, and general conduct.

The present crisis imposes a great responsibility on the Constables, and requires daily vigilance: an equal watchfulness is also required to see that the present Ordinance be enforced, both as regards masters of vessels and householders. They must absolutely prevent hawking, which is often resorted to merely as a pretext, and at the present time might become the means of producing the greatest disorders. Seeing then the great increase of the town, the facility of communication, the urgency of the present case, and the nature of the obligations imposed on the Constables, the difficulty of fulfilling these obligations in the Town Parish will be evident. It is, in fact, almost impossible for them alone to exercise so constant and strict a watch as the Court, in the interest of all, shall certainly exact.

The Court, therefore, requests the Constables, Douzaniers, and the parishioners of the town in general, to assist in the execution of the present Ordinance, and to furnish the present Constables, and their successors, with the means of keeping up a strict surveillance, and to maintain generally such a police for the term specified, as the circumstances may require.

The Court makes the same appeal to the authorities and inhabitants of the country parishes, so that one and all may assist in promoting the prosperity of the country, and in maintaining peace and concord.

The present Ordinance to be published and posted at the usual places, that no person may plead ignorance of the same.

(Signed) CHARLES LEFEBVRE,
Deputy Greffier.

That the Stranger may compare the Guernsey prices of the chief articles of life with his own, I shall add a List, taken in December, 1830; first premising that the Guernsey pound weight is between 17 and 18 ounces *English*; for, by nice calculation, it appears that 14 oz. 10 dr. and 9 gr. of Guernsey is just equal to 16 ounces or one pound English; the Guernsey pound is also 16 ounces, but *Guernsey* weight.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Bread	per lb.	0	1¾	*to* 0	2¾	
Beef	„	0	5	.. 0	7	
Mutton	„	0	5	.. 0	9	
Veal	„	0	6	.. 0	7	
Pork	„	0	4	.. 0	6	
A Turkey		2	9	.. 4	6	
Ducks and Fowls, per couple		2	0	.. 3	6	
Capons	„	3	0	.. 4	6	
Rabbits	„	1	2	.. 1	6	
A Hare		2	6	.. 3	0	
Partridges	per brace	2	0	.. 2	6	
Snipes	per couple	1	0	.. 1	6	
Woodcocks	„	2	6	.. 3	0	
A Goose		2	0	.. 2	4	
Butter	per lb.	1	0	.. 1	2	
Candles, Moulds	„	0	7	.. 0	9	
„ Dips	„	0	6			
Sugar, Lump	„	0	6	.. 0	9	
„ Moist	„	0	3	.. 0	6	
Coffee	„	0	5	.. 2	0	
Cocoa	„	1	6	.. 1	8	
Tea, Gunpowder	„	8	0			
„ Souchong	„	3	8	.. 5	0	
„ Hyson	„	6	0	.. 7	0	
„ „ Skin	„	3	4			
„ Congou	„	3	0	.. 3	2	
Soap	„	0	4	.. 0	7	
Coals, per qr. of ten bshl.		7	6	.. 9	6	

Wines per dozen, bottles not included.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Spanish, Red	10	0	*to*	12	0
St. George	7	0	..	10	0
Port	15	0	..	26	0
Sherry	18	0	..	34	0
Madeira	12	0	..	30	0
Teneriffe	12	0	..	18	0
Champagne	50	0	..	60	0
Sauterne	25	0	..	40	0
Grave	20	0	..	30	0
Bordeaux and Claret	7	0	..	45	0
Muscatel	10	0	..	25	0
Malaga	6	0	..	15	0
Marsala	15	0	..	20	0
Picardan	12	0	..	15	0
Ampurdam	10	0	..	18	0
Grenache	9	0	..	15	0

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Brandy, Cette	per gal.	3	4			
„ best Cognac	„	6	0			
Hollands	„	3	4			
English Gin	„	3	6			
Rum, West India	„	3	4			
„ old Jamaica	„	5	0			
Guernsey Beer, Table	„	0	5			
„ „ Strong	„	0	10			
London Porter	per doz.	7	0			

House rent in Guernsey is the most serious article of expense to strangers; but as there is no house or window tax, nor any stamp duties of any kind in the island; and as there is a premium on bills drawn on England of from 5 to 10 per cent., the rent is not so high as it nominally appears to be. Houses unfurnished, according to size and situation, are from £15 rent to £100 or more per annum.

ERRATA NOT NOTICED IN FIRST LIST.

Page.	Line.	
3	4	*for* and, *read* are.
10	5 & 6	marks or degrees—*to reverse.*
52		reference to note should be 1.
67	5	*for* devise, *read* device.
71	note 2	*for* page 9, *read* 66.
73	9	degrees, *read* 49° 26'
78	16	*for* modules, *read* nodules.
82	5	*for* Cateret, *read* Cartoret.
90	note	*for* Seldon, *read* Selden.
91	3	*for* visitor, *read* visiter.
—	4	*for* de, *read* du.
93	5	*for* porphry, *read* porphyry.
—	7	*for* chrystels, *read* crystals.
98	12	*for* Hooper, *read* Cooper.
105	table	column 5, Exmouth, *for* S.W. by W. *read* S, S. E.—Sark, *add* W.
107	note	*read* lily.
108	2	*for* A.D. 1117, *read* 1111.
111	8	the reference to note to be after rocks.
123	11	*for* Vanvert, *read* Vauvert.
127	2	do. do.
—	note 2	*for* Edwards, *read* Elliot.
131	note 1	*dele* ue in Dumaresque.
151	4	*for* goaler, *read* gaoler.
161	Market Table—*read* £608 3s. 10*d.*	
179	plate	*for* veeder, *read* weeder.
180	last but one—*add* an s to eight.	
183	17	*add* be *before* open.
190	5	*read* vraie scié.
204	5	*for* are, *read* is.
210	22	*dele* 2 1/2 at the end.
211		weight of aloe, 1,099 lbs. 13 oz.
212		*for* Mr. Creek, *read* Crick.
213	12	*dele* ue in Dumaresque.

Page.	Line.	
216	11	*for* Pamona, *read* Pomona.
219	7	*for* Le, *read* La Forêt.
223		in reference to the plate, *read* p. 179.
227	6	*dele* h in eighth.
230		reference in note, *read* p. 293.
232	last line but one—*read* mutandis.	
242	30	*dele* e, *read* Prevôts.
245	note 1.	*for* Bishop, *read* Bishops.
253	list.	*dele* r, *and read* Kings-book.
262	28	*for* black facings, *read* yellow.
264	note	*read* Cesarea.
267	note 2	*for* Terrein, *read* Terrien.
297		
298		*for* trézième, *read* treizième.
311		
317	27	*for* having, *read* have.
321	16	*for* capiter, *read* capita.
329	18	*for* occurit, *read* occurrit.
330	14	*for* commended, *read* commented.
331	note 3	*read* Blanchelande.
339	note	*after* constitution, *add* and.
347	list	*for* Delgairus, *read* Dalgairns.
361	9	*for* G, *put* C in Commissioners.
389	16	*after* French, *dele* English.
391	1	*read* Jersey.
402	list of Schools—the total number of quarters should be 269.	
405	17	*read* Bernel.
407	list of Sunday Schools—*for* Forteval, *read* Forest, and for the second, *read* Torteval.	
415	1	*for* Brook, *read* Brock.
416	6 & 9	*dele* s, *read* specie.
461		*for* vessels imployed, *read* employed.
v.	Postscript—*for* Tranquoie, *read* Tanquoël.	

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscribers to the Annals are informed, that the Second Part will be published in December, 1831.

CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PART.

CHAPTER XX. Biographical Sketches of some of the worthies, natives of the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

—— XXI. Natural History of Guernsey.

—— XXII. Short Account of all the Societies in Guernsey.

—— XXIII. Tour round the nine Country Parishes of Guernsey.

—— XXIV. Concluding Chapter, containing general Remarks not before noted of such improvements, etc., as have taken place since the First Part was written, up to January 1st., 1831.

APPENDICES, containing Copies of Documents, etc., belonging to the respective Isles of *Alderney*, *Sark*, and *Guernsey*.

N. B. Any errors that may be pointed out to the Author in Part First will be gratefully noticed by him in the Second Part of the Annals.

Pelit[illegible] Marche, November 9, 1830.

SCENERY

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